Public Instruction
in Bengal,
General report
1891-92 to 1895-96

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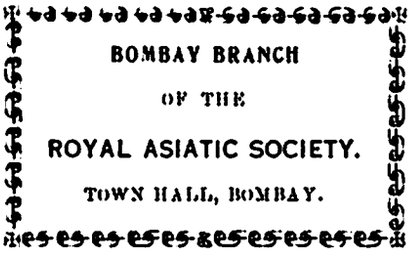

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GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

133040

FOR

1891-92. 5 1895-96.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1891-92.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In conformity with the desire of Government that details should be gone into more minutely in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor, which, however, was exhaustive enough, inasmuch as Sir Alfred Croft thought it desirable to treat certain portions of it at full length.

2. The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of educational institutions of all classes :—

Class of Institution.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Average number of pupils. 1891-92.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—					
University ... Colleges	34	5,232	34	5,225	153
Secondary ... High English schools ...	364	77,621	368	77,433	210
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	834	58,535	827	58,501	70
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351	55
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,546	128,832	3,667	135,612	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	43,998	942,244	44,920	987,948	21
Special (including madrassas)	295	8,524	284	8,500	30
Female	2,270	49,638	2,743	57,801	21
Total ...	52,563	1,336,886	53,956	1,392,371	...
Private Institutions—					
(1) Advanced, teaching—					
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	1,146	15,233	1,294	16,745	13
(*b*) Sanskrit	1,654	16,857	1,694	18,117	10
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—					
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	574	8,463	568	8,508	15
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,388	25,564	4,059	23,063	6
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ...	5,285	62,217	5,969	70,360	11
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	340	3,723	284	2,801	9
Total ...	13,387	132,057	13,868	139,594	...
Grand Total ...	65,950	1,468,943	67,824	1,531,965	...

3. Public institutions increased by 1,393, and the pupils attending them by 55,485. The number of colleges remained stationary, but their pupils were fewer by 7. High English schools increased by 4, but the pupils attending them fell off by 188. Middle English and middle vernacular schools declined by 7 and 109, and their pupils by 34 and 4,909 respectively. As will be noticed later on, a good many middle vernacular schools (aided from the primary grant) were relegated to the upper primary class during the year under report, only 5 schools being now shown as aided from that grant, against 117 in the preceding year. Primary schools gained both in number and strength. The upper primaries show an increase of 121 and lower primaries of 922, the pupils in them having respectively increased by 6,780 and 45,704. Special schools show a slight decline. Female schools rose by 473 and their pupils by 8,163. All the divisions, except Patna and Bhágalpur, show an accession in the number of female schools and their pupils, a rather large increase having taken place in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

Private institutions increased by 481, and the pupils attending them by 7,537; the increase under both heads taking place in the advanced institutions teaching Arabic or Persian and Sanskrit, and the *Koran* schools. The

GENERAL SUMMARY

elementary schools teaching a vernacular only or mainly, and 'other schools' not conforming to the departmental standards, show a decline in number as well as in attendance. Many of the schools under these heads are, properly speaking, primary schools, which cannot be classified as public institutions so long as they do not adopt the departmental standards. They are likely to be gradually eliminated from the returns as they improve in efficiency, while new schools of the same type will probably spring up elsewhere under similar teachers.

4. The following figures show the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years :—

In	1883	there was a gain of	10,809	schools and a gain of	204,447	pupils.
„	1884	„	„	1,369	„	„	„	81,517	„
„	1885	„	„	2,384	„	„	„	77,571	„
But in	1886	„	a loss of	15,108	„	„	loss of	112,151	„
In	1887	„	„	191	„	but a gain of		4,073	„
Again in	1888	„	a gain of	6,140	„	and a „		90,843	„
„	1889	„	„	1,146	„	„	„	29,205	„
„	1890	„	„	1,657	„	„	„	9,773	„
But in	1891	„	a loss of	335	„	„	loss of	22,980	„
Again in	1892	„	a gain of	1,874	„	„	gain of	63,022	„

The operations of the year under report have thus more than made up for the loss in schools and pupils recorded in the preceding year.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is, according to the last census, 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,461,912, and the number of female children 5,494,642. Of the scholars on our returns, 1,434,781 are boys and 97,184 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age 1·7, per cent. are at school. These percentages are low enough; and considering that nearly every boy of the higher and middle classes, and of the literate castes, such as Brahmans, Kayasthas and Vaidyas, attends school, the percentage of the boys of the lower classes under tuition must be very low indeed. There seems to be much truth, therefore, in the statement made by a District Magistrate, that education has not, in many districts, touched the fringe of the masses as yet. As the number of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is about one school to every four villages.

6. The following table classifies the schools according to their management:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	347	24,860	315	24,195
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	200	12,749	202	13,089
Under private management—				
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards	43,123	1,096,323	43,455	1,130,614
Unaided	8,893	202,954	9,984	224,473
Total ...	52,563	1,336,886	53,956	1,392,371
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,387	132,057	13,868	139,594
GRAND TOTAL ...	65,950	1,468,943	67,824	1,531,965

The number of schools maintained by the department fell off by 32 owing to the loss of one middle English and one middle vernacular school in the Rajshahi Division, of 12 lower primary schools in the Chittagong Division of 1 training school for masters in the Rajshahi Division and another in the Bhágalpur Division, and of 17 guru-training classes in different parts of the country, set off by the gain of one industrial school in the Bhágalpur Division. The loss of 12 lower primary schools in the Chittagong Division, maintained by the department, is, however, nominal, as they have been properly returned this year as aided institutions. The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards increased by 2, owing to the gain of 1 high English school

in the Dacca Division, of 3 middle vernacular schools in the Patna Division, and of 1 industrial school in the Bhágalpur Division, partially counterbalanced by a loss of 2 middle vernacular schools in the Bhágalpur Division and of 1 upper primary school in the Dacca Division. The aided schools show an increase of 332, which took place chiefly in the number of female and upper primary schools, aided mainly from the primary grant; middle English, middle vernacular, and lower primary schools showing some falling off.

7. The following table compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from or into Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

Budget Head of Expenditure.	Sanctioned estimates for 1891-92.	Actuals for 1891-92.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	63,000	63,866	
Inspection	3,51,334	3,55,591	
Government colleges, general	4,86,505	5,26,593	
Ditto ditto, professional	1,30,460	1,27,354	
Ditto schools, general	5,61,701	5,46,735	
Ditto ditto, special	1,40,000	1,43,682	
Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,46,000	5,59,658	
Scholarships	1,76,000	1,93,067	
Miscellaneous*	33,000	33,503	* Includes grants for the encouragement of literature.
Refunds	6,000	1,522	
	24,94,000	25,51,571	
Deduct Civil furlough and absentee allowance ...	...	...	
Total ...	24,94,000	25,51,571	
Less receipts, including interest	5,84,000	6,07,892	
Net Government expenditure	19,10,000	19,43,679	

8. The actuals for the year have exceeded the estimates by Rs. 33,679. This, as has been pointed out on previous occasions, is due to the deduction of large sums as 'probable savings' from the totals of sanctioned expenditure. The savings anticipated are not fully effected, and every year shows that the total expenditure more or less exceeds the amount sanctioned after this deduction. The amount deducted as 'probable savings' from the last year's budget was Rs. 1,62,384, while, with utmost vigilance and care and with increased receipts, it could not come up to more than Rs. 1,04,813.

The following are the chief heads under which the expenditure has exceeded the estimates:—(1) "Inspection," Rs. 4,257 (this has been partly due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Inspector of Schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts after the budget estimates of the year had been sanctioned, and partly to increased travelling allowances drawn by the officers); (2) "Government Colleges, General," Rs. 40,088—*first*, because the probable savings did not come up to the anticipated amount, and *secondly*, because of an additional grant of Rs. 4,500 for boarding charges in the Bethune College; (3) Government Schools, Special," Rs. 3,682—also due to the first of the causes assigned above; (4) "Grants-in-aid, Rs. 13,658, after deduction of Rs. 40,994 as "probable savings;" (5) "Scholarships," Rs. 17,067—owing presumably to the inclusion under this head of the figures for the Assam scholarships, as was done by the Accountant-General in the preceding year also, when there was an excess of Rs. 19,000 on that account.

There was a saving of Rs. 3,106 under (1) "Government Colleges, Professional," owing chiefly to the appointment of a Principal on less pay for the Sibpur Civil Engineering College on the death of Mr. Downing, who was in class II of the Bengal Educational Service; (2) "Government Schools, General," Rs. 14,966, because the sum of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned for expenditure from the surplus balances was not wholly spent.

Under "Refunds" the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,522, Rs. 6,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

The receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 23,892. The increase took place chiefly under the heads "Miscellaneous," "Government Colleges,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General," and "Government Schools, Special," in which the fee-collections exceeded the estimates. There was also some increase in the contributions from Native States and private persons. The receipts in "Government Colleges, Professional," and "Government Schools, General," fell short of the estimates.

9. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification. It includes not only public expenditure, but expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges; it also includes the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings and European schools :—

Head of Charge.	Year 1890-91.				Year 1891-92.			
	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Expenditure from Municipal Funds.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,29,000	...	...	...	94,000
Collegiate	2,70,000	...	...	6,62,000	2,93,000	...	...	7,07,000
Secondary	3,96,000	2,29,000	48,000	28,77,000	3,82,000	2,30,000	46,000	30,55,000
Primary	1,42,000	4,04,000	12,000	24,06,000	1,44,000	4,47,000	17,000	25,72,000
Female	1,51,000	25,000	10,000	6,67,000	1,58,000	27,000	10,000	7,73,000
Special	4,74,000	6,000	1,000	6,55,000	5,09,000	6,000	1,000	7,00,000
Scholarships	2,05,000	1,000	...	2,31,000	1,71,000	20,000	...	2,14,000
Buildings	1,11,000	2,000	1,000	1,38,000	3,72,000	3,000	5,000	4,18,000
Furniture and apparatus	7,000	6,000	...	14,000	6,000	2,000	...	10,000
Miscellaneous	51,000	66,000	2,000	1,44,000	48,000	81,000	3,000	1,57,000
Superintendence ...	4,19,000	2,28,000	...	6,51,000	4,13,000	2,35,000	...	6,52,000
Total ...	22,26,000	9,67,000	74,000	85,74,000	24,96,000	10,51,000	82,000	9,352,000

The total educational expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 7,78,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 2,70,000, and that from district and municipal funds by Rs. 84,000 and Rs. 8,000 respectively. The total expenditure from public sources thus increased by Rs. 3,62,000, and that from private sources by Rs. 4,16,000.

The total charges of the University amounted to Rs. 94,000, showing a decrease of Rs. 35,000. They were defrayed from its own fee-fund.

Collegiate education shows an increase of Rs. 45,000 in the total expenditure, of which Rs. 23,000 were met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 22,000 from private sources.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 1,78,000. This has been solely due to the re-inclusion of the figures for unaided secondary schools to Europeans and Eurasians, which were not shown in the returns in the preceding year, the high English schools for these communities showing an increase of Rs. 1,54,000 under 'fees' and of Rs. 27,000 under 'other sources.' The expenditure from Provincial revenues and municipal funds decreased by Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively; whilst the expenditure from district funds and private sources increased by Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,93,000 respectively.

The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off in high and middle English schools by Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively, and remained almost unchanged in middle vernacular schools. The expenditure from district funds slightly increased in middle English schools, and slightly decreased in middle vernacular schools. The municipalities expended somewhat less on high and middle English schools, the expenditure on middle vernacular schools remaining almost the same as before. The income from private sources decreased in middle schools, owing to the general decrease in their number.

There has been an increase of Rs. 1,66,000 in the total expenditure on primary education. This is made up of an increase of Rs. 2,000 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues, of Rs. 43,000 from district funds, of Rs. 5,000 from municipal funds, and of Rs. 1,16,000 from private sources. The total increase in the expenditure in upper primary schools was Rs. 16,000, and in lower primary schools was Rs. 1,50,000. In upper primary schools the expenditure from public sources increased by Rs. 2,000, although the expenditure from Provincial revenues shows a slight falling off. In lower primary schools the expenditure increased under all the heads.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 1,06,000, of which Rs. 9,000 were provided from public funds and the rest met from private sources.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The total expenditure on special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 35,000 were met from Provincial revenues, and the balance, Rs. 10,000, from private sources. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 22,000 in the Sibpur Engineering College owing to the purchase of machines, etc., in accordance with the Government Resolution of the 21st April 1891; by Rs. 2,000 in the Calcutta Medical College; by Rs. 4,000, Rs. 3,000, and Rs. 2,000 in the Medical, Survey, and Industrial schools, respectively; and by Rs. 1,000 in the School of Art. On the other hand, the expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased in the madrassas and the training schools for masters by Rs. 3,000. The actual expenditure on special schools from Provincial revenues in the preceding year was reduced by Rs. 6,000, which accrued as a surplus from the fee-receipts of the law classes maintained by the department, after defraying the necessary charges. This surplus came down to Rs. 2,500 during the year under report.

Scholarships show a decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the total. The expenditure from Provincial revenues fell off by Rs. 34,000, while that from district funds rose by Rs. 19,000, owing chiefly to the transfer of lower primary scholarships to the control of the District Boards.

Under the head "Buildings" there was an increase of Rs. 2,80,000, the expenditure from Provincial revenues having advanced by Rs. 2,61,000. This is mainly due to the purchase of a site in Chowringhee for the Government School of Art at a cost of Rs. 1,70,000 and to the construction of a building for that purpose and additions and alterations to the old building, at a cost of Rs. 33,000. The expenditure on account of furniture and apparatus diminished by Rs. 4,000.

The charges under the head "Miscellaneous" increased by Rs. 13,000, which was met from the district and municipal funds. There was a decrease on this account of Rs. 3,000 under Provincial revenues.

The cost of "Superintendence" shows an increase of Rs. 1,000. There was a falling off of Rs. 6,000 on this account in the expenditure from Provincial revenues, that from district funds showing almost an equal increase.

The fee-receipts in the institutions under public management (Rs. 6,32,810) show an increase of Rs. 36,543. It is shared by all classes of institutions, except the Engineering and Law colleges, middle vernacular schools for boys, and high schools for girls. In the Law colleges the loss amounted to Rs. 4,600. The fee-receipts in aided colleges show an increase of Rs. 6,000, and in aided schools under private management of Rs. 1,15,653.

10. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public schools for native boys (the schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section of this report):—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
High English Schools.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	49	274	216	78·8	10 3 8	33 11 9	30·3
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	8	241	180	74·6	2 1 5	26 1 0	8·0
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	171	154	116	75·3	3 5 3	19 1 4	17·4
Unaided	128	248	189	76·2	...	18 9 1	...
Total High English Schools ...	356	205	107	52·1	...	...	...

GENERAL SUMMARY

Classes of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To Government.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
Middle English Schools.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	5	143	114	79·7	8 12 6	17 5 1	50·7
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	20	80	60	75	0 0 2	10 6 9	·09
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	583	67	50	74·6	0 11 5	12 9 11	5·6
Unaided	208	63	49	77·7	...	7 8 4	...
Total Middle English Schools ...	816	67	51	108·5	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	33	74	54	72·9	3 11 7	9 5 5	39·3
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	152	52	42	80·7	0 0 6	8 7 5	·3
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	811	51	39	76·4	1 1 10	8 0 8	14·5
Unaided	117	53	41	77·3	...	5 9 2	...
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,113	52	40	76·9	...	...	...
Upper Primary Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	5	22	12	54·5	9 6 0	9 6 0	100
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	10	25	17	68	...	4 0 11	...
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,444	34	26	76·4	0 6 0	3 10 3	10·3
Unaided	202	31	24	77·4	...	2 9 10	...
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	3,661	34	26	76·4	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools.							
Under public management.							
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	3	27	24	88·8	...	3 9 6	...
Under private management.							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	35,984	20	16	80	0 1 11	1 1 10	10·7
Unaided	8,931	15	12	80	...	2 0 8	...
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	44,918	20	15	75	...	...	...

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls of a high English school is 205, of a middle English school 67, and so on, till it becomes only 20 in a lower primary. As fee-receipts constitute the main source of support to most of the schools on our returns, the higher the status of an institution, the greater its roll-number ought to be, for the sake of efficient management. In admitting a school to a higher status, therefore, it is always desirable

to see that it has a certain number of pupils on the rolls. A high English school, for instance, should not have, exceptions apart, less than 100 pupils to begin with. Mr. K. G. Gupta, Magistrate of Nadia, is of opinion that a school with less than 150 boys should seldom be raised to the high English status. The income in such cases, he says, is not large enough to maintain a competent staff, and discipline as well as the quality of instruction equally suffers. As the multiplication of schools, often much above the requirements of the localities, has become a source of anxiety in the interests of sound discipline, it would be well to insist on a minimum attendance for every class of public institution. The minimum for a lower primary, for years recognized by the department, is an attendance of 10 pupils.

The cost to Government, as well as the total cost per pupil, varies in general according to the class of schools. The exceptionally high figures for upper primary schools managed by the department are to be accounted for by the extremely backward character of the places where they are situated, there being literally no receipts from other sources.

11. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population:—

No.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
				Year 1890-91.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1890-91.	Year 1891-92.
1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	41,754	50,619	54	66
2	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	29,716	31,460	53	57
3	Hooghly ...	592,139	88,820	53,625	49,348	68	55
4	Tippera ...	911,799	136,769	67,806	74,094	49	54
5	Balasore ...	481,638	72,245	33,936	34,750	47	48
	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	100,013	94,387	51	48
7	Calcutta ...	446,746	67,011	29,375	32,042	44	47
8	Dacca ...	1,203,583	180,087	74,288	84,034	41	46
9	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	39,927	41,174	43	44
10	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	63,928	61,129	45	43
	24-Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	62,818	64,038	42	43
	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	36,733	34,411	47	43
13	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	62,995	71,141	38	42
	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,431	46,427	43,430	45	42
15	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	31,600	35,065	34	37
16	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,446	19,398	21,456	33	36
17	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	12,769	12,657	31	31
18	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	19,600	19,397	27	27
19	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	29,130	34,983	21	26
	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	34,868	34,046	27	26
21	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	21,091	21,134	23	23
22	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	34,039	37,709	20	22
23	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	28,928	27,261	20	19
24	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	23,551	22,702	19	18
	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	12,148	10,851	20	18
26	Mymensingh ...	1,788,616	268,292	44,224	46,873	16	17
	Bogra ...	418,916	62,837	9,640	11,116	15	17
	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	16,359	17,989	16	17
	Manbhum ...	593,199	88,979	13,279	15,298	15	17
30	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	19,641	20,480	16	16
	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	24,010	25,697	15	16
	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	23,527	24,677	16	16
33	Hazáribágh ...	566,964	85,044	12,738	13,010	15	15
34	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	20,445	20,087	14	14
	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	12,740	12,393	12	14
	Bhágalpur ...	1,004,865	150,729	20,966	21,200	14	14
37	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	6,930	7,415	12	13
38	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	1,998	2,318	11	12
	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	17,222	16,171	13	12
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	849,450	127,417	14,496	15,692	10	12
	Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	19,375	19,949	13	12
	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	16,191	18,096	11	12
	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	13,336	12,661	13	12
44	Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	20,953	21,353	10	10
	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	15,790	21,287	7	10
46	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	15,784	11,994	10	8
47	Palámau ...	294,320	44,148	2,548	2,726	...	6
48	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,934	527	356	6	3

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A corresponding table was given in paragraph 75 of the last report, in the section on primary education. As it includes, however, boys attending every class of public institutions, I have thought it desirable to transfer it to the present section.

There has been a general shifting of places among the different districts. The first 14 districts, for instance, of this table are substantially the same as those in the corresponding table of the previous report; but Noakhali has gone up from the second to the first place, and Hooghly has come down from the first to the third. Howrah, Balasore, Dacca, Chittagong, Calcutta, Backergunge, Tippera and the 24-Parganas have moved up; while Midnapore, Cuttack, Bankura and Burdwan have gone down.

The number of districts with 50 per cent. or upwards of their male children at school is 4 as before; those with from 40 to 49 per cent. have increased from 9 to 10; those with 20 to 39 per cent. have declined from 11 to 8; those with 10 to 19 per cent. have increased from 21 to 23, and those with less than 10 per cent. are 3 against 2 in the preceding year.

Midnapore has come down from the first to the second group, while Tippera has moved up to the first; Backergunge has gone up from the third to the second, Darbhanga from the fifth to the fourth, while Malda and Jessore have come down from the third to the fourth, and Purnea from the fourth to the fifth class. The new district of Palámau also belongs to the lowest class, with only six per cent. of its male children under instruction. It appears to be almost as backward in education as are the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, with far higher capability for improvement; and special measures will have to be adopted for its rapid development from an educational point of view.

12. The classification of pupils, according to their progress, in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes; these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1882.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Higher sections (reading printed books).			Lower sections (not reading printed books).					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English ...	384	79,009	26,575	159	26,734	23,115	392	23,507	16,556	373	16,929	10,733	276	11,014	566	161	727	77,550	1,459	79,009
Middle ,, ...	850	67,886	15	...	15	11,288	417	11,705	16,744	492	17,236	26,910	687	27,597	3,727	606	4,333	58,684	2,202	60,886
,, vernacular ...	1,135	62,789	10	...	10	10,350	48	10,398	15,462	176	15,638	28,708	1,382	30,090	6,337	333	6,750	60,927	1,862	62,789
Upper primary ...	3,968	145,725	...	3	3	509	69	578	22,049	1,153	23,202	83,772	7,392	91,164	26,394	4,384	30,778	132,724	13,001	145,725
Lower ,, ...	47,321	1,030,237	...	...	...	2	...	2	3,193	165	3,361	625,637	37,910	663,547	331,614	31,713	363,327	960,419	69,788	1,030,237
Total ...	53,638	1,378,646	26,600	162	26,762	45,264	927	46,191	74,007	2,359	76,366	775,765	47,647	823,412	368,698	37,217	405,915	1,290,334	88,312	1,378,646

The pupils in the high stage of instruction increased by 190, although the total number of pupils in high English schools declined by 188. Again the pupils in middle schools fell off by 4,943, while those in the middle stage of instruction decreased by 1,845 only. It is evident, therefore, that the total loss in the schools of secondary instruction was confined to the primary stage. There was a falling off of 3,748 pupils in the upper primary stage, although the number of pupils in upper primary schools increased by 6,780. The total gain of pupils in upper primary schools was therefore restricted to the lower primary stage.

The number of pupils in the higher section of the lower primary stage increased by 50,762, or by 6·5 per cent., and those in the lower section by 10,208, or by 2·5 per cent. The total number of pupils in the lower primary stage increased by 60,970, although the pupils in lower primary schools increased by 45,704 only.

The number of pupils not reading printed books was 405,915, against 395,707 in the preceding year. From this it appears that there were many new admissions of mere beginners.

13. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the last two years:— GENERAL SUMMARY.

Stage.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-92.		
High	26,572	26,762	190	...
Middle	48,036	46,191	...	1,845
Upper primary	80,114	76,366	...	3,748
Lower „ (higher section) ...	772,650	823,412	50,762	...
„ „ (lower „) ...	395,707	405,915	10,208	...
Total ...	1,323,079	1,378,646	61,160	5,593
			Net increase 55,567	

14. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each division:—

Divisions.	In Public Institutions.									
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Calcutta	4,402	3,841	19,829	20,768	14,394	14,386	1,238	1,869	39,863	40,864
Presidency	291	262	36,059	35,586	140,619	144,054	726	824	177,695	180,726
Burdwan	783	755	41,624	38,046	246,717	246,990	674	758	289,798	286,549
Rajshahi	109	115	16,623	16,725	73,603	78,256	517	424	90,854	95,520
Dacca	638	760	38,340	36,830	145,759	170,486	1,140	1,154	185,877	209,230
Chittagong	34	31	13,289	13,796	111,143	130,176	844	1,042	125,310	145,045
Patna	298	335	16,166	15,257	129,712	142,088	1,019	1,086	147,195	158,766
Bhágalpur	77	94	8,098	7,685	75,051	69,715	254	212	83,480	77,706
Chota Nagpur	...	...	4,676	4,932	53,611	55,263	214	208	58,501	60,403
Orissa	93	94	5,566	5,625	109,699	107,733	390	346	115,658	113,798
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	867	1,060	14,944	16,167	15	15	15,826	17,242
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	...	...	6,331	6,374	498	648	...	...	6,829	7,022
Total ...	6,725	6,287	207,468	202,684	1,115,662	1,175,962	7,031	7,488	1,336,886	1,392,371

Divisions.	In Private Institutions.										Grand total.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Calcutta	46	33	...	...	1,824	3,004	...	...	1,870	3,037	41,733	43,901
Presidency	996	911	179	83	64	247	...	...	1,239	1,241	178,934	181,967
Burdwan	1,720	1,907	834	573	282	530	31	60	2,867	3,070	292,665	289,619
Rajshahi	792	1,400	741	781	703	788	12	...	2,248	2,969	93,102	98,489
Dacca	5,574	6,072	4,402	4,255	29,543	35,661	388	534	39,907	46,522	225,784	255,752
Chittagong	4,146	3,684	5,260	2,698	28,200	27,760	488	362	38,094	34,504	163,404	179,549
Patna	12,030	14,252	10,244	12,214	1,254	1,768	1,830	1,450	25,358	29,684	172,553	188,450
Bhágalpur	4,960	4,479	5,097	4,153	233	489	845	261	11,135	9,382	94,615	87,088
Chota Nagpur	498	729	470	336	54	74	5	...	1,027	1,139	59,528	61,592
Orissa	1,288	1,320	5,860	5,707	52	19	81	91	7,281	7,137	122,939	120,935
Orissa Tributary Mahals	40	75	940	721	8	20	43	43	1,031	859	16,857	18,101
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,829	7,022
Total ...	32,090	34,862	34,027	31,571	62,217	70,360	3,723	2,801	132,057	139,594	1,468,943	1,531,965

The number of pupils increased in all the divisions, except Burdwan, Bhágalpur, and Orissa, the largest increase having taken place in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

15. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year:—Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, was absent on privilege leave from the 28th December 1891 to the 10th February 1892, and Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division, who was temporarily on deputation as Assistant Inspector, CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

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Dacca Division, took charge of his office in addition to his own duties. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was absent on deputation as Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, from the 14th December 1891 to the 25th February 1892, and Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti took charge of his office in addition to his own duties. Mr. Reuther was on privilege leave from the 21st April to the 3rd June 1891, and Mr. J. H. D'Abreu, Head Master, Patna City School, officiated for him. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions, was absent on privilege leave for one month from the 17th April 1891.

16. The following statement shows the tour made by Sir Alfred Croft during the year under report, and the nature of the work done by him:—

Month.	Number of days spent on tour outside head-quarters.	Places visited.	Work done.
July 1891 ...	12	* Kurseong, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Giridih, Hooghly, and Krishnaghar.	Inspection of schools and colleges and conference with the local officers.
October „ ...	4	* Badamton and Kalimpong.	Inspection of schools and conference with the local missionaries on the subject of increasing the educational grant.
November „ ...	13	Boalia, Sibpur and Midnapore.	Inspection of the Rajshahi, Sibpur Civil Engineering, and Midnapore Colleges, and of schools at those places.
December „ ...	9	Chinsurah and Berhampore.	Inspection of the Hooghly and Berhampore Colleges and of schools, including the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa, at those places.
January 1892 ...	6	Suri, Dumka and Benogoria.	Inspection of schools.
February „ ...	17	Burdwan, Bankipore, Arrah, Motihari, and Bhágalpur.	Inspection of the Burdwan, Patna, Bihár National and Bhágalpur Colleges and of schools at those places, and conference with the local officers.
March „ ...	4	Bankipor	To meet thee Bihár Industrial School Committee with a view to devise a system on which the school should be started.

* Started from Darjeeling.

17. The following table shows the amount of inspection work done by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools:—

Names of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Miles travelled.	Schools visited.
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle	143	5,015	299
Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division	127	3,675	204
„ Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division	156	3,293	210
„ Brahma Mohan Mallik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	130	3,437	130
„ Beni Madhav De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division	111	2,049	113
„ Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	157	3,242	149
„ Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle*	137	2,637	173
„ Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Temporary Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in charge of the office of Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, in addition to his own duties, from 28th December 1891 to 10th February 1892, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Dina Nath Sen	25	349	19
„ Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagogn, in charge of the office of Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, in addition to his own duties from 1st April to 11th July 1891, and again from 14th December 1891 to 25th February 1892, during the absence on deputation of Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A.	...	...	...

* On privilege leave for one month and 15 days from 28th December 1891.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Miles travelled.	Schools visited.	CONTROLLING AGENCIES.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 12th July 1891 to 13th December 1891 and from 26th February 1892 to 31st March 1892	102	2,064	135	
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle ...	204	4,785	262	
„ C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Bihár Circle ...	144	6,582	170	
„ J. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division*	176	5,064	435	
„ J. H. D'Abreu, Head Master, Patna City School, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, from 21st April 1891 to 3rd June 1891, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. Reuther	21	634	12	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur Division	160	4,377	314	
Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions†	130‡	3,984	341	
„ Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions	146§	4,640	224	
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools	64	5,458	161	
„ C. Edwards, Temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools	66	3,976	117	

* On privilege leave from 21st April to 3rd June 1891.
† Ditto for one month from 17th April 1891.
‡ Inclusive of four days on special duty at Calcutta.
§ Ditto five days ditto ditto.

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur was out on tour for 143 days, of which 61 days were spent in the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and 82 days in the five districts of the Presidency Division. He visited schools of all classes, except indigenous schools. This officer is also Secretary of the Text-Book Committee. Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar was out on tour for 127 days, visiting all the districts of the Presidency Division. He also spent several days in inspecting schools situated within a radius of five miles from head-quarters. Babu Bireswar Chakravarti spent 156 days in visiting the schools in the five districts of Chota Nagpur, and 9 days in inspecting the numerous schools in Ranchi.

The Inspector of the Western Circle paid one visit to a second grade college, 36 to high English schools, 21 to middle English schools, 18 to middle vernacular, 11 to upper primary, 5 to lower primary, 26 to girls' schools, 11 to special schools, and one to an indigenous school. The Assistant Inspector also paid visits to schools of all classes. The Assistant Inspector was detained at head-quarters during a good portion of November and a part of December 1891, in consequence of having to draw up the report called for by the Magistrate of Hooghly in connexion with the census of 1891. In that report, educational statistics of different kinds, and the progress of the district educationally during the last 20 years, had to be shown in compliance with the Magistrate's requisition.

Babu Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, spent 174 days in inspection work, the number of days devoted to inspection outside head-quarters being 157, of which 66 days were spent in Cuttack, 35 in Puri, 48 in Balasore, and 8 in the Gurjats. He visited schools of all classes. As Secretary to the Orissa Text-Book Committee he has to be present at head-quarters on every occasion of a meeting of that body, and of the examination and selection of text-books and preparation and revision of text-books for schools of all grades.

Babu Dina Nath Sen spent 59 days in the Dacca district, 13 in Faridpur, 26 in Mymensingh, 16 in Tippera, 10 in Noakhali and 13 in Chittagong, visiting schools of all classes except indigenous schools. The total number of days spent on tour by the Inspector of Schools and Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan education was 214 for the Dacca and 89 for the Chittagong Division. But the schools in the Chittagong Division had also the advantage of being inspected by the Assistant Inspector of that division. Those of the Dacca Division had no such advantage.

Mr. G. Bellett travelled during the year 4,785 miles. He paid 48 visits to high English schools, 61 to middle English, 68 to middle vernacular, 18 to upper primary, 37 to lower primary, 14 to girls' schools, and 16 to special schools. In actual inspection he spent 41 days in Bogra, 16 days in Darjeeling,

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22 days in Dinajpur, 9 days in Jalpaiguri, 28 days in Pabna, 24 days in Rajshahi, and 35 days in Rangpur.

Dr. C. A. Martin was incapacitated for more than a month by influenza. Owing to this illness he left unvisited three secondary schools in the Purnea district, four in North Bhágalpur, and one in North Monghyr. Nevertheless he visited all the districts of the Patna and Bhágalpur Divisions. Mr. Reuther visited nearly all the middle schools in the Patna Division. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim inspected during the year in the Patna Division only, as Dr. Martin's inspections were chiefly devoted to the Bhágalpur Division. In addition to his 126 days on tour he spent four days on duty in Calcutta, and about 30 days, under Dr. Martin's instructions, in seeing influential Muhammadan gentlemen with a view to interest them in the education of their co-religionists. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, in addition to the 160 days spent on tour, was for three days at Bankipore, and spent 7 days in inspection of schools at head-quarters.

The work of the Inspector and the Assistant Inspector of European Schools is of a special nature, and involves their presence at head-quarters for a great part of the year.

Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Female Schools, visited 119 schools and 388 zanánas during the year. She was on tour outside head-quarters for fifty days.

18. The following table shows the amount of work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

Districts.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division — Burdwan*	202	243	134	116	* There is an additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burdwan, whose work is not shown in the statement.
Bankura	165	339	102	63	
Birbhum	159	246	66	35	
Midnapore	196	291	104	89	
Hooghly	141	198	66	109	
Howrah	134	166	71	55	
Average for the Division	166	247	96	78	
Calcutta	...	195	65	...	
Presidency Division — 24-Parganas	165	248	120	141	† Excluding Collegiate schools.
Nadia	166	224	114	81†	
Jessore	157	233	100	81†	
Khulna	165	243	122	78	
Murshidabad	190	357	101	52	
Average for the Division	168	261	111	86	
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	147	155	79	28	
Rajshahi	178	206	102	28	
Rangpur	163	206	123	67	
Pabna	223	458	150	59	
Bogra	153	183	96	27	
Darjeeling	(On special duty throughout the year.)				
Jalpaiguri	106	120	47	24	
Average for the Division	162	221	99	39	
Dacca Division — Dacca	159	323	180	180	
Faridpur	102	153	79	95	
Backergunge	214	558	174	92	
Mymensingh	173	311	133	120	
Average for the Division	162	336	142	122	
Chittagong Division — Chittagong and Hill Tracts	166	253	96	59	
Noakhali	168	375	105	46	
Tippera	195	310	120	85	
Average for the Division	176	313	107	63	

Districts.		Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Patna Division ...	Patna ...	248	514	59	15	
	Gaya ...	182	376	74	15	
	Shahabad ...	162	463	60	20	
	Muzaffarpur ...	163	334	61	13	
	Darbhanga ...	187	528	51	13	
	Saran ...	259	335	79	16	
	Champaran ...	166	354	58	13	
Average for the Division ...		195	415	363	15	
Bhágalpur Division.	Bhágalpur ...	182	373	65	12	
	Monghyr ...	183	356	74	13	
	Purnea ...	172	214	46	12	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	158	144	43	17	
	Malda ...	190	299	103	22	
Average for the Division ...		177	277	66	15	
Orissa Division...	Cuttack ...	159	227	77	39	
	Puri ...	192	235	63	23	
	Balasore ...	117	180	53	31	
Average for the Division ...		156	214	64	31	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazáribágh ...	188	268	55	16	
	Lohardaga ...	134	327	27	11	
	Palámau ...	37	68	6	3	
	Manbhum ...	185	306	67	24	
	Singhbhum ...	187	387	49	8	
Average for the Division ...		183	339	51	15	

The prescribed amount of 150 days has not been attained in Hooghly, Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, and Balasore. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha appears, as Deputy Inspector of Hooghly, to have done no travelling at all. The travelling was done by Babus Bhawani Churn Dhar and Sripati Banerji. Babu Hara Mohan Bhattacharya, Deputy Inspector of Howrah, suffered much from ill-health, especially during the cold months of the year, which compelled him at last to obtain privilege leave for more than one month from the 8th March 1891. Moreover, he had to spend much time in clerical work. Dinajpur was under two Deputy Inspectors during the year—Babus Giridhari Basu and Bhuvanesvar Gupta. Of these Babu Giridhari Basu travelled 8 days in Dinajpur and 143 in Bogra; Babu Bhuvanesvar Gupta travelled 139 days in Dinajpur and 10 in Bogra. The low figure of Jalpaiguri is due to Babu Tarak Nath Sen, who has since the close of the year retired under pressure within the period of extension granted to him. Mr. Bellett expresses himself well satisfied with the work of all the Deputy Inspectors, except Babu Tarak Nath Sen. Babu Prabhat Chandra Sen, Deputy Inspector of Faridpur, retired from service on the 6th of April last, on attaining the age of 55 years. The short tour of the Balasore Deputy Inspector is mainly due to the fact that Babu Bhagabati Charan Sen, who occupied the post for upwards of six months, travelled much less than he should have done during the period, though, subsequently, he made up the deficiency by greater activity in travelling in the Puri district to which he was transferred. The officer who succeeded him, Babu Hari Nath Chatterji, has shown sufficient outturn for the time he was in charge of the district. The two officers spent between them 31 days in inspection at head-quarters. The Deputy Inspector of Lohardaga and Palámau exceeded by far the minimum limit in the two districts under him.

The Deputy Inspector of Patna, Babu Bhagavan Prasad, heads the list with 248 days and 514 schools visited. Dr. Martin remarks that among the Deputy Inspectors under him more life and vigour has been displayed than was heretofore the case. In addition to Babu Bhagavan Prasad of Patna, he mentions Babu Ram Prakásh Lal of Muzaffarpur and Babu Hari Das Banerji

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of the Sonthal Parganas as having made themselves specially useful by sound and intelligent work. The average number of days spent on tour in the Presidency Division has increased from 165 to 168; the average number of visits to schools from 254 to 261, and that of miles travelled from 3,296 to 3,328. The average number of visits to secondary schools again shows a slight falling off. In the Burdwan Division Babu Charu Chandra Chatterji holds the highest place with 202 days spent on tour out of head-quarters and 243 visits to schools. It is satisfactory to find that all the district Magistrates have recorded favourable opinions of the Deputy Inspectors of their respective districts. In Orissa, Puri, which was under three Deputy Inspectors during the year, occupies the foremost place, with 192 days on tour and 235 visits to schools. In Rajshahi, Babu Mahendra Nath Datta heads the list with 223 days in Pabna and 5 days in Jalpaiguri. Mr. Bellett is not satisfied with the return of inspection of secondary schools from Rangpur, but considers the shortcoming sufficiently accounted for by the clerical work that the Deputy Inspector had to do for the Board. The two Deputy Inspectors of Backergunge travelled between them for 214 days and paid 558 visits to schools. Babu Ram Sundar Basak was on tour for 186 days and paid 501 visits; the corresponding figures for Babu Sarada Kanta Sen being 28 and 57. In the Chittagong Division Babu Mohim Chandra Bose, who officiated for 62 days as Deputy Inspector of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, spent 60 days on tour and paid 120 visits. But it must be remembered that activity, though in itself commendable, is not the only test of merit in an inspecting officer. Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tippera, who spent only 150 days on tour, is highly spoken of by the District Magistrate and the Assistant Inspector. There seems to be a general consensus of opinion that the Deputy Inspectors are very much hampered in their work by the want of clerical assistance.

19. The following table shows the work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during 1891-92:—

Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division — Burdwan ...	6	1,126	1,803	1,312	
Bankura ...	4	820	2,082	1,465	
Birbhum ...	3	641	1,831	940	
Midnapore ...	10	2,275	5,654	4,266	
Hooghly ...	5	932	1,883	1,672	
Howrah ...	3	642	953	795	
Average for the Division, 31 officers	...	207	458	336	
Presidency Division — 24-Parganas ...	8	1,853	4,204	1,893	
Nadia ...	6	1,263	2,551	782	
Jessore ...	6	1,176	2,183	999	
Khulna ...	4	847	1,921	1,397	
Murshidabad ...	4	896	1,715	664	
Average for the Division, 28 officers	...	215	449	204	
Calcutta	1	191	299	...	
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur ...	6	1,440	2,288	907	
Rajshahi ...	3	645	691	473	
Rangpur ...	8	1,483	1,922	724	
Pabna ...	4	823	1,555	583	
Bogra ...	2	374	730	344	
Darjeeling ...	1	211	207	42	
Jalpaiguri ...	2	454	731	305	
Average for the Division, 26 officers	...	208	312	129	
Dacca Division — Dacca ...	6	1,123	2,460	5,901	
Faridpur ...	4	825	1,481	1,617	
Backergunge ...	5	1,199	2,490	3,272	
Mymensingh ...	6	1,262	2,227	2,086	
Average for the Division, 21 officers	...	210	412	613	

Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	4	889	1,495	1,488	
Noakhali	3	626	1,042	2,521	
Tippera	4	858	1,319	4,080	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	127	41	17	
Average for the Division, 12 officers	...	208	325	675	
Patna Division — Patna	4	848	2,163	2,088	
Gaya	4	859	2,041	1,353	
Shahabad	4	745	1,447	791	
Muzaffarpur	4	705	1,295	1,413	
Darbhanga	3	639	1,499	1,091	
Saran	4	1,000	2,744	1,669	
Champaran	2	386	750	984	
Average for the Division, 25 officers	...	207	477	375	
Bhágalpur Division — Bhágalpur	4	865	1,624	1,254	
Monghyr	3	625	1,535	1,364	
Purnea	4	694	1,067	713	
Sonthal Parganas	3	1,672	2,076	745	
Malda	2	409	929	379	
Average for the Division, 21 officers	...	203	344	212	
Orissa Division — Cuttack	5	931	2,162	4,192	
Puri	2	476	1,039	1,846	
Balasore	3	570	1,573	2,044	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	5	1,329	1,075	1,344	
Average for the Division, 15 officers	...	220	390	628	
Chota Nagpur Division — Hazáribágh	3*	558	1,234	516	* Including education clerk.
Lohardaga	3	637	1,335	507	
Palámau	1	236	362	117	
Manbhum	4†	675	1,123	636	† Ditto.
Singhbhum	2	475	929	382	
Average for the Division, 13 officers	...	198	383	166	

The average number of days spent by Sub-Inspectors on tour falls short of the prescribed minimum in Calcutta and in the Chota Nagpur Division. The Sub-Inspector of Calcutta has to assist the Deputy Inspector in the preparation of annual reports and returns and the conduct of the various departmental examinations. In the Chota Nagpur Division two of the officers reckoned as Sub-Inspectors were education clerks, and this brings down the average.

In the Presidency Division Babu Umes Chandra Basu, Board Sub-Inspector of Ranaghat, heads the list with 262 days and 447 visits to schools. This officer displayed the greatest activity last year also. In the Burdwan Division Babu Gopinath Sen, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Egra in Midnapore, made the longest tour, viz., 259 days; but Babu Ramanath Ghose of Jhargram in Midnapore paid 738 visits to schools in his tour of 257 days. The Sub-Inspector of Burdwan, Babu Braja Ballabh Mitra, was on tour for 94 days only. This officer has been severely censured year after year for want of activity. In Rajshahi Babu Janaki Nath Mazumdar, Sub-Inspector of Pabna, has been the greatest number of days on tour, 277; Babu Mathura Nath Maitra of Dinajpur has visited the greatest number of schools, 425; and Babu Raj Kumar Chakravarti in Jalpaiguri has travelled the greatest number of miles, 3,711. Mr. Bellett is of opinion that the number of visits paid to schools is much less than it should be. On the average each school has been visited only 2·4 times by the Sub-Inspectors and their substitutes. The only officer who has visited each school three times is Babu Kali Krishna Das of the Metapukar

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Circle in Rangpur. In the Dacca Division the largest number of visits to schools, viz., 613, was paid by Babu Nil Kamal Mukherji, Sub-Inspector, Pirojpur. But the fact that this work was done in 265 days would seem to show that the inspection was not very thorough. In the Chittagong Division the largest number of visits to schools, viz., 454, was paid by Babu Rajani Kanta Chakravarti of Raozan Circle in Chittagong. But he left 205 schools utterly unvisited. Munshi Ahmedulla of Cox's Bazar was on tour the largest number of days, viz., 283. Yet he left unvisited 14 primary schools. The work of Babu Bhagaban Chandra Mukherji of Tippera, who visited 210 lower primary schools *in situ*, is commended as very methodical, though he did not reach the standard of 200 days. The inspections of Babu Rajani Kanta Sen of Brahmanbaria in the Tippera district are said to have been very thorough.

The Inspector of Schools, Bihár Circle, selects as deserving of mention the following Sub-Inspectors of Schools:—Babu Mukund Lal of Darbhanga, Babu Harbans Sahay of Patna, Babu Balkrishna Das of Shahabad, Babu Bhairab Narayan of Saran, Babu Narayan Lal of Gaya, Babu Radha Krishna Sarkhel of Malda, Babu Giriwar Dhari Lal of Bhágalpur, and Babu Jogeshwar Mukherji of the Sonthal Parganas, though he expresses himself as a little disappointed with the work of the last mentioned officer during the year under report. In the Chota Nagpur Division, Babu Sib Sankar Lal of Chaibassa is mentioned as the only Sub-Inspector who managed to visit all the schools under him, not only in the present year, but in the year preceding. This is the more creditable, as the country in which he has to travel is a difficult one. In Orissa the largest number of days spent on inspection work, 240, is returned by Babu Padmanabh Misra of Khurda; while Babu Ramanath Das of Balasore paid the largest number of visits to schools *in situ*, viz., 707. In the Orissa Tributary Maháls the prescribed number of 200 days on tour has been exceeded by all the officers.

20. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits to schools.	Average visits paid to schools by each chief guru or inspecting pandit.
Presidency	176	26,127	147
Calcutta	3	1,063	354
Burdwan	309	56,996	184
Rajshahi	45	13,821	307
Dacca	64	38,905	607
Chittagong	36	18,859	524
Patna	74	45,091	609
Bhágalpur	93	24,666	265
Chota Nagpur	27	6,991	259
Orissa	81	46,372	572
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	13	2,025	156
Total ...	921	280,916	305

It was pointed out in last year's report that there are comparatively few districts in which chief gurus have not been replaced by inspecting pandits, and the former linger only in half a dozen districts of the Presidency Division, and in Lohardaga and Malda. During the year under report the District Board of the 24-Parganas resolved to create three additional Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30 with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 20 a month, and to appoint eight inspecting pandits, viz., four on Rs. 12 and four on Rs. 15 a month, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 5 a month, in place of the chief gurus. The Presidency Inspector remarks with great force that, if funds had permitted, it would have been better to have entertained the services of some well-qualified additional Sub-Inspectors, whose supervision of the primary schools would have been more effective than can be looked for from inspecting pandits. In the districts of Howrah, Bankura, and Burdwan the chief guru system has been done away with since April last, inspecting pandits taking their place. The Howrah District Board has not yet taken up the question of the abolition of the chief gurus in favour of inspecting pandits, but the probability is that the course adopted by the other District Boards will be followed in Howrah also. The inspecting pandits appear to have done their

work well in all the districts in which they were employed. In Lohardaga there are now two chief gurus, eight inspecting gurus, and one inspecting pandit. The Assistant Inspector of Schools is of opinion that these chief and inspecting gurus, being men of inferior attainments, are not a cheap agency of inspection. In the report on education in the Bhágalpur Division it is rightly remarked that while the system of inspecting pandits is more efficient than that of chief gurus, it is necessary that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers. An inspecting pandit should be an adept both in Hindi and Urdu, otherwise he is apt to pay more attention to those schools where the language taught is one in which he himself is proficient. There are no chief gurus in Orissa, except one in Puri, who, in addition to the duty of teaching an upper primary school in his charge, has to look after 20 schools in an out-of-the-way tract, which is very difficult of access. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

In Balasore the inspecting pandits were required to inspect cattle-pounds as well as schools.

21. DISTRICT BOARDS.—The District Boards appointed under the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 have now been working for about six years. During this time they have gradually learned to work in harmony with the Educational Department for the advancement of education. It is reported from the Presidency Division that the relations between the District Boards and the Deputy Inspectors have been perfectly cordial. Dr. Martin writes as follows:—

"Business has been conducted smoothly between my office and those of the District Boards. My advice has been generally sought for, and has, with rare exceptions, been followed."

Similar reports come from Chittagong and Orissa. In every district of Bhágalpur, except Malda, where the Deputy Inspector is not altogether satisfied with the proceedings of the District Board, relations seem to be satisfactory. No complaint comes from Dacca.

Under these circumstances it may seem almost invidious to point out that District Boards are occasionally guilty of unpunctuality in submitting reports and statements and in making payments. The reports of the District Boards of Jessore and Khulna, due on the 1st of May, were not received till the 18th June. The quarterly statements of all payments for educational purposes during the year under report were not received from the 24-Parganas and Jessore for the 4th quarter, and from Khulna for the 3rd and 4th quarters.

The annual education report of the District Board of Tippera had not reached the office of the Assistant Inspector on the 31st May. The report of the District Board of Rangpur was not received on the 6th of June, though it was due on the 1st of May. Reminders were sent, but without effect. Similar delay occurred last year when the District Board's report was not received till the end of May. None of the annual education reports of the District Boards of the Burdwan Division was received on the 1st of May, the date fixed by Government. The Hooghly and Howrah reports were received on the 26th.

The Deputy Inspector of Bankura complains of the dilatoriness of the Board in the despatch of business. The grant-in-aid bills, for instance, have often been observed to have been "unnecessarily held in abeyance for months together, to the very great inconvenience of the poor teachers."

Mr. Bellett remarks that he has nothing to add to what he wrote last year on the working of District Boards as an educational agency.

22. In last year's report it was stated that the delegation of educational work to Local Boards had been attended with varying success. The experience of the year under report is to the same effect. With regard to the Local Boards of Jhenida and Narail, the Deputy Inspector of Jessore reports that full payments were made to some aided middle schools, although they had made short payments for several months. With regard to the Local Boards of Nadia, Mr. K. G. Gupta remarks:—

"The Chairman with one exception, and the Vice-Chairman without exception, of the Local Boards are non-official gentlemen, and they lack method and business habits, which may be learnt in Government offices."

In Birbhum the Deputy Inspector was not consulted by the Rampur Hát Local Board in filling up a temporary vacancy in the post of inspecting

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pandit of the Rampur Hát Circle. There are five Local Boards in the Rajshahi Division, as stated in last year's report. In Pabna there are two Local Boards. The control of primary education has been transferred to them. "Questions of general principle and sanction of allotment for primary education are disposed of by the District Board, the Local Boards seeing that these principles and sanction are given effect to. In disposing of questions in connection with primary education the views of the Local Boards are ascertained and given due consideration." The three Local Boards of the Rajshahi district control primary education within their limits.

23. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—District Committees still continue to exist in the Chota Nagpur Division, the Sonthal Parganas, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The District Committee of Manbhum met once in the year, and discussed questions in connection with the zilla school. The District Committee of Hazáribágh met twice, and the District Committee of Lohardaga and Palámau met once during the year. Their deliberations had reference to the same theme. The District Committee of Singhbhum met twice and secured the sanction of a model school at Jagannathpur and an additional primary grant of Rs. 100. In the Sonthal Parganas the District Committee held four meetings during the year to discuss the discipline and finances of the zilla school and to consider the question of appointing a separate Deputy Inspector for Sonthal schools, to prepare the primary education budget, and to award the lower primary scholarships. The meetings were attended on an average by six members. The District Committee of Darjeeling met once during the year, and on this occasion six members were present.

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24. During the year under report the number of colleges actually furnishing returns is 34, as in the previous year. In aided colleges there is no change, but the Armenian College, Calcutta, which returned no students last year, has this year been excluded from the list. Similarly, the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, and the Roberts' Memorial College have been excluded from the list of unaided colleges. The college department of these institutions contained no students in the previous year. Sir A. Croft stated that the Principal of the Roberts' Memorial College proposed to renew the college classes during the present year, but it now appears that the college has been closed. The following table shows the comparative strength of these institutions on the 31st March during the last five years:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
GOVERNMENT—(11)—	Rs.					
First grade Colleges—						
Presidency College	12	333	399	423	479	428
Hooghly ,, ...	6	156	157	123	156	171
Dacca ,, ...	6	250	280	270	305	313
Krishnagar ,, ...	5	70	86	83	94	101
Rajshahi ,, ...	3	110	89	79	89	96
Patna ,, ...	6	270	314	231	228	252
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	4	60	71	54	77	87
Bethune School (College classes) ...	3	6	8	13	15	20
Second grade Colleges—						
Sanskrit College	5	60	89	89	90	75*
Calcutta Madrassa	2	23	25	27	39	48
Chittagong College	3	45	55	41	34	31
Total ...	...	1,383	1,573	1,433	1,606	1,622
MUNICIPAL—(1)—						
Midnapore College	5	42	55	35	50	46

* Including 32 students in the Sanskrit title class and 8 students in the Vedic class opened in February 1892.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.				
		1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Aided—(7)—	Rs.					
General Assembly's Institution	5	415	348	329	353	381
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	5	203	243	167	301	319
St. Xavier's College	6	189	220	235	321	197
London Mission College, Bhawánipur ...	5	83	42	74	65	78
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College classes)	13	5	12	19	12	15
Narail Victoria College	3	22	37	44	62	56
Uttarpara College	4	29	57	52	64	51
Total ...	...	946	959	920	1,178	1,097
Unaided—(15)—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	837	862	706	689	508
City College	3	269	290	317	327	454
La Martinière, Calcutta (for boys) ...	Free	6	6	5	20	3
Albert College	3	111	148	188	116	81
Ripon ,, ...	3	274	430	525	457	447
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	223	248	190	220	229
Jagannath College, Dacca	3	245	346	219	173	265
Berhampore College	3	54	113	116	108	91
Bishop's College, Calcutta	15*	10	14	.. †	10	11
Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	5	17	46	49	62	80
Bangabasi College	3	53	65	47	65	85
Rajchandra College, Barisál	3	...	...	27	44	63
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál	3	...	...	61	70	88
Bihár National College, Bankipore ...	3	...	...	25	33	51
La Martinière, Calcutta (for girls) ...	Free	...	...	3	4	4
Total ...	...	2,099	2,568	2,478	2,398	2,460
Grand Total ...	...	4,470	5,155	4,866	5,232	5,225

* Including board and lodging.
† Furnished no returns, and therefore excluded from General Table III.

25. The small decrease in the total number of students calls for no remark. In Government colleges there is an increase of 16 students. In the Presidency College there is a decrease of 51 students, in the Sanskrit College of 15, and in the Chittagong College of 3. The other Government colleges show an increase. The falling off in the Presidency College is merely nominal, as the monthly roll number increased from 486 to 488. The increase from 15 to 20 in the Bethune College is worthy of notice, as showing that the cause of the higher education of females is making steady progress. In aided colleges there is a decrease of 81 students. The General Assembly's Institution shows an increase of 28 students. The Duff College and Free Church Institution still continues to advance, having this year gained 18 students Last year it almost doubled its numbers. St. Xavier's College shows a falling off of 124 students. The London Mission College, Bhawánipur, and St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, have made a slight advance, but there is a slight falling off in the Narail Victoria College and the Uttarpara College. The Midnapore College, which is kept up by the municipality, shows this year a decline of 4 students. In unaided colleges there is an increase of 59 students. The Metropolitan Institution still heads the list of unaided colleges, and indeed, of all colleges. The Presidency College, it may be observed, is inferior in numerical strength to three of the Calcutta unaided colleges—the Metropolitan, the City, and the Ripon. But there is again a decline in the numbers of the Metropolitan Institution: this time of 181 students. The City College has gained 127 students and the Jagannath College, Dacca, 92 students. The large advance in the numbers of the Jagannath College does not seem to have been made at the expense of the Dacca Government College, as there is an increase of 8 students in the latter institution. It seems to point to an increasing demand for collegiate instruction in Eastern Bengal. The Ripon College has lost ten students, while the Albert College and the Berhampore College have suffered more heavily; La Martinière for Girls continues stationary; all the other unaided colleges have gained. The Tej Narain College still continues to prosper, having gained 18 students. The Bihár National College has also gained

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18 students, in spite of an advance of 24 students in the Patna Government College. Both the Barisál Colleges have gained an accession of students, so that their "healthy rivalry" seems beneficial to the cause of education in that neighbourhood.

26. The following table compares the total number of college students on the 31st December 1891 with that on the 31st March 1892:—

Class of Institution.	Reading for F.A.—		Reading for B.A.—		Reading for M.A.—		Total.	
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Government	1,168	1,015	640	543	62	24	1,870	1,582
Aided*	761	664	499	469	20	10	1,280	1,143
Unaided	2,114	1,900	615	537	23	23	2,752	2,460
Total ...	4,043	3,579	1,754	1,549	105	57	5,902	5,185

* Including municipal.

27. Last year there was a difference of much the same amount between the strength of colleges on these two dates. Sir Alfred Croft pointed out in last year's report that many students who have failed at the F.A. or the B.A. examination of the previous year, and who are required by the regulations of the University to read for a further period of six months, remove their names in January or February when that condition is satisfied. It may also be remarked that many students complete in January or February the prescribed period of six months' reading for the M.A. examination, which entitles them to be sent up as students of a college. The former cause is, of course, far the more important. The operation of these causes is shown in detail in the following table:—

Names of Colleges.	Reading for First Arts.				Reading for B.A. degree.				Reading for M.A. degree.		Total.	
	First-year class.		Second-year class.		Third-year class.		Fourth-year class.					
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Government—												
Presidency College	126	125	139	118	86	82	124	87	56	16	531	428
Hooghly ,, ...	59	61	76	48	33	33	49	28	1	1	218	171
Dacca ,, ...	85	78	105	100	57	57	77	74	2	4	326	313
Krishnagar ,, ...	28	26	45	45	11	11	19	19	...	...	103	101
Rajshahi ,, ...	34	...	46	69	11	11	20	16	...	...	111	96
Patna ,, ...	91	90	119	77	43	39	67	46	...	...	320	252
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ...	29	...	42	63	8	...	19	24	...	...	98	87
Bethune School (college department)	6	6	7	7	4	4	3	3	...	...	20	21
Sanskrit College	13	13	13	10	4	4	5	5	3	3	38*	35†
Calcutta Madrassa	33	33	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	48
Chittagong College	16	15	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31
Total ...	520	447	648	568	257	241	383	302	62	24	1,870*	1,582†
Municipal—												
Midnapore College	25	1	42	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	46
Aided—												
General Assembly's Institution	92	84	175	144	42	43	124	106	4	4	437	381
Free Church Institution and Duff College	45	46	79	71	63	66	144	135	1	1	332	319
St. Xavier's College	60	49	61	61	16	14	71	68	15	5	223	197
London Mission College, Bhawánipur	28	22	42	33	7	8	16	15	...	...	93	78
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department) ...	3	3	5	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	12	15
Narail Victoria College ...	11	10	37	36	4	3	8	7	...	...	60	56
Uttarpara College	22	23	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	51
Total ...	261	241	433	377	135	137	364	332	20	10	1,213	1,097

* Exclusive of 29 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class.
† Exclusive of 32 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class and 8 students attending the Vedic class.

Names of Colleges.	Reading for First Arts.				Reading for B.A. degree.				Reading for M.A. degree.		Total.	
	First-year class.		Second-year class.		Third-year class.		Fourth-year class.					
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st March 1892.
Unaided—												
Metropolitan Institution ...	154	155	280	206	48	50	131	80	15	15	628	508
City College	98	106	169	163	69	68	116	110	7	7	459	454
La Martinière for boys (college department)	(Details not given in the returns.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Albert College	22	22	83	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	105	81
Ripon ,, ...	102	95	186	170	79	69	123	113	...	...	490	447
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	98	87	148	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	229
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	83	85	188	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	265
Berhampore College	31	30	37	33	11	11	17	16	1	1	97	91
Bishop's College, Calcutta ...	(Details not given in the returns.)				...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Tej Narain Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	21	...	56	69	5	4	7	7	...	...	89	80
Bangabasi College	35	33	53	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	85
Rajchandra College, Barisál ...	26	20	37	34	6	7	3	2	...	...	72	63
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál	40	...	54	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	88
Bihar National College, Bankipore	91	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	51
La Martinière for Girls (College Department).	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total ...	809	684	1,292	1,200	218	209	397	328	23	23	2,752	2,460
Grand Total ...	1,615	1,375	2,415	2,190	610	567	1,144	962	105	57	5,902*	5,185†

* Exclusive of 29 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class.
† Exclusive of 32 non-matriculated students of the Sanskrit title class and 8 students attending the Vedic class.

It will be observed that of the 62 students reading for the M.A. degree in Government colleges on the 31st December 1891, 56 were reading in the Presidency College. Of the 20 students reading in aided colleges on the same date, 4 were reading in the General Assembly's College, 1 in the Free Church Institution, and 15 in St. Xavier's College. Of the 23 students in unaided colleges, 15 were reading in the Metropolitan Institution, 7 in the City College, and 1 in the Berhampore College. The Presidency College therefore bears more than half the burden of the highest education in Bengal.

28. The following statement shows the expenditure in Government, aided, and unaided institutions from all sources. The average yearly cost of each student is calculated on the average monthly roll number:—

Colleges—General.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1891-92—					Cost per annum of each Student—		
				From public funds.		From private funds.			From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.			
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	428	488	299	1,08,968	...	69,122	...	1,78,090	223 4 9	141 10 3	364 15 0
Hooghly ,, ...	171	203	130	31,916	...	14,967	...	46,883	167 3 6	73 11 8	230 15 2
Dacca ,, ...	313	337	309	18,295	...	25,807	...	44,102	54 4 7	76 9 3	130 13 10
Krishnagar ,, ...	101	100	82	12,700	...	5,242	1,334	19,276	127 0 0	65 12 2	192 12 2
Patna ,, ...	252	290	265	34,827	...	22,057	...	56,884	120 1 6	76 0 11	196 2 5
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	87	91	81	14,442	...	4,880	1,315	20,637	158 11 3	68 1 2	226 12 5
Rajshahi College ...	96	120	98	8,320	...	4,209	10,985	23,514	69 5 4	126 9 10	195 15 2
Bethune School (college department) ...	20	19	15	4,794	...	744	...	5,538	253 5 0	39 2 6	291 7 6
Sanskrit College ...	75	68	54	21,220	...	1,147	...	22,367	312 0 11	16 13 10	328 14 9
Calcutta Madrassa ...	48	55	49	8,258	...	1,386	... 80	9,624	149 12 6	25 3 2	174 15 8
Chittagong College ...	31	41	36	4,125	...	1,616		5,821	100 9 9	41 5 10	141 15 7
Total ...	1,622	1,812	1,468	2,67,845	...	1,51,177	13,714	4,32,736	147 13 0½	90 15 11½	238 13 0
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	46	57	53	...*	78	2,747	3,993	6,818	1 5 10	118 3 11	119 9 9
Aided—											
General Assembly's Institution	381	442	372	6,000	...	17,147	25,155	48,302	13 9 2	95 11 3	109 4 5
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	319	323	259	7,200	...	14,986	13,734	35,920	22 4 7	88 13 8	111 2 3
St. Xavier's College ...	197	175	134	4,200	...	13,691	15,739	33,630	24 0 0	168 2 8	192 2 8
London Mission College, Bhawánipur ...	78	81	62	3,000	...	3,996	9,387	16,383	37 0 7	165 3 6	202 4 1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	15	12	12	1,800	...	1,980	3,880	6,760	150 0 0	413 5 4	563 5 4
Narail Victoria College	56	54	36	1,852	...	1,090	2,495	5,437	34 4 9	66 6 2	100 10 11
Uttarpara College ...	51	58	49	339	...	2,975	2,512	5,826	5 13 6	94 9 8	100 7 2
Total ...	1,097	1,145	924	24,391	...	54,945	72,902	1,52,238	21 4 10	111 10 6	132 15 4

* Government grant not received during the year.

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Colleges—General.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1891-92— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Fees.	Cost per annum of each student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
Unaided—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Metropolitan Institution	508	617	...	...	...	20,225	11,526	31,751	...	51 7 4	51 7 4
City College	454	439	363	...	...	12,550	4,152	16,702	...	38 0 8	38 0 8
La Martinière for boys	3	3	3	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Albert College	81	83	55	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	24 1 6	24 1 6
Ripon ,, ...	447	436	357	...	...	11,381	2,192	13,573	...	31 2 1	31 2 1
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	229	239	146	...	...	...	6,929	6,929	...	28 15 10	28 15 10
Jagannath College, Dacca	265	253	185	...	...	8,295	1,094	9,389	...	37 1 9	37 1 9
Berhampore College ...	91	100	63	...	...	2,600	12,323	14,923	...	149 3 8	149 3 8
Bishop's College, Calcutta	11	11	11	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur.	80	74	56	...	...	3,220	2,564	5,784	...	78 2 7	78 2 7
Bangabasi College ...	85	90	85	...	...	1,628	260	1,888	...	20 15 7	20 15 7
Rajchandra College, Barisál	63	57	49	...	...	908	3,412	4,320	...	75 12 7	75 12 7
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál	88	89	69	...	..	1,301	2,574	3,875	...	43 8 7	43 8 7
Bihár National College, Bankipore	51	74	60	...	...	2,528	750	3,278	...	44 4 9	44 4 9
La Martinière for girls	4	4	4	450	...	...	450	900	112 8 0	112 8 0	225 0 0
Total ...	2,460	2,569	1,506	450	...	66,636	48,226	1,15,312	0 2 9	44 12 2	44 15 0
Grand Total ...	5,225	5,583	3,951	2,92,686	78	2,75,505	1,38,835	7,07,104	52 7 5¼	74 4 0½	126 11 6

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased during the year from Rs. 6,62,377 to Rs. 7,07,104; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,69,850 to Rs. 2,92,686, the fee-receipts from Rs. 2,61,308 to Rs. 2,75,505, and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,31,219 to Rs. 1,38,835.

In Government colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 4,00,726 to Rs. 4,32,736; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,43,757 to Rs. 2,67,845; while the receipts from fees and other sources have increased from Rs. 1,56,969 to Rs. 1,64,891.

A considerable increase in Provincial expenditure has taken place in the Presidency College, the total cost to Government having risen from Rs. 79,836 to Rs. 1,08,968, in spite of a slight increase in fees from Rs. 68,839 to Rs. 69,122. This is to be accounted for principally by an increase in the costliness of the professorial staff, owing to shifting of officers. The staff was greatly reduced towards the close of the year. On the other hand, the cost to Government has decreased in the Hooghly, Dacca, Ravenshaw, and Sanskrit Colleges. The reduction is due to increased fees in the case of the Dacca College, and to the fact that there were only two European Professors in the College during the greater part of the year. The reduction in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, is due to the increase in fee-receipts and the removal of the Assistant Professor and three lecturers and the appointment of their successors on less pay. The reduction in the Hooghly College seems to be due to increased fees, and that in the Sanskrit College to the absence of the Principal on deputation for two months. The increase in the expenditure of the Rajshahi College is chiefly owing to the return of Babu Nilkantha Mazumdar from the Presidency College. The increase in the Krishnagar College, in spite of increased fees, is due to a reduction in the income of the endowment funds. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the Patna College is practically stationary, while fee-receipts have increased. The Principal remarks that additional temporary expenses were thrown on the College owing to the temporary attachment of Mr. Hill to it. The large increase in the Government contribution towards the Chittagong College is to be accounted for by the higher pay of the present Head Master, who was transferred from the Ravenshaw College. The increase in the Government expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa is, no doubt, due to the return of the Principal from furlough. In this connexion I desire to call attention to Sir Alfred Croft's remarks in last year's report.

The monthly roll number has increased in all Government colleges, except the Sanskrit and Chittagong Colleges. The increase in the Presidency College is very slight, from 486 to 488.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

During the year under report the cost of each student to Government has increased in Government colleges from Rs. 140-15 to Rs. 147-13. A large increase has taken place in the Presidency College. This is, no doubt, due to the greater costliness of the professorial staff. There has been an increase also in the Sanskrit College and the Chittagong College. The increase in the Sanskrit College may be accounted for by the decrease in the monthly roll number, and that in the Chittagong College by the fact that a Head Master on a higher salary has been appointed. In the Madrassa the cost is about the same as last year. There is a slight increase in the Rajshahi College. In other colleges there is a decrease. In Dacca the cost has fallen to Rs. 54-4-7, the lowest figure, I believe, yet reached in any B.A. college. In aided colleges the cost to Government of educating each student has risen from Rs. 21-0-9 to Rs. 21-4-10, and the total cost from Rs. 131-7-1 to Rs. 132-15-4. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 128-10-3 to Rs. 126-11-6.

29. The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in February 1892:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	136	14	17	51	82
Hooghly „	55	3	12	20	35
Dacca „	112	2	17	29	48
Krishnagar „	42	1	4	17	22
Patna „	114	2	15	37	54
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	42	1	6	13	20
Rajshahi „	53	1	8	22	31
Bethune School (college department)	6	2	1	1	4
Sanskrit College	15	1	1	6	8
Calcutta Madrassa	24	...	3	9	12
Chittagong College	22	...	7	9	16
Total ...	621	27	91	214	332
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	41	4	5	18	27
Aided—					
General Assembly's Institution ...	144	...	16	42	58
Free Church Institution and Duff College	71	...	3	14	17
St. Xavier's College	45	...	5	19	24
London Mission College, Bhawánipur	34	...	...	13	13
Narail Victoria College	25	...	4	9	13
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	5	1	2	1	4
Utterpara College	35	3	3	5	11
Loretto House, Calcutta	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	360	4	33	104	141
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution	250	2	16	72	90
City College	158	2	4	43	49
Ripon „	170	...	10	45	55
Albert „	59	...	2	20	22
Bishop's „	11	1	...	7	8
Berhampore „	38	2	1	14	17
Maharajah's „ Burdwan	118	2	12	53	67
Jagannath „ Dacca	183	4	2	48	54
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	45	1	5	22	28
Bangabasi College	52	...	4	14	18
Rajchandra „ Barisál	34	...	8	14	22
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál ...	43	2	10	26	38
Bihár National College, Bankipore ...	58	...	9	20	29
La Martinière for girls (college department.)	1	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore	4	1	1	...	2
Total ...	1,224	17	84	398	499
Teachers	64	...	...	12	12
Grand Total ...	2,310	52	213	746	1,011

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The percentage of passed candidates has risen from 36 per cent. to 43·7. The number of candidates that presented themselves was 2,310, against 1,929 in the previous year. This is to be explained on the principle laid down by Sir A. Croft in last year's report. In 1889 only 1,475 candidates passed the Entrance Examination, whereas in 1890 there were 2,642 successful candidates.

In Government colleges the percentage of successful candidates was 53, in aided colleges 39, and in unaided colleges 40. The Presidency, Hooghly, Krishnagar, Rajshahi, Sanskrit and Chittagong Colleges passed more than half their candidates. The Madrassa passed exactly half. The Bethune College passed two-thirds. Among aided colleges, St. Xavier's College and the Narail Victoria College passed more than half their candidates; St. Paul's, Darjeeling, passed 4 out of 5. Loretto House, Calcutta, sent in one candidate, who passed. Among unaided colleges the Maharajah's College, Burdwan, the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur, the Rajchandra College, Barisál, and the Brajamohan Institution, Barisál, passed more than half their candidates. The Bihár National College, Bankipore, and St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore, passed exactly half. Bishop's College passed 8 out of 11. The Municipal College, Midnapore, passed 27 candidates out of 41, against 8 out of 25 in the previous year.

The highest total of successful candidates is attained by the Metropolitan Institution, which passed 90 candidates. Next comes the Presidency College with 82. Then comes the Maharajah's College, Burdwan. This institution seems to have done remarkably well. The General Assembly's Institution stands first among aided colleges as regards the number of successful students. Perhaps the most successful of all the colleges on the whole is the Brajamohan Institution, Barisál, which passed 38 candidates out of 43, 2 in the first division. The Rajchandra College passed 22 candidates out of 34.

Out of the 27 candidates in the first division from Government colleges, 14 belong to the Presidency College. The Midnapore College and the Jagannath College, Dacca, had each 4 in the first division.

30. The most fatal subject in the last F.A. Examination was mathematics; English and history come next. Even in the Presidency College 26 students failed in mathematics. In the Brajamohan College only 1 failed in that subject out of 43, and not a single candidate failed in English. In the Rajchandra College, Barisal, only 3 candidates failed in English, while 14 failed in mathematics, and the same number in second language. In St. Xavier's College 12 students failed in mathematics and 14 in English. In the Bethune College all the candidates passed in English. In the Maharajah's College, Burdwan, only 7 students failed in English, while 31 were unsuccessful in mathematics.

31. The following table shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships for girls were gained this year also by the Bethune College:—

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	3	6	9
Hooghly ,, ...	1	2	3
Dacca ,, ...	...	2	2
Krishnagar ,, ...	...	1	1
Patna ,, ...	1	4	5
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack) ...	...	2	2
Rajshahi ,, ...	...	2	2
Bethune School (college department)	1*	1*	1
Sanskrit College	1	...	1
Total ...	7	20	27
Municipal—			
Midnapore College	...	3	3
Aided—			
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	...	1	1
Narail Victoria College ...	...	1	1
Uttarpara College	1	2	3
Total ...	1	4	5

* Special scholarships for girls.

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Unaided—			
Metropolitan Institution	...	2	2
City College	...	2	2
Burdwan Raj College	1	1	2
Jagannath College, Dacca ...	1	3	4
Berhampore „	...	2	2
Bishop's „	1	...	1
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur	...	1	1
Brajamohan Institution, Barisál ...	...	2	2
Bihár National College, Bankipore	...	1	1
Total ...	3	14	17
Grand Total ...	11	41	52

The number of scholarships gained by Government colleges has decreased from 38 to 27. The Presidency College has secured only 9, against 11 carried off last year. The aided colleges have gained 5, against 4 last year, and the unaided colleges 17, against 10 last year. The Midnapore College, which last year obtained no scholarships, has in the present year gained 3 of the second grade.

The Government colleges seem to be losing ground in the F.A. examination generally, but this year, as last, 7 out of the 11 first grade scholarships have fallen to them. The Jagannath College, Dacca, has gained a larger number of scholarships than any college except the Presidency College and the Patna College. This speaks well for the quality of the teaching in that institution.

32. The following table shows the colleges in which the scholars have elected to read for the B.A. degree :—

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	8	16	24
Hooghly „	1	2	3
Dacca „	...	2	2
Patna „	1	5	6
Rajshahi „	...	1	1
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack ...	...	2	2
Bethune School (college department)	1*	...	1
Sanskrit College	...	1	1
Medical „	...	1*	1
Total ...	11	30	41
Aided—			
Free Church Institution and Duff College	...	1	1
St. Xavier's College	...	2	2
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	...	1	1
Narail Victoria College ...	...	1	1
Total ...	...	5	5
Unaided—			
Metropolitan Institution	...	2	2
City College	...	3	3
Berhampore College	...	1	1
Total ...	...	6	6
Grand Total ...	11	41	52

* Special schola ships for girls.

It will be observed that 41 have elected to hold their scholarships in Government colleges, against 43 in the previous year. Twenty-four scholars have chosen the Presidency College, against 25 in 1891.

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Of the 52 senior scholars, 22 have chosen the A or literary course, and 29 the B or Science course, while one, holding one of the two special scholarships for girls, has joined the Medical College. The usual preference of the best students for the Science course has again manifested itself.

33. The following table shows the B.A. results of 1892 :—

Colleges.	A Course.					B Course.					Total.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
Government—															
Presidency College ...	82	...	14 (*a*)	19	33	38	2(*c*)	16 (*c*)	13	31	120	2	30	32	64
Hooghly ,, ...	33	...	2	5	7	17	...	1	6	7	50	...	3	11	14
Krishnagar ,, ...	14	...	1	3	4	5	1	2	...	3	19	1	3	3	7
Dacca ,, ...	92	...	3	7	10	7	...	...	1	1	99	..	3	8	11
Patna ,, ...	56	1	5 (*b*)	10	16	10	...	1	3	4	66	1	6	13	20
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	12	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	4	4	19	...	...	7	7
Rajshahi College ...	13	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	3	3	20	...	...	6	6
Bethune School (college department)	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Total ...	305	1	25	51	77	91	3	20	30	53	396	4	45	81	130
Aided—															
General Assembly's Institution	93	...	2	11	13	13	...	1	4	5	106	...	3	15	18
Free Church Institution and Duff College	135	...	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	1	30	31
St. Xavier's College ...	38	...	1	5	6	20	...	...	8	8	58	...	1	13	14
London Mission College, Bhawánipur ...	15	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	3	3
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
Total ...	289	...	4	50	54	33	...	1	12	13	322	...	5	62	67
Unaided—															
Metropolitan Institution	119	...	3	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	3	16	19
City College ...	58	...	4	9	13	47	...	3	12	15	105	...	7	21	28
Ripon ,, ...	107	...	1	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	107	...	1	16	17
Berhampore ,, ...	20	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	7	7
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhágalpur...	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	2	2
Rajchandra College, Barisál	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	311	...	8	49	57	48	...	3	13	16	359	...	11	62	73
Private student	1	1(*d*)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Teachers	61	...	...	6	6	10	...	...	3	3	71	...	...	9	9
Grand Total ...	967	2	37	156	195	182	3	24	58	85	1,149	5	61	214	280

(*a*) Three took honours in two branches.
(*b*) One ditto in ditto.
(*c*) Three ditto ditto.
(*d*) Honours in French ; also obtained 2nd class honours in English.

The percentage of successful candidates is 24, against 29 in last year. The number of candidates was 1,149, against 807 in the previous year. This was to be expected, as in 1890 the number of successful candidates in the F.A. examination was 1,089, against 715 in 1889. Of the candidates from Government colleges, nearly 33 per cent. passed, of those from aided colleges 20 per cent. passed, and of those from unaided colleges 23 per cent. passed. The Presidency College was the only institution that passed more than half its candidates. It appears that either the examination was more severe than in the previous year, or the candidates worse prepared. In philosophy more than half the candidates sent up from Bengal colleges failed. The same was the case in history. In mathematics nearly one-third failed. In physiology and botany only one candidate failed out of seven sent up.

I have been told that the failures in philosophy may be accounted for by the fact that the students read notes and abstracts instead of the works prescribed by the University. The Hooghly College passed 14 out of 50, against 11 out of 28 last year. The Dacca College results were worse than last year. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, passed 7 out of 19, against 1 out of 8 in the previous year. The Patna College passed 20 out of 66, against 17 out of 48 in the previous year. The Rajshahi College has made an advance, passing 6, against 3 in the previous year. But the B.A. class was much larger. The Bethune College has again passed one student.

34. This year 967 candidates took up the A or literature course, and 182 the B or science course. Half of the 182 belonged to Government colleges. The remaining half were thus distributed:—13 came from the General Assembly's Institution and 20 from St. Xavier's College, both of which are aided colleges; 47 from the City College, and 1 from the Tej Narayan Jubilee College: 10 were teachers. It appears that the B course class in the unaided City College exceeded by 9 the class in the Presidency College. To this fact I desire to draw special attention, as it shows that in one at any rate of the unaided colleges a strenuous attempt is made to teach science. Of the 20 students sent up by St. Xavier's College, 8 passed, while of the 47 candidates sent up by the City College, 15 passed. Of the 38 candidates sent up by the Presidency College, 31 passed. This is an improvement on last year, when 27 passed out of 39. The percentage of success is again in favour of the B course candidates, notably so in Government colleges, from which 53 B course candidates passed out of 91. Obviously the B course is not taken up in many colleges, because there are no arrangements for teaching it. Even in the Presidency College the arrangements for teaching chemistry are limited, as Sir Alfred Croft pointed out in last year's report, but the new chemical laboratory, which is in course of construction, will, it is hoped, remove this difficulty. I have already remarked that a majority of scholars have chosen the B course. My own impression is that, as a general rule, serious students are apt to prefer this course, and Sir Alfred Croft's arguments seem to establish that this is the true view; but there are, no doubt, some diligent students who have a marked preference for the literary course, arising from the natural bias of their minds.

35. Of the 39 students who have obtained honours in the A course, 26 belong to Government colleges. Of the two who have been placed in the first division, one comes from the Patna College and one is a private student. Of the 27 students who obtained honours in the B course, 23 come from Government colleges. Of the 3 in the first division, 2 belong to the Presidency College, and 1 to the Krishnagar College.

In English the first division was occupied by two students from the Presidency College, who were also placed in the second division in physics and chemistry. In philosophy no one was placed in the first division. A young lady, Miss Indira Tagore, was the only one who obtained a first division in French. She also obtained a second division in English. The sole occupant of the first division in Persian was a student from the Patna College. A student from the Krishnagar College gained the same distinction in mathematics. In physics and chemistry and in Sanskrit no one was placed in the first division. In history no one appears to have gained honours.

The neglect of history is one of the blots in our system. Very few native students seem to have any taste for this study.

36. On the results of the B.A. Examination the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College (as successor to the old Hindu College) were awarded to the students named below:—

Name of Scholar.	Name of Scholarship.	Monthly value of Scholarship.
		Rs.
Atul Chundra Chatterji ...	Burdwan scholarship	50
Jyotis Chundra Sen ...	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
Dhanapati Banerjee ...	Bird scholarship	40
Asutos Pal ...	Ryan scholarship	40
Surendra Nath Mallik ...	Hindu College foundation scholarship ...	40
Bhushun Chandra Das ...	Ditto ditto ...	40
Prabodh Chandra Bose ...	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholarship ...	30
Kumud Bandhu Das Gupta ...	Hindu College foundation scholarship ...	30
Hari Pada Banurji ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
Hrisikes Chakravarti ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
Pramatha Nath Chatterji (II) ...	Ditto ditto ...	30

The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month, on the foundation of Maharaja Durga Churan Laha, C.I.E., was awarded to Upendra Lal Banerji of the Krishnagar College, on condition of his reading for the M.A. degree in science.

The two graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Fund, were awarded to Muhummad Yusuf Ali and Asaf Khan, both of the Presidency College.

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37. The following table shows the results of the M.A. examination held in November 1891:—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Candidates passed.
Government—		
Presidency College	38	18
Hooghly „	2	1
Dacca „	5	1
Rajshahi „	1	...
Sanskrit „	5	4
Total ...	51	24
Aided—		
Free Church Institution and Duff College	9	2
St. Xavier's College	7	1
Total ...	16	3
Unaided—		
Metropolitan Institution	11	3
City College	1	...
Berhampore College	1	...
Bishop's College	1	1
Total ...	14	4
Private students	40	13
Teachers	7	2
Grand Total ...	128	46

The number of candidates last year was 127, of whom 57 passed. The variation does not seem to be of importance. More than half the number of successful students came from Government colleges. The Presidency College passed 18, the Sanskrit College 4, and the Hooghly and Dacca Colleges 1 each. The Free Church Institution passed 2 and St. Xavier's College 1. The Metropolitan Institution passed 3 and Bishop's College 1. There is a slight increase in the number of private students that appeared as candidates. The increase in the number of private students that took place last year was explained by Sir Alfred Croft. The same cause is, of course, still in operation. The rule of the University seems to be a little ambiguous, and may be interpreted differently in different colleges. I have myself been in the habit of insisting upon six months' study in the most literal sense. If a student is absent from every lecture in a month, I do not allow that month to count. Of the 40 private students that appeared, 13 were successful.

38. The first place in English this year was obtained by a student from the Agra College. The first place in Sanskrit fell, as was to be expected, to a student of the Sanskrit College. The only first class in Arabic was gained by a student from the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the only first class in Persian by a candidate from the Presidency College. The Free Church Institution had the honour of sending in a candidate in history, who was the sole occupant of the first class. The two students who gained first classes in physical science were from the Presidency College. In mathematics no one rose above a third class. In mental and moral philosophy no one rose above a second class. On the whole the Presidency College obtained 4 first classes, the Sanskrit College 2, the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1, and the Free Church Institution 1. A first class in Sanskrit was gained by a private student.

39. Premchand Roychand Studentship.—Five candidates enrolled themselves for the Premchand Roychand Studentship examination held in November 1891, of whom 4 appeared and 1 was absent. The candidates were examined in literary subjects. There were three studentships available, as no studentship was awarded in literary subjects in 1887 and 1889. On the result of the

examination, the three available studentships of Rs. 1,600 a year each, tenable for five years, were awarded to—

1. E. M. Wheeler.
2. { Jánaki Nath Bhattacharya.
   { Hirendra Nath Datta.

40. I proceed to extract the more interesting particulars from the reports furnished by the Principals of Colleges, omitting all matters dealt with in the previous paragraphs of this section.

41. PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—The College has lost two Professors during the year—Mr. Webb and Mr. Prothero. Mr. Webb went on special leave from the 8th September 1891, and has since retired from the service. Mr. Prothero, having been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Assam, made over charge on the 19th January 1892. Dr. P. K. Ray returned from furlough on the 27th November 1891. Mr. Stack and Mr. Little were absent on privilege leave for short periods during the year.

The students have organized a cricket and a football club during the year, under the superintendence of Professor Bipin Bihary Gupta. The Commissioner of Police has granted them the use of a suitable plot of ground on the *maidan*. By order of the Principal all the students of the first-year class are required to practise gymnastic exercises on three days during the week, unless their parents or guardians assign good reasons for their being excused. The class consists of 125 students, of whom 27 have been excused. Twenty-five students from the other classes practise gymnastic exercises optionally.

The library is in good condition. During the year 370 volumes were added to it.

42. HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—Mr. Mann went on furlough on the 12th November 1891. Mr. S. Charles Hill was appointed a Professor on the 4th November 1891.

During the year the drill and gymnastic classes were reorganized, each section being exercised twice a week. The cricket club was open during the cold season, and the football club practised regularly from April to October 1891. An inter-collegiate gymnastic competition, at which the students of the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges competed, was held on the 11th December 1891. Eight prizes were awarded—four to each college. The Hooghly College carried off the first prize. Forty-seven new books, in addition to "Nature" and the "Philosophical Magazine," have been added to the library.

The Hindu hostel contained 71 boarders on the 31st March 1892, against 33 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The general health of the boarders was good. The same was the case in the Muhammadan hostel. But the total number of boarders fell off, being 79, against 91 in the preceding year.

43. DACCA COLLEGE.—Mr. A. C. Edwards returned from furlough on the 22nd October last. During his absence Mr. Mondy acted as Principal. Babu Jagadis Chundra Sen, M.A., was on leave without pay for five months from the 4th November 1891, and Babu Devendra Kumar Ray acted in his place on half the pay of the post.

The gymnastic class contained 95 members on the 31st March 1892: the average monthly number was 83, and the average daily attendance 83. The College cricket club continued to flourish. In December last they were easily victorious in a match against the European members of the station. Mr. Mondy, while acting as Principal had two lawn tennis courts made, and a large number of students play regularly on them.

Mr. Mondy has taken the students of the Science classes to visit such local works as were found in the neighbourhood.

During the year 302 volumes have been added to the library, 216 of which were presented.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Raj Chunder Hostel on the 31st March was 60, and the average monthly number was 75.

Though there was an epidemic of small-pox in the town, the inmates of the hostel enjoyed good health, and not a single case of small-pox occurred in the institution. The conduct of the boarders was satisfactory.

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44. PATNA COLLEGE.—The Principal gives some interesting figures, which show that the percentage of Bihári Hindus in the College has risen from 71·5 to 78·5.

During part of the year under review Mr. S. C. Hill was temporarily attached to the College. The Principal does not mention any other change in the instructive staff. During the year Rs. 375 have been spent on the purchase of books. Some medals have been promised by native gentlemen, to be awarded on the results of the examination of 1892. The names of the donors are—Kazi Syud Rezi Hossain, zamindar of Patna city; Babu Purnendra Chandra Singhee, pleader, Judge's Court, Patna; Babu Raghunandan Prasad, zamindar of Patna city; Babu Krista Chandra Ghosh, zamindar, Bankipore; Babu Ambika Charan Ghosh, Treasurer, Patna Bank of Bengal. The gentleman first mentioned is giving one gold and one silver medal.

The Principal gives no particulars about physical education.

45. KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE.—During the year Mr. Lane, the mathematical lecturer, was appointed to the Subordinate Executive Service, and Babu Surya Kumar Karfarma was appointed in his place as temporary lecturer.

The gymnastic class is increasing in popularity. The inter-collegiate match between the students of the Hooghly and Krishnagar Colleges has already been mentioned. The cricket club flourishes, but the Officiating Principal writes of it as follows: "Well did Mr. Billing remark in his last report:—'Unfortunately there are no other clubs here to try conclusions with.' Inter-collegiate matches are no doubt good, but they can at most be only occasional, and fail to call forth the same amount of excitement and generate as much spirit of enthusiasm as the existence of a local rival club must necessarily do." Native games seem to be played with spirit.

The College reading club still continues to exist, but as most of the school and some of the College staff did not appreciate its advantages, it had to admit a few outsiders into its membership.

Rupees 375 were spent on the library last year, and a special grant of Rs. 59-12 was sanctioned out of the surplus funds of the school for binding books, but the library is said to be in a bad condition, and many books still require binding. The monthly average of boarders in the College Hostel was 30, against 27 in the previous year.

46. RAJSHAHI COLLEGE.—Babu Hemendra Nath Bose, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, took three months' sick leave during the cold weather. Babu Mohini Mohan Datta, M.A., from the Arrah Zillah School officiated for him.

The strength of the gymnastic class has risen from 500 to 560 students. The annual gymnastic sports were held on the 8th March 1892; and many European and native gentlemen were present on the occasion. This year a competitive examination was held for the first time in swimming and compulsory athletics. A football club has been opened by the students, who have collected subscriptions from the gentlemen of the station and amongst themselves. There can be no doubt that under the rule of Mr. Livingstone physical education prospers. Mr. Livingstone is trying to collect money for a Hindu boarding house, which he considers is urgently required. He believes that the unhealthiness of the students is in a great measure due to the lodgings in which they live.

The Madrassa boarding-house contained 30 students on the 31st of March. This is the largest number that it can accommodate.

47. RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.—I have already referred to the fact that Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, Assistant Professor, was transferred to the Chittagong College as head master after the Puja vacation. He was succeeded by Babu Jaygopal De, B.A. Babu Girish Chandra Nag, M.A., Lecturer in Philosophy, having resigned his post to join the Bar on the 1st May 1891, Babu Harish Chandra Datta, M.A., was appointed to succeed him. Babu Devendra Nath Bhattacharya, Lecturer in English, died on the 6th November 1891, and was succeeded by Babu Murali Dhar Banerjee, M.A.

The Principal reports that the students take no great interest in physical exercises. They seem to prefer the football club to the cricket club. The former is presided over by Babu Jaygopal De, B.A., and the latter by Babu Joges Chandra Ray, M.A., Science Lecturer.

The number of inmates of the hostel on the 31st March was 23, against 11 in the previous year. The number has been increased by the students who came from Dacca and joined the Survey School.

48. BETHUNE COLLEGE.—The increase in the numbers and the success of the pupils in the University examinations have been already dealt with. The prize offered by Babu Hem Chandra Mitter for the best student at the Entrance Examination from the school was awarded at the distribution of prizes in March. Lady Elliott has offered a prize for motherliness. The Hon'ble Mohendra Lal Sarkar, M.A., C.I.E., and Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E, have offered prizes for Physics and Sanskrit respectively.

49. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.—The College Department has two sections—the Sanskrit section and the Anglo-Sanskrit section. The former consists of the M.A. class, preparing students for the University M.A. examination in Sanskrit; four title classes preparing students for the Sanskrit Title examination in Kavya, Smriti, Darsana, and Grammar respectively, and two other classes, namely, the fourth-year class, teaching the Sanskrit subjects of the B.A. examination, and the third-year class, in which the Sanskrit subjects of the higher grade College senior scholarship examination are taught.

The Anglo-Sanskrit section consists of the first and second-year classes, in which the subjects of the University First Examination in Arts are taught. The English subjects for the B.A. examination are studied in the Presidency College. The Principal of the College having been deputed to inspect the indigenous *tols* of Bengal, Bihár and Orissa, was absent on tour from the 1st April to the 31st May, and Babu Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., was in charge of the current duties of the office.

50. CHITTAGONG COLLEGE.—The only change in the College staff was the transfer of Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjee from the Ravenshaw College to the head mastership.

Cricket and football seem to flourish in this College, though there is no adjoining playground. None of the College students practise gymnastics, as lately there has been no gymnastic master.

The head master remarks that as there was hitherto "no meeting place of teachers and taught," he has lately got an association established for the imparting of moral lessons. He regrets very much the want of a hostel. He considers that the importance of hostels as a success of improving education in all its aspects, physical, intellectual and moral, can never be over-estimated. This is an important tribute to the value of these institutions.

51. MIDNAPORE COLLEGE.—There was no change in the staff during the year. The Lakshman Prasad Garga medal for the best student who passed the F.A. examination from the College was awarded this year to Mahendra Nath Mukuti.

A drill class has been opened during the year. The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 115, while that on the rolls of the gymnastic class was 110.

The Midnapore athletic sports were held on the 25th January last. Out of 22 prizes, 10 were won by the students of the Midnapore College. At the Calcutta athletic sports held on the 9th of March last, Khetter Mohan Bose of the Midnapore College was first in the hurdle race and the steeplechase, and obtained Sir Charles Elliott's cup.

Four Municipal Commissioners visited the College during the year.

52. GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—During the year considerable additions and improvements have been made in the laboratory to meet the requirements of the B course students.

Steel's gold medal of the value of Rs. 80 was given during the year in two money-prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 to students of the third and fourth-year class.

The other matters contained in the report have been already dealt with.

53. FREE CHURCH INSTITUTION.—Mr. Hector, the Principal, was absent on furlough during the whole of the session. His duties as Principal were performed by Mr. Stephen. Mr. Thomson, Professor of Mathematics, returned from furlough and resumed work in October.

A new class-room has been built for the second-year class and fitted up with benches of a new pattern imported from Europe. Increased facilities have been provided for the teaching of physics and chemistry by a large addition of physical and chemical apparatus to the laboratory. The physical

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science branch of the B.A. course has been resumed, but only two students joined it.

Gymnastic exercises have been carried on regularly in the afternoons, under the superintendence of Babu Gaur Hari Mukherji, B.A. The Calcutta Mutual Improvement Association, composed mainly of students and ex-students of the College, has just celebrated its nineteenth anniversary, and the Chaitanya or Beadon Square Reading and Debating Club has been extending its activity and popularity under the superintendence of Mr. Tomory.

54. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The decrease in the boarding establishment, due to the opening of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, has enabled the authorities to extend the accommodation for the College Department. A large hall has been fitted up as a lecture-room and physical science museum. The chemical laboratory and lecture-rooms have also been much improved, and additional lecture-rooms have been provided.

55. NARAIL VICTORIA COLLEGE.—Babu Umesh Chandra Ghose has officiated as head master since the 1st of March. On the 1st of April he was permanently appointed to the post.

Babu Harendra Nath Sen, M.A., was appointed Professor of English in place of Babu Suresh Chandra Ball, who was appointed to the executive branch of the Provincial Service in August last.

The success of the College in the F.A. examination has been already noticed.

A special grant of Rs. 750 was sanctioned during the year for the purchase of books and apparatus.

The number of Muhammadan candidates has almost doubled itself during the year. Approved text-books on moral subjects have been introduced with the view of improving moral training, and students are occasionally required to write essays on the subjects with which they deal.

There are arrangements for foot-ball, cricket, and indigenous games for the boys of the institution. The Principal expresses himself as satisfied that the College is doing immense good to the poor population of the neighbourhood.

56. BERHAMPORE COLLEGE.—Babu Dinabandhu Das, who had been Laboratory Assistant before the transfer of the College to the Board of Trustees, retired from service during the year.

The Trustees made during the year an allotment of Rs. 300 for the library and of Rs. 404 for the laboratory.

The gymnastic class consisted of 39 students on the 31st March. The gymnastic exhibition took place on the 2nd April, and was attended by a large gathering. Maharani Svarnamayi, C. I. E., gave away Rs. 200 in prizes.

The monthly average of boarders in the College boarding-house was 41.

The monitorial system, which was introduced in 1890-91, has been working well.

The health of the boarders was satisfactory.

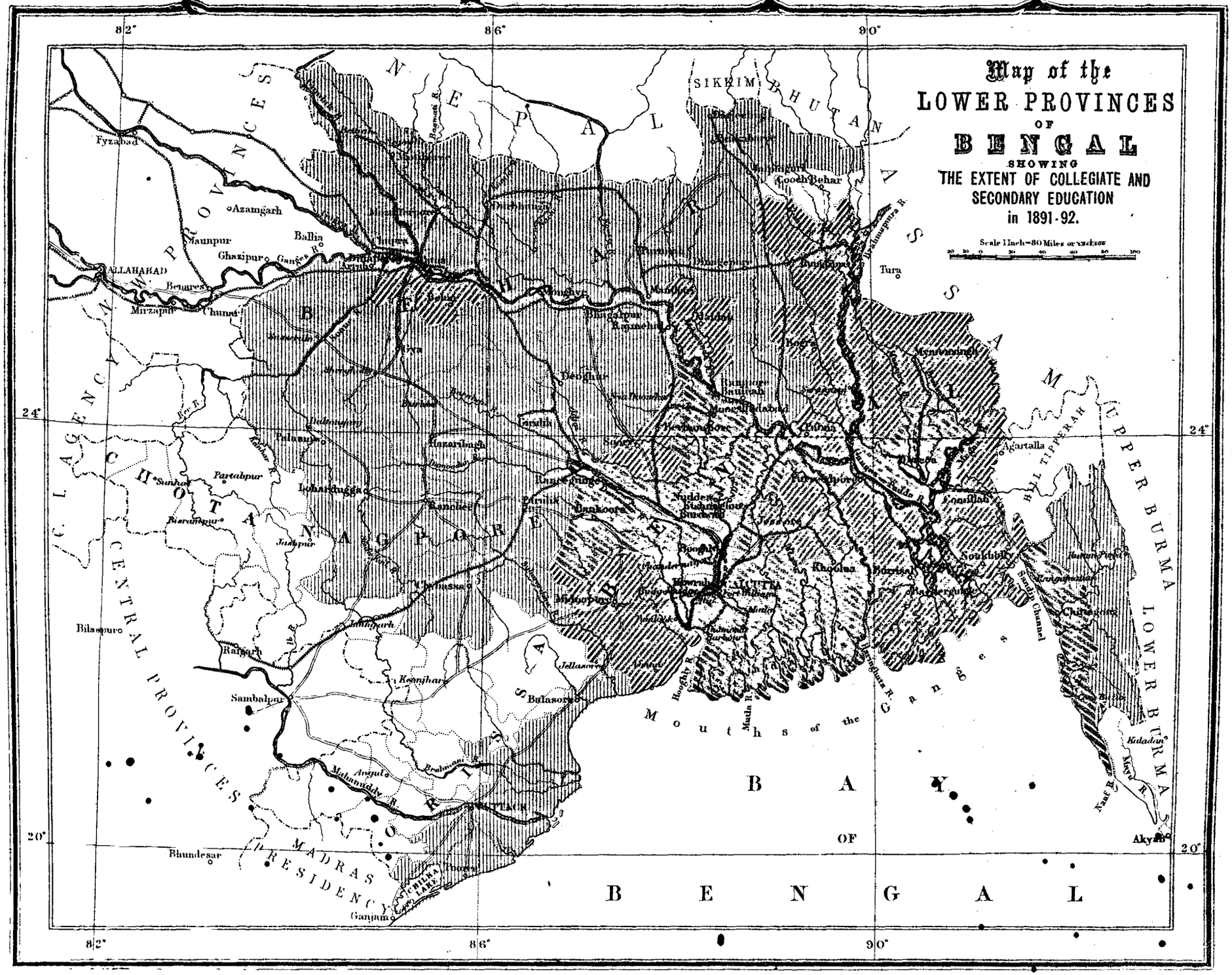
57. JAGANNATH COLLEGE, DACCA.—The Principal writes:—"The most memorable occurrence of the year was a great fire, which caused no inconsiderable damage by burning down a number of houses, with articles of furniture and laboratory apparatus."

The gymnastic class was better attended during the year. There was some cricket-playing during the cold weather. The conduct of the students was uniformly good.

58. BRAJA MOHAN INSTITUTION, BARISAL.—The success of this College in the F.A. examination, to which attention has been already drawn, is attributed by the Principal to the conscientious discharge of their duties by the tutorial staff. Gymnastics and drill are taught and cricket and foot-ball are played.

Two schemes have been set on foot during the year for the improvement of the students. One of them consists of a series of excursions in which teachers and pupils mix freely in conversation and healthy games.

The other scheme has taken the form of a "Teachers and Students' Friendly Union." Meetings of this Union are held in the rooms of the Institution every Saturday "for the purpose of presenting to students by means of songs, lectures, and readings unsectarian cardinal principles of religion and morality, without any reference to any doctrinal question of any particular creed." These excursions and meetings are said to be rapidly growing popular with the students.



REFERENCES.

Class 1.	10 per cent. and upwards	
,, 2.	5 to 10 per cent.	
,, 3.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ,, ,,	
,, 4.	below $2\frac{1}{2}$,, ,,	

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IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

59. The statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the last two years are compared in the following statement:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	49	14,009	49	13,991
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	7	1,653	8	2,023
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	166	26,789	171	26,718
Unaided	129	33,136	128	32,568
Total ...	351	75,587	356	75,300
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	6	907	5	743
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	20	1,694	20	1,650
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	584	41,089	583	40,779
Unaided	210	13,568	208	14,355
Total ...	820	57,258	816	57,527
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	34	2,814	33	2,533
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	151	8,628	152	8,626
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	906	47,053	811	43,482
Unaided	131	7,765	117	6,710
Total ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,393	199,105	2,285	194,178

Secondary schools of all classes, taken together, have declined from 2,393 with 199,105 pupils to 2,285 with 194,178 pupils. The loss, which is chiefly confined to middle vernacular schools, is, however, more apparent than real, inasmuch as 88 primary fund middle schools in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions alone have been now returned as upper primaries, in accordance with the views expressed in paragraph 85 of the last annual report. Again, the decrease of 108 secondary schools during the year has resulted in the loss of 4,927 pupils only. This gives 46 pupils per school, while the average strength of a secondary school is 85 pupils. It may be safely inferred, therefore, that the few schools that have actually ceased to exist were weak and inefficient; and their disappearance is not much to be regretted.

60. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for native boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	TOTAL.
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Managed by Government	49	13,991	13,464	10,628	1,37,715	...	2,200	3,00,031	14,309	4,54,255
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	8	2,023	1,935	1,445	4,043	...	4,434	34,857	7,106	50,440
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	171	26,718	26,360	19,876	87,745	1,869	15,697	3,00,173	97,587	5,03,071
Unaided	128	32,568	31,861	24,284	...	...	...	4,18,801	1,72,868	5,91,669
Total ...	356	75,300	73,620	56,233	2,29,503	1,869	22,331	10,53,862	2,91,870	15,99,435

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
Middle English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	5	743	719	574	6,316	...	340	5,796	...	12,452
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	20	1,650	1,600	1,209	18	6,035	1,487	7,131	2,011	16,682
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	583	40,779	39,237	29,720	28,017	1,17,683	8,895	1,69,815	1,70,925	4,95,335
Unaided	208	14,355	13,292	10,215	...	...	9	40,780	59,212	1,00,001
Total ...	816	57,527	54,848	41,718	34,351	1,23,718	10,731	2,23,522	2,32,148	6,24,470
Middle Vernacular.										
Managed by Government	33	2,533	2,406	1,790	8,967	...	3,160	8,938	1,405	22,470
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	152	8,626	8,037	6,415	274	37,617	1,975	23,450	4,708	68,024
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	811	43,482	41,472	31,634	46,395	66,737	7,218	1,29,449	83,890	3,33,689
Unaided	117	6,710	6,219	4,852	...	...	...	14,701	19,961	34,662
Total ...	1,113	61,351	58,134	44,691	55,636	1,04,354	12,353	1,76,538	1,09,964	4,58,845
Grand Total ...	2,285	194,178	186,602	142,642	3,19,490	2,29,941	45,415	14,53,922	6,33,982	26,82,750
					5,94,846			20,87,904		

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,393 schools was Rs. 26,73,905, of which Rs. 6,11,046 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues, and municipal and district funds), and Rs. 20,62,859 were raised from private sources. The year under report shows Rs. 5,94,846 under public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 16,200, and Rs. 20,87,904 under private funds, or an increase of Rs. 25,045. The increase in the contribution from private sources from year to year is a happy sign, especially as the policy of Government is to set free funds for primary and female education by withdrawing from secondary schools to the utmost possible extent. In the course of the last three years private expenditure in secondary schools has increased by Rs. 1,53,398, or from 76·2 to 77·8 per cent. of the total.

61. The increase in the cost to Government on secondary schools for native boys, noticed for the last few years, has now been successfully checked by heavy reductions in the expenditure on high and middle English schools under departmental management. Every effort was made to conduct these schools as economically as could be done without impairing their efficiency, and in spite of some unavoidable increase in some of the divisions, notably in the Presidency and Dacca, the result has been a net decrease of Rs. 14,371, as compared with the figures of the preceding year. It would have been still greater had it been practicable to make over the Barisál Zillah School to local management early in the year, before the sum of Rs. 2,795 was incurred in its maintenance from Provincial revenues.

The expenditure from district funds has risen by Rs. 907 only. The slight increase against aided high English schools is probably due to the elevation of some more middle schools in the Board area to the high English status; the grants they used to draw from the Boards as middle schools being still continued by those bodies. The decrease against middle vernacular schools is due to the transfer of a number of primary fund middle schools to the upper primary list, as explained above.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 2,736 under municipal funds, owing, as the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, remarks, to the recent orders of Government directing municipal authorities to devote their means to the encouragement of primary education first of all.

62. As pointed out in previous reports, the chief means of extending the benefits of the grant-in-aid system to the many unaided schools which exist, in the hope of getting grants from Government, is to set free money by cutting down the existing grants, any large increase in the grant-in-aid allotment being out of the question at present. That such an expedient is quite inadequate to meet the actual requirements is at once evident from the fact that, while there are no less than 453 unaided secondary schools on our returns, against 1,565 aided

schools, the latter class of schools are in receipt of public aid in the proportion of only 28·5 per cent. of their total expenditure, though the maximum allowable under the rules is from 33 to 40 per cent. for high, and from 40 to 50 per cent. for middle schools, according as the locality is more or less advanced. The District Boards complain that the funds placed at their disposal are incapable of expansion; the municipalities can hardly even cope with the demand for primary education in their jurisdictions. The department also has to recognize the prior claims of primary and female education. With so many difficulties staring us in the face, we can hardly expect, in the near future, to help the numerous unaided schools constantly pressing for grants-in-aid.

The grant-in-aid allotment for native schools was increased from Rs. 2,57,700 to Rs. 2,60,000, or by Rs. 2,300. Partly with this additional amount, and partly by cancelling the grants of 13 schools and revising those of 27 schools when they came up for renewal, it was found possible to sanction 15 new grants and increase 4 old grants during the year. The total number of institutions in receipt of grants-in-aid from the department was 850, of which 7 were colleges, 161 high English, 187 middle, 163 primary, 313 female, 13 training, and 6 special schools. The gross monthly grants at the beginning and end of the year were Rs. 22,053 and Rs. 21,758, respectively. This shows how thoroughly the applications for renewing grants-in-aid were overhauled by the department.

63. *High English Schools.*—The figures for these schools are repeated below:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	49	14,009	49	13,991
Ditto by Municipal Boards ...	7	1,653	8	2,023
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	166	26,789	171	26,718
Unaided	129	33,136	128	32,568
Total ...	351	75,587	356	75,300

The above shows a gain of 5 schools, and a loss of 287 pupils in all. The decrease in the number of pupils is, however, so slight as to call for no special notice.

The number of institutions maintained by Government has remained the same as before, the transfer of the Barisál school to local management being compensated by the elevation of the Darjeeling school to the high English status.

The Barisál school is now managed by a joint-committee composed of members elected by the District Board and the Town Municipality, and has been returned, for simplicity's sake, as an institution maintained by the latter body. The other seven schools under municipal management are Santipur in the Presidency Division, Howrah, Bally, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal in the Burdwan Division, and Nator in the Rajshahi Division.

The increase of 5 aided schools may be thus explained:—In the Presidency Division, the middle English schools at Harinarayanpur in Nadia and at Choa in Murshidabad were raised to the high English status with the grants they used to receive as middle schools from the respective District Boards. In the Burdwan Division, the Kotalpur school in the district of Bankura rose to the rank of a high school by a similar process, and the Wesleyan high English school at Kuchkuchia in the same district, which had formerly been returned as an unaided institution, received a grant-in-aid. In the Chittagong Division, the Lakshmipur school, so long classified as unaided, has now been returned as an aided institution. The other divisions exhibit no change. The 171 aided high English schools of the year were thus distributed:—Presidency Division, 53; Calcutta, 1; Burdwan, 58; Rajshahi, 9; Dacca, 21; Chittagong, 7; Patna, 10; Bhágalpur, 4; Orissa, 6; and Chota Nagpur, 2.

There has been a loss of only 1 unaided school during the year. There was a gain of 2 schools in the Presidency Division, and of 1 school each in Calcutta and Rajshahi, while Dacca lost 3 and Chittagong and Orissa 1 each.

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The steady increase in the number of high English schools in Calcutta is perhaps not an unmixed blessing. There are already more high schools in the town than is conducive to healthy competition. It has often been pointed out that schools of the speculative type tend to impair discipline. A curious instance as to how unaided schools are sometimes managed is afforded by the following extract from Dr. Martin's report, in which he explains the decrease of two schools in Patna, neutralised by a corresponding rise in the other districts of the division :—"One was closed suddenly on the absconding of its proprietor with the fees of the boys, leaving the unfortunate teachers to shift for themselves. The other ceased to exist on the University refusing to recognize it on account of its want of success." Schools like the above are fortunately very rare. The unaided schools were thus distributed:—Presidency 18, Calcutta 39, Burdwan 18, Rajshahi 2, Dacca 17, Chittagong 5, Patna 21, Bhágalpur 7, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 1.

64. The following statement compares the results of the Entrance Examination for native boys for 1891 and 1892:—

Class of Schools.	1891.							1892.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the—				Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the—				Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Government schools	58*	1,075	111	286	216	613	57·02	59*	1,056	138	262	155	555	52·5
Private schools ... Aided ...	161	1,021	72	174	173	419	41·03	166	1,077	78	187	140	405	37·6
Private schools ... Unaided ...	107	1,816	84	267	303	654	36·0	108	1,913	131	292	243	666	34·8
Private students and teachers ...	...	86	...	13	11	24	28·	...	64	1	10	6	17	26·5
Total ...	326	3,998	267	740	703	1,710	42·7	333	4,110	348	751	544	1,643	40

* Including municipal schools, female schools, and madrassas.

There has again been a falling off in the percentage of successful candidates. It was 50 in 1890, 42·7 in 1891, and 40 in 1892. The slight increase in the number of examinees from 3,998 to 4,110 possibly indicates a little laxity on the part of school-masters in sending up ill-prepared pupils; but the fact that the English paper at the last examination was unusually puzzling, so much so that it evoked hostile comments in the Senate, may perhaps, to some extent, account for the comparatively bad results of the year. At the same time it must be admitted that, taking the results of the whole examination, more students failed in history and geography than in English. But it does not appear that the history paper was considered unusually difficult by experienced head masters. I believe myself that there is a natural aversion to historical studies in the Indian mind. As to the prevention of unprepared candidates being sent up to the examination, the step already taken by the Syndicate to disqualify schools which show bad results year after year is quite sufficient to root out the evil gradually. The Arrah Town School, the Aryan Training Institution at Bankipur, the Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School, the Pya Sara Gopinathpur School, and the Cuttack Sámyabadi Institution were so disqualified during the year under report.

The relative position of the different classes of schools remains unaltered, Government schools heading the list with 52·5 per cent., aided schools standing next in order with 37·6, and unaided schools ranking below them with 34·8, against 57·02, 41·03 and 36·01 respectively in the previous year. This uniform state of things, year after year, points out clearly that the more direct the control of the department, the more carefully are the candidates selected for the examination.

65. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years:—

Division.	1891.															1892.													
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Calcutta	43	(a) 5	(b) 3	31	39	5	2	29	36	987	64	153	167	384	17	44	(h) 5	(i) 3	30	38	5	2	29	36	1,009	76	120	133	338	18
Presidency	75	(c) 9	50	15	74	8	40	12	60	552	54	115	95	264	19	79	(j) 8	51	16	75	8	41	14	63	596	66	112	78	256	19
Burdwan	83	(d) 9	52	17	78	9	44	15	68	683	52	147	126	325	23	85	(k) 9	54	18	81	9	40	14	63	603	55	135	78	268	20
Rajshahi	17	(e) 7	9	1	17	6	9	...	15	125	20	33	28	81	15	19	(l) 8	9	1	18	8	8	...	16	152	25	48	24	97	15
Dacca	45	(f) 5	21	17	43	5	18	15	38	593	39	114	127	280	20	42	(m) 6	20	18	44	6	19	14	39	617	64	161	100	325	21
Chittagong ...	16	3	6	3	12	3	5	3	11	152	13	26	20	59	8	16	3	7	5	15	3	5	4	12	157	14	28	18	60	9
Patna	38	7	9	15	31	7	8	10	25	494	13	91	65	169	18	38	7	10	14	31	7	8	10	25	510	31	74	57	162	18
Bhágalpur ...	16	5	3	6	14	5	3	4	12	166	8	21	21	50	13	16	5	4	6	15	5	3	6	14	155	5	29	38	72	12
Chota Nagpur ...	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	53	3	11	14	28	7	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	64	6	15	8	29	7
Orissa	11*	3	6	2	11	3	5	2	10	107	1	16	29	46	10	10*	3	6	...	9	2	3	...	5	93	5	10	4	19	10
Total ...	351	58	161	107	326	56	136	90	282	3,912	267	727	692	1,686	150	356	59	166	108	333	58	131	91	280	4,046	347	741	538	1,626	149

* Including one school in the Tributary Mahals.
(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Female Normal School.
(c) Ditto Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa and Santipur Municipal School.
(d) Ditto Howrah, Bally Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal Municipal Schools.
(e) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Madrassa.
(h) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(i) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal Schools.
(j) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(k) Ditto Howrah, Bally Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate and Ghatal Municipal Schools.
(l) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(m) Ditto Dacca Madrassa, Eden Female School and Barisál Municipal School.

In paragraph 59 of this report the number of schools maintained by Government has been shown to be 49 and of those under municipal management 8. All these, together with the Bethune Collegiate School, the Eden Female School, and the Dacca Madrassa have, for the purpose of the above table, been regarded as Government high English schools. The school at Rangamati, started in the preceding year, did not compete at the examination, and the Puri Zillah School could not pass either of the two pupils it sent up.

The aided schools fared much worse, as out of 166 schools that competed only 131 were successful, against 161 and 136 respectively in the preceding year; and in this respect they were beaten by unaided schools, of which 108 competed and 91 were successful. In other words, 98·3 per cent. of Government schools, 78·6 per cent. of aided schools, and 84·3 per cent. of unaided schools which sent up candidates to the last Entrance Examination were more or less successful, against 97, 84·45 and 84·11 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Judged by divisions, the Presidency Division, including Calcutta, occupies the foremost place as before, with 594 candidates passed, and Dacca stands next to it with 325, having beaten Burdwan, which occupied the second place in the preceding year. Rajshahi and Bhágalpur show marked improvement, and Orissa the most striking falling off from 46 to 19 passes in all.

66. Government high schools for native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is fixed by the number of its pupils, according as it is 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175. The following tables show the results of the Entrance Examination for these classes of schools separately. The merit marks in the last column have been calculated by assigning three marks for each boy

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passed in the first division, two marks for each boy passed in the second, and one mark for each boy passed in the third, and are intended to effect a rough comparison of the efficiency of these schools. The test of progress would be more accurate if the merit marks were also to depend on the number of pupils taught in the first class during the year. I take the collegiate schools first of all:—

Name of School.	Number on the roll on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Dacca Collegiate	543	71	8	17	18	43	51	7	17	9	33	76	64
2. Hare ,, ...	385	68	3	10	8	21	41	9	8	10	27	37	53
3. Hooghly ,, ...	431	37	10	8	8	26	35	7	12	3	22	54	46
4. Hindu ,, ...	283	62	7	13	8	28	44	7	9	6	22	55	45
4. Rajshahi ,, ...	437	33	3	11	9	23	42	4	13	7	24	40	45
6. Patna ,, ...	460	32	3	18	7	28	30	6	11	4	21	52	44
7. Krishnagar ,, ...	213	28	3	9	9	21	34	5	5	6	16	36	31
8. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	305	20	...	6	5	11	33	3	6	1	10	17	23
9. Chittagong Collegiate	283	27	3	1	5	9	24	1	6	3	10	16	18
10. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa	539	30	4	8	4	16	31	...	6	4	10	32	16
11. Hooghly Branch	331	16	3	4	5	12	15	...	6	...	6	23	12
12. Sanskrit Collegiate	215	16	1	4	2	7	22	...	2	4	6	13	8
Total ...	4,430	440	48	109	88	245	402	49	101	57	207	450	406

The Dacca Collegiate School has regularly occupied the highest place on the list since 1888—a success which reflects great credit on the staff of teachers, especially as there are a good many efficient unaided schools in that town, and competition may be pronounced to be no less keen than in Calcutta. The Hare School has moved up from the sixth to the second place. The Hindu School, on the other hand, which just passed 50 per cent. of its candidates, has gone down from the second to the fourth place. The schools which passed less than 50 per cent. of their candidates are the Krishnagar, Ravenshaw, Chittagong and Sanskrit Collegiate Schools, the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Hooghly Branch School, the failure of the Hooghly Branch and the Sanskrit Collegiate schools being most conspicuous. With the exception of the Chittagong Collegiate and Hooghly Branch, all these schools sent up more candidates to the last examination than on the previous occasion, while those that passed more than 50 per cent. were generally more discreet in this respect.

67. *Zillah schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 14 against 12 in 1889-90, owing to an increase of pupils in the Patna City and Ranchi Zillah Schools. The results of the Entrance Examination of these schools for the last two years are shown in the following table :—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1891.	1892.
1. Arrah	484	39	...	8	3	11	38	6	15	6	27	19	54
2. Barisál*	318	36	8	11	11	30	28	9	9	1	19	57	46
3. Chapra	545	21	2	9	4	15	38	2	11	9	22	28	37
4. Birbhum	344	20	4	10	3	17	20	8	5	1	14	35	35
5. Comilla	329	18	1	4	5	10	16	4	10	1	15	16	33
6. Pabna	410	11	4	3	1	8	19	6	5	4	15	19	32
7. Rangpur	347	21	6	5	6	17	15	5	4	2	11	34	25
8. Mymensingh	342	27	...	3	8	11	23	...	11	2	13	14	24
9. Barasat	300	13	3	4	1	8	20	3	4	2	9	18	19
9. Bhágalpur	347	28	3	4	3	10	28	1	4	8	13	20	19
11. Murshidabad	320	12	...	3	2	5	13	1	5	1	7	8	14
12. Ranchi	313	13	1	4	7	12	12	1	2	3	6	18	10
13. Gaya	352	25	1	8	5	14	25	1	...	4	5	24	7
14. Patna City	312	15	2	2	4	8	16	...	2	1	3	14	5
Total ...	5,093	309	35	78	63	176	311	47	87	45	179	324	360

* Transferred to local management.

It is worthy of remark that, in spite of the bad results of the year, the first class schools under Government management passed three more pupils at the examination (179 against 176), although the number of candidates from these schools increased by two only (311 against 309).

68. *Zillah schools, second class.*—The figures for these schools are compared below :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1891.	1892.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Faridpur	242	19	3	6	7	16	13	6	4	1	11	28	27
2. Bankura	260	16	2	5	1	8	20	3	6	4	13	17	25
3. Noakhali	254	14	3	7	1	11	21	5	4	...	9	24	23
4. Purulia	263	11	2	4	3	9	17	4	4	...	8	17	20
5. Monghyr	223	12	...	1	2	3	12	1	6	4	11	4	19
6. Khulna	195	16	1	3	4	13	15	3	2	4	9	23	17
7. Motihari	188	8	1	3	...	4	10	1	4	2	7	9	13
8. Dinajpur	209	8	1	2	2	5	8	2	2	1	5	9	11
9. Jalpaiguri	237	9	...	2	1	3	5	2	...	3	5	5	9
10. Bogra	248	8	4	1	...	5	7	2	1	...	3	14	8
10. Taki	245	9	3	3	2	8	13	...	4	...	4	17	8
Darjeeling	205	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	2	5	...	8
13. Jessore	220	10	1	7	1	9	8	1	1	1	3	18	6
13. Balasore	203	11	...	4	6	10	12	1	1	1	3	14	6
15. Muzaffarpur ...	271	16	...	3	4	7	14	...	1	2	3	10	4
16. Malda	202	12	...	4	3	7	10	...	...	2	2	11	2
16. Purnea	204	6	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	2	2	3	2
Total ...	3,869	185	21	61	38	120	194	31	43	29	103	223	208

The number of second class schools has gone down in the course of the last two years from 19 to 17. Patna City and Ranchi have moved up to the first class, and Barrackpore has gone down to the third, while the new school at Darjeeling has been added to the list. The Faridpur School has been maintaining, for the last five years, its position as the most efficient school of this class, the results of the year under report having been specially brilliant. Most of the other schools have changed places—Khulna, for instance, has gone down from the third to the sixth, and Muzaffarpur from the eleventh to the fifteenth place; while Bankura, Purulia and a few others have gained some steps each. The building for the Khulna School was completed in March last at a cost of Rs. 25,500, exclusive of establishment charges.

69. *Zillah schools, third class.*—These schools number 7 against 6 in 1889-90, Rangamati having come into existence in the preceding year, and the place of Howrah (transferred to local management) having been taken by Barrackpore, which has come down from the second class. The heavy loss of pupils in Barrackpore in the course of the last two years (from 235 to 149) is ascribed by the head master, *first*, to the enhancement of fee-rates, and, *secondly*, to the unusual prevalence of malarial fever in the neighbourhood. The following table compares the relative position of these schools :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	1891.					1892.					Merit marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1891.	1892.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Hazáribágh ...	171	7	...	1	...	1	11	1	4	3	8	2	14
2. Barrackpore ...	149	5	1	1	1	3	8	1	1	2	4	6	7
3. Dumka ...	137	6	...	...	2	2	7	1	...	2	3	2	
4. Chaibassa ...	129	2	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	...	1	1	2
4. Palámau ...	124	6	...	1	1	2	8	...	...	2	2	3	2
6. Puri ...	122	9	...	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	...
7. Rangamati* ...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	917	35	1	3	11	15	41	3	6	9	18	20	30

* New school. Did not compete.

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The selection of candidates appears, in general, to have been judiciously made, the increase in the number of examinees from 35 to 41 having resulted in a corresponding increase in the number of passes from 15 to 18. The rise in the merit marks of Hazáribágh from 2 to 14, the latter being higher than those of some first class schools, shows that mere superiority in numerical strength is very rarely an index to the efficiency of an institution. The failure of the Puri School is regrettable. It has been showing signs of decline ever since 1889-90, and had to suffer much, especially last year, in consequence of many unavoidable changes in the instructive staff. The tone of the school is, however, said to have improved since the present head master took charge in October last.

70. The following table will show, at a glance, the principal high English schools in Calcutta that are maintained for the benefit of native students:—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Government Schools—							
1. Hare	385	41	9	8	10	27	2
2. Hindu	283	44	7	9	6	22	4
3. Sanskrit Collegiate School	215	22	...	2	4	6	...
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa.	539	31	...	6	4	10	...
Total ...	1,422	138	16	25	24	65	6
Aided Schools—							
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	276	14	...	1	1	2	...
Unaided Schools—							
1. Metropolitan Institution	930	112	5	19	17	41	...
2. Ripon Collegiate School	753	60	..	7	3	10	...
3. Kesab Academy	285	18	2	6	1	9	...
4. Oriental Seminary	532	27	3	1	1	5	...
5. Albert Collegiate School	422	33	2	1	6	9	1
6. City Collegiate School	592	38	7	5	5	17	3
7. New Indian School	822	122	4	12	13	29	...
8. Free Church Institution and Duff College	482	35	3	...	4	7	...
9. Metropolitan Institution (Bowbazar Branch).	312	23	2	2	4	8	...
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	357	56	5	6	4	15	2
11. Calcutta Training Academy ...	499	17	...	4	2	6	...
12. Calcutta Institution	363	14	1	3	4	8	...
13. Seal's Free School	407	7	1	1	1	3	...
14. Metropolitan Institution (Shampukar Branch).	330	22	3	3	5	11	2
15. Calcutta Aryan Institution	282	19	3	3	1	7	1
16. Simla Bengal Academy	277	19	...	1	1	2	...
17. Bangabasi Collegiate School ...	432	23	2	...	1	3	1
18. Bagbazar Model School	285	6	1	1	1	3	...
19. Metropolitan Institution (Barabazar Branch).	486	9	...	3	1	4	...
20. City Collegiate School (Sobhabazar Branch).	262	17	1	4	4	9	...
21. Cotton Institution	191	6	1	1	1	3	...
22. Metropolitan Institution (Balakhana Branch).	275	19	1	7	1	9	...
23. C. M. S. Boarding School	54	6	1	...	1	2	...
24. Graduates' Institution	354	27	1	1	1	3	...
25. Ripon Collegiate School (Kidderpore Branch).	285	20	...	1	1	2	...
26. Kalighat High English School ...	431	11	...	3	2	5	...
27. South Suburban	699	30	6	4	7	17	1
28. L. M. S. Institution, Bhowánipur ...	424	32	3	3	7	13	1
29. Bishop's College School	120	2	...	...	...	...	...
30. Aryya Mission Institution	461	16	2	1	5	8	...
Total ...	12,404	846	60	103	105	268	12

The number of scholarships awarded has increased by four, thereby showing that Calcutta enjoyed a greater share of the first grade scholarships which are

open to competition by all schools of the province than in the preceding year. The Hare School, which had failed to take a single scholarship in 1890-91, fared a little better last year with 2 scholarships. The City Collegiate School (unaided) secured 3 and the Syampukar Branch of the Metropolitan Institution 2 scholarships. The following unaided schools passed 50 per cent. or upwards of their candidates at the examination:—Kesab Academy, Calcutta Institution, Syampukar Branch of the Metropolitan Institution, Bagbazar Model, Sobhabazar Branch of the City Collegiate School, Cotton Institution, South Suburban and Aryya Mission. The Metropolitan and the New Indian, which have the largest roll-numbers, passed also the largest number of candidates. As other instances of conspicuous success among unaided schools outside Calcutta may be mentioned the Jubilee School at Dacca, which passed 42 pupils—the largest number in Bengal—and the Brajamohan Collegiate School at Barisál, which passed 27 pupils, of whom 11 were placed in the first division.

71. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those awarded to boys from European or Eurasian schools), awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination for the last two years:—

Division.	1891.							1892.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
Calcutta	1	6	11	18	18	...	...	3	6	11	20	20	...	...
Presidency	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...
Burdwan	5	6	12	23	22	1	...	2	6	12	20	19	1	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	...	6	10	16	16	...	...
Dacca	2	6	12	20	19	1	...	3	6	12	21	21	...	...
Chittagong	...	2	6	8	8	...	...	1	2	6	9	8	1	...
Patna.	...	6	12	18	11	7	...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...
Bhágalpur	1	3	9	13	8	5	...	...	3	9	12	5	6	2
Orissa	...	4	6	10	1	9	...	...	4	6	10	5	4	1
Chota Nagpur	...	2	5	7	3	4	...	...	2	5	7	5	1	1
Total ...	10	47	95	152	124	28	...	10	47	95	152	135	14	3
	152				152			152				152		

The above does not include the special scholarships awarded for the encouragement of the pupils of Muhammadan and aboriginal descent and of female candidates generally. In the preceding year 28 scholarships were awarded to boys who had passed in the second division, and the rest to the boys who had passed in the first. During the year under report the number of scholarships awarded to first division boys increased by 11; but though there was a consequent decrease in the number of scholarships awarded to boys in the second division from 28 to 14, three scholarships had to be given to boys

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in the third division for want of more eligible candidates. This happened in the Bhágalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and is explained by the backward character of the localities, coupled with the unsatisfactory results of the year.

72. In paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution on the last report His Honour desired that there should be on record some information as to places where Government zillah schools exist alongside unaided schools, and where they should either give way to these schools, or else should justify their existence. By unaided schools I understand unaided institutions of the high English status, and not unaided schools of any denomination whatever, as assumed by at least one officer. As has already been seen, there are altogether 49 high English schools for boys maintained by Government, of which 12 are attached to the first or second grade colleges, and are, accordingly, governed by special considerations. The remaining 37 schools were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 6, Burdwan 2, Rajshahi 6, Dacca 2, Chittagong 3, Patna 6, Bhágalpur 5, Orissa 2 and Chota Nagpur 5. There are no unaided high English schools at any of the stations where the zillah schools in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions are situated. The 6 schools in the Presidency Division are as follows:—Barasat, Barrackpore, Taki, Khulna, Jessore and Murshidabad. The first two have no rivals in the localities, the aided and unaided high English schools in the neighbourhood being just sufficient to meet the demand for high education in the populous municipalities which lie in a string from Calcutta to Naihati. Taki, Khulna and Murshidabad have no rivals: in fact, in these towns private enterprise has not yet bestirred itself. The last is, moreover, an institution maintained by the department under special arrangements with the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. Jessore is the only zillah school in this division which has to work side by side with an unaided school in the same place. The Sammilani Institution, as the latter is called, was started about four years ago; but it must be considered to be as yet in an initial, if not an experimental stage, inasmuch as its organization has not yet assumed anything like a permanently settled character. It has, however, by offering low fee-rates, drawn away many pupils from the Government school. There are unaided schools at Faridpur and Mymensingh in the Dacca Division, which work as rivals of the local zillah schools. The Faridpur Institution, as the unaided high English school of the town of Faridpur is called, although it was started a few years ago, was recognized by the University only recently. It also has considerably diminished the strength of the zillah school. As regards the Mymensingh Zillah School, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, reports that he has asked the District Board and Municipality whether they would be prepared to take over its management on the same terms as those sanctioned by Government in the case of the Barisál School; but that he has not heard from them anything yet in reply. Similar enquiries with regard to the schools at Faridpur, Comilla, and Noakhali have been, as yet, equally fruitless. "The private schools at Comilla and Noakhali," writes the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong, "cannot be considered as existing on anything like a permanent or solid foundation," and the zillah schools, he thinks, cannot therefore be dispensed with at present without seriously injuring the educational progress of these places. The Rangamati Boarding School in this division calls for no remark, as it is not likely to have a rival for a long time to come. Of the 6 schools in the Patna Division, the zillah school in the town of Muzaffarpur, where there are two flourishing private schools, Mukherjee's Seminary and the Society's school, is already in process of abolition, two of the masters having been withdrawn and two classes closed; Motihari has no rival to contend against, and Patna City is a local necessity like the collegiate schools in Calcutta, to meet the educational requirements of a highly populous town, as is evidenced by the increase in the number of its pupils in the course of a single year from 278 to 312. There are unaided high schools at Gaya, Chapra and Arrah. The question of making over the Arrah Zillah School to a joint committee is now under the consideration of Government. The Monghyr school in the Bhágalpur Division will no more be returned as a Government institution, its management having been made over to a local joint committee, like that at Barisal, on the 1st April last. There are no high English schools, aided or unaided,

to compete with the zillah schools at Purnea, Malda and Dumka. The two unaided high English schools at Bhágalpur hardly render the maintenance of the zillah school unnecessary, inasmuch as all the three schools have more than 300 pupils each.

From what has been already said, it is clear that every opportunity has been taken advantage of to give effect to the policy of gradually withdrawing departmental support from those zillah schools which may be regarded as having paved the way for independent native effort. The collegiate schools at Midnapore and Berhampore and the schools at Uttarpara and Howrah were made over to local management in previous years; Barisal was transferred to a local committee during the year under report, and Monghyr immediately after the year had closed. Muzaffarpur is, as has been already stated, in course of abolition. I agree with Dr. Martin in thinking that the process of withdrawing Government support from zillah schools by closing some and transferring others to local bodies must be a slow one, as otherwise Government, losing its sources of income derived from local receipts, will find itself burdened with a large number of supernumerary teachers, without the means of paying them which were formerly at its disposal.

73. *Middle English Schools.*—The following table compares the statistics of these schools for the last two years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	6	907	5	743
Ditto Municipal or District Boards ...	20	1,694	20	1,650
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	584	41,089	583	40,779
Unaided	210	13,568	208	14,355
Total ...	820	57,258	816	57,527

There has been an apparent loss of one school managed by Government owing to the elevation of the Darjeeling School to the high English status. The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards has remained unchanged, the loss of a school in Darbhanga, in consequence of its reduction to the middle vernacular status, having been counterbalanced by an exactly opposite process with the Board Model School at Maynaguri in Jalpaiguri. As the course of studies prescribed for middle English schools is exactly the same as that for middle vernacular schools, with the exception of English only, in which also boys of the former class of schools are examined at their option, the conversion of the former into the latter and *vice versâ* is of constant occurrence.

Aided schools have declined from 584 to 583, or by 1 only. As 2 of the aided schools of the previous year were raised to the high English status, the decrease of only 1 school of this class during the year does not indicate any actual loss. The Presidency Division gained 2 schools, Dacca 3, and Chota Nagpur 2, while Rajshahi and Orissa lost 1 each and Patna 6. Five aided schools in Patna are said to have been closed for want of local interest in them, and especially of contributions from private sources for their support. It would thus seem that Bihár, where aided schools are few and far between, is still too backward to avail itself of the benefits of the grant-in-aid system. The aided schools were distributed as follows:—

Presidency 113, Calcutta 2, Burdwan 153, Rajshahi 68, Dacca 115, Chittagong 25, Patna 30, Bhágalpur 27, Orissa 29, and Chota Nagpur 21.

The number of unaided schools has come down from 210 to 208. The Presidency, Dacca, and Chittagong Divisions gained 2 schools, and Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals 3 schools, each. But the accession of these 12 schools was more than neutralised by the loss of 5 schools in Burdwan, 3 schools in Rajshahi, 4 schools in Patna, and 2 schools in Bhágalpur. The 208 unaided schools were thus distributed:—Presidency Division 28, Calcutta 8, Burdwan 46, Rajshahi 13, Dacca 58, Chittagong 25, Patna 11, Bhágalpur 5, Orissa 7, Orissa Tributary Mahals 5, and Chota Nagpur 2.

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74. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools are concerned, are given in the subjoined table:—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	93	82	11	11	104	93	...	299	38	12	349	...	...	156	25	26	7	5	1	187	33	...	208	...	9	3	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	4	8	10	3	...	21	6	...	5	2	3	...	...	...	14	2	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	8	8	137	122	26	20	171	150	45	493	92	15	645	11	24	131	188	20	38	4	4	166	254	...	403	...	16	...	...	1	...
Rajshahi ...	3	2	56	43	11	7	70	52	18	203	54	7	282	6	6	50	51	6	9	4	1	66	67	...	115	...	18	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	1	108	88	30	22	139	111	2	577	136	8	723	1	1	87	154	12	42	3	...	103	197	..	256	1	43	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	23	19	19	15	42	34	...	143	120	3	266	...	...	23	60	8	36	1	1	32	97	...	108	...	20	...	...	...	1
Patna ...	3	3	27	23	6	3	36	29	10	107	12	26	155	2	4	42	27	3	3	6	5	53	39	...	88	...	3	1	...	...	...
Bhágalpur ...	3	2	21	20	1	1	25	23	5	72	2	8	87	...	4	22	34	1	...	3	2	26	40	...	51	...	14	...	...	1	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	15	14	...	...	15	14	...	67	...	1	68	...	...	20	21	...	...	1	...	21	21	...	20	...	1	...	21	...	...
Orissa ...	3	3	26	21	2	1	31	25	22	105	7	5	139	4	7	33	27	1	...	1	...	39	34	...	71	...	2	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22	20	508	434	110	84	640	538	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	30	46	569	589	82	140	28	14	709	789	...	1,343	1	126	4	21	2	1

The above shows that 2,658 candidates appeared at these examinations from 640 middle English schools, of whom 1,456 from 538 schools were successful, 681 having passed with middle English, and 775 with middle vernacular certificates. There were besides 42 successful private students. The percentage of successful schools declined from 90·5 to 84·1, and that of successful candidates from 67·8 to 55. As the questions were more or less of the same nature in the two years, the only explanation for the falling off is that the examinations were held about two months earlier (in the first week of December instead of the last week of January), in consequence of which the boys had only ten months' time to prepare themselves instead of a full year. Much sickness also prevailed at the time, which prevented many boys, who had deposited the fees for admission, from attending the examination.

75. *Middle Vernacular Schools.*—The following table compares the statistics of these schools for the last two years:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	34	2,814	33	2,533
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	151	8,628	152	8,626
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	906	47,053	811	43,482
Unaided	131	7,765	117	6,710
Total ...	1,222	66,260	1,113	61,351

The loss of one school managed by the department is due to the transfer of the Dinajpur Model School to the management of the local municipality.

The number of schools maintained by District or Municipal Boards has increased by one, there having been a gain of 3 schools in Patna and a loss of 2 schools in Bhágalpur. The other divisions exhibit no change in the number of these schools during the year. The 152 schools under this head were distributed as follows:—Presidency Division 12, Burdwan 24, Rajshahi 25, Dacca 15, Chittagong 10, Patna 39, Bhágalpur 13, and Orissa 14.

The heavy loss of 95 aided middle vernacular schools was chiefly owing, as has already been explained, to the classification of most of those primary fund and khas mahál schools which had reached the middle stage as upper primaries. There was a loss of 1 aided school in Calcutta, Chota Nagpur, and Patna each, of 84 schools in Burdwan, 11 in Dacca, and 3 in Rajshahi. On the other hand, the Presidency Division gained 4 schools and Orissa and Bhágalpur 1 school each. The 811 aided middle vernacular schools of the year were thus distributed :—Presidency Division 186, Calcutta 11, Burdwan 133, Rajshahi 96, Dacca 221, Chittagong 99, Patna 4, Bhágalpur 19, Orissa 26 and Chota Nagpur 16. It is to be regretted that grant-in-aid middle schools of both English and vernacular denominations are so much at a discount in the Patna Division.

Unaided schools have fallen off from 131 to 117. They were thus distributed during the year:—Presidency Division 16, Calcutta 3, Burdwan 15, Rajshahi 11, Dacca 30, Chittagong 14, Patna 13, Bhagálpur 2, Orissa 2, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals 11. Chittagong has gained 2 schools and Rajshahi and Patna 1 each, while the Presidency has lost 9, Dacca 7 and Burdwan and Chota Nagpur 1 each.

76. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination, so far as middle vernacular schools are concerned, are summarised in the table below:—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—										Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	12	10	130	101	20	13	162	124	55	390	69	33	547	...	24	7	196	3	30	...	9	10	259	...	251	...	17	1	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	11	11	1	1	13	13	13	66	6	7	92	...	10	...	40	...	3	...	5	...	58	...	56	...	2	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	22	22	164	139	12	12	198	173	109	493	33	74	709	...	84	3	343	...	23	...	47	3	497	...	487	...	13	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	21	13	65	44	7	3	93	60	60	213	21	46	340	...	23	2	76	...	4	...	5	2	108	...	72	...	33	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	17	12	194	125	27	19	238	156	94	631	106	89	920	3	35	...	215	1	37	...	13	4	308	...	269	...	35	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10	8	87	69	9	4	106	81	31	374	37	62	504	...	16	...	179	...	5	...	7	...	207	...	172	...	35	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	33	30	3	3	12	8	48	41	113	18	39	121	291	1	68	...	13	..	22	...	26	1	129	...	115	...	14	1	...	...	...
Bhágalpur ...	13	13	17	16	2	1	32	30	42	51	2	54	149	...	33	1	32	...	1	...	14	1	80	...	70	...	6	...	4	1	...
Chota Nagpur	14	9	13	6	...	...	27	15	44	28	...	29	101	...	24	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	44	...	39	...	...	...	...	5	...
Orissa ...	10	9	19	15	...	...	29	24	38	52	...	16	101	...	25	...	27	...	...	...	4	...	56	...	53	...	1	2	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	2	2	...	...	7	7	9	9	4	...	24	2	30	...	4	...	...	...	17	...	2	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	155	129	703	529	97	68	955	726	598	2,316	337	533	3,784	4	346	13	1,133	4	142	...	140	21	1,761	...	1,607	...	161	4	4	6	...

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The number of competing schools has declined from 1,008 to 955, and that of the examinees from 3,934 to 3,784. This, however, is the natural consequence of the loss of 109 middle vernacular schools during the year, for reasons already explained, and not due to any loss in efficiency or popularity. Excluding the private candidates, (of whom there were 533, 140 being successful), out of 3,251 examinees who appeared from schools 1,642 passed, 21 with middle English and 1,621 with middle vernacular certificates. The percentage of success was therefore 50·4 against 63·8 in the preceding year. This is in keeping with the falling off noticed under middle English schools, and is probably due to the same causes.

It is curious to notice that the percentage of success is always lower in the middle vernacular than in the middle English examination, although the course of studies prescribed for it is somewhat lighter. Thus it was 67·8 for middle English and 63·8 for middle vernacular in 1891, and 55 for the former and 50·4 for the latter in 1892, the average difference being about 5 per cent. The explanation seems to be that the candidates presenting themselves for the middle English examination are older, and possibly, also, more intelligent than those that present themselves for the middle vernacular examination.

77. The following summary gives, in one view, the combined results of the middle scholarship examinations from the two sets of schools:—

1890-91.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
Middle English schools ...	2,755	858	1,029	1,887
„ vernacular „ ...	3,331	34	2,091	2,125
Total ...	6,086	892	3,120	4,012

1891-92.

Middle English schools ...	2,658	681	775	1,456
„ vernacular „ ...	3,251	21	1,621	1,612
Total ...	5,909	702	2,396	3,098

The number of examinees declined by 177 and that of successful candidates by 914. The falling off is due to causes already adverted to.

78. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, urges the necessity of revising the middle examination curriculum. He points out with much force that there are subjects in it—mensuration, botany, chemistry for instance—which are not prescribed even for the Entrance Examination, and which accordingly throw an unnecessary burden on the students of tender age who attend middle schools. He advocates the introduction of elementary Sanskrit and Algebra, that boys on leaving these schools may easily hold their own with those who have already made some progress in these subjects in high English schools. However, it must be observed that the present system possesses compensating advantages in the case of those students who do not enter the University. Proposals have already been submitted by him for lightening the middle vernacular course, so far as the amalgamated high English schools in his circle are concerned. They have been circulated to the other Inspectors for opinion, and should the revision be effected, it would be easy to apply it *mutatis mutandis* to middle schools as well.

79. The system of imparting instruction in the lower classes of amalgamated high English schools through the medium of the vernacular, which has been well tried in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, continues to work satisfactorily. All the boys of the fifth class of these schools are required to pass the middle vernacular scholarship examination before promotion to

the fourth. The question of relaxing the rule, as well as that of simplifying the standard of instruction in the fifth class, is, as stated above, under consideration.

80. The middle and upper primary scholarship examinations were to have been held, as announced in paragraph 65 of the last report, immediately before the Durga Puja holidays this year. As the Puja, however, will commence early this year (about the end of September next), the candidates would have had only some nine months to prepare themselves had this arrangement been carried out. It has accordingly been settled that for the current year the examinations will be held shortly after the Puja vacation (about the first week of November), and from future years shortly before it.

81. The examinations are conducted at selected centres, the number of which may be taken at four per district on an average, under the supervision of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools and head masters of zillah, collegiate and training schools. The Circle Inspectors have the papers set, printed and despatched to the Superintendents, with instructions for conducting the examinations properly. Not a single instance has ever come to notice of the questions having been prematurely divulged. But the recent robbery of the papers for the Entrance Examination at Patna has rendered additional precaution necessary, and the Circle Inspectors have accordingly been asked to adopt such measures for the safe custody of the questions as to make their betrayal altogether impossible.

82. *Drawing.*—This important subject was experimentally introduced in the Hare School, Calcutta, and the Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate Schools, at the beginning of 1890. The results were at first disappointing, few boys attending the classes, and fewer still succeeding in passing in the subject. This was entirely due to the exceptional position the subject holds in the curriculum of study for matriculation: it is optional, and a candidate's success or failure in it does not help or hinder his passing the examination. It was suggested, therefore, that for the purposes of offering a tangible advantage to those who would take up the subject, their marks in drawing should be added to the totals in the award of Government junior scholarships. This, as well as the proposal to appoint drawing masters for the first grade training schools, on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60, in order to train a large number of qualified teachers of drawing for the secondary schools of the middle status in which the subject will be eventually introduced, has been sanctioned by Government. These measures necessitate the appointment of a number of drawing masters all over the province, far in excess of the present capacity of the School of Art to supply. The Superintendent reports that at the last examination for Art teacherships, altogether 14 candidates appeared, of whom 8 passed and 6 failed by a few marks only. As 3 or 4 of the successful candidates will not take service, he does not think he will be able to supply more than 8 teachers a year on an average. It is thus necessary to use our limited resources as economically as possible, and to postpone the full operation of the scheme till the required complement of teachers is secured. There is now one drawing master for the Hare, Hindu and Sanskrit Collegiate Schools, one for the Madrassa and High School at Murshidabad, one for the Chittagong Collegiate and Training Schools, one for the Ravenshaw Collegiate and Cuttack Training Schools, and one for the Ranchi Training and Zillah Schools. The drawing master of the Rangpur Training School is permitted to teach the boys of the zillah school also. The Training Schools at Calcutta and Dacca, where the large number of students do not admit of similar economy, have got drawing masters of their own. Permission has been also given to admit to these classes boys from neighbouring high schools under private management, so long as the accommodation is sufficient, on payment of a fee of 8 annas each. Drawing masters have also been appointed for the Patna Training School and the Hooghly Training School.

The results of the Entrance Examination held in February last show that, excluding teachers and other private students, there were altogether 141 candidates who took up drawing, against 155 in the preceding year, of whom only 9 passed, against 8 in the previous year, 2 being Europeans or Eurasians and 7 natives of Bengal. It will be seen that some native boys passed in this subject from schools under private management, in which, so far as is known

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at present, no attempt has yet been made to teach drawing on any regular and systematic plan.

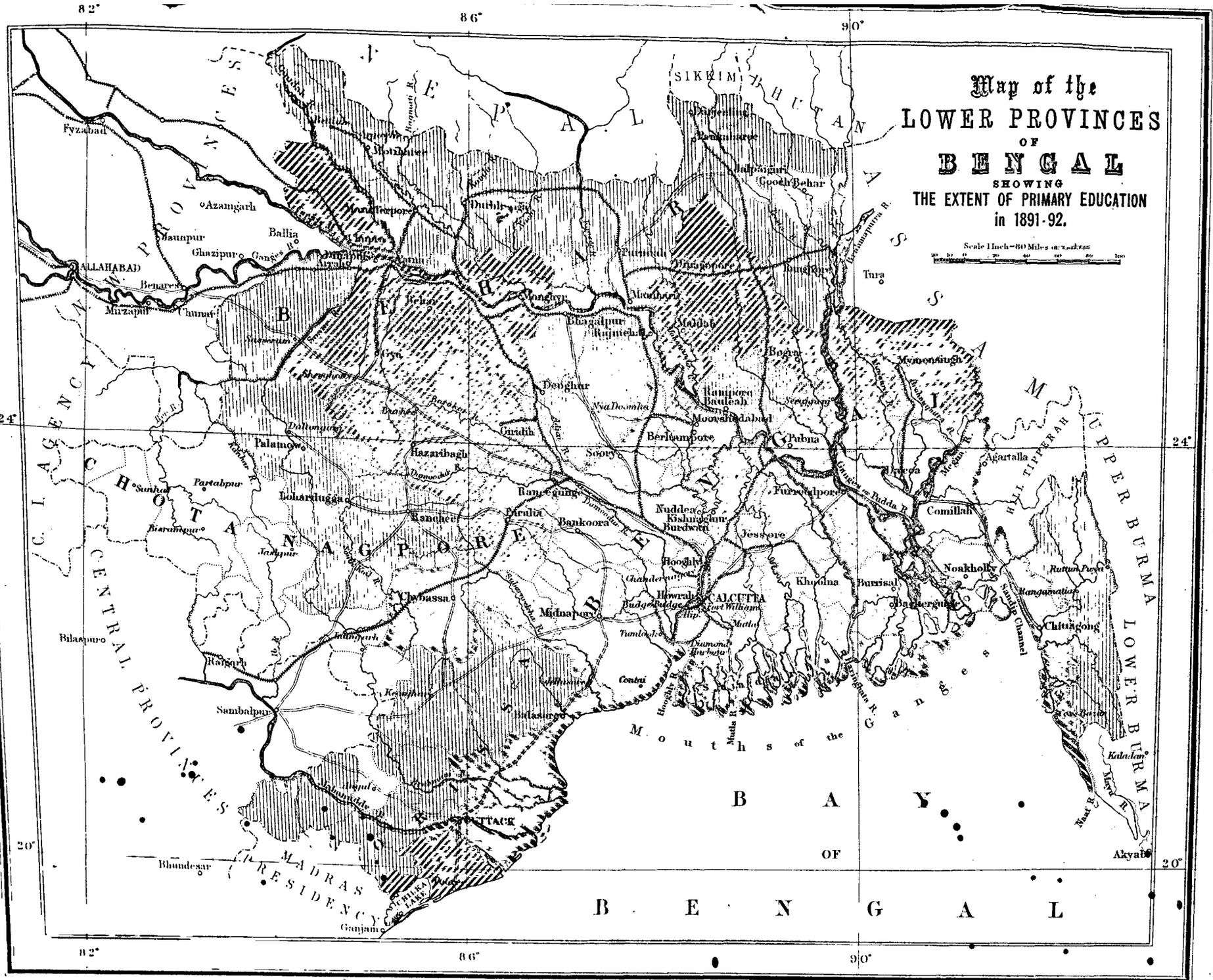
83. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—I have hardly anything more to add to what was said under this head by Sir Alfred Croft in the last annual report. All the higher inspecting officers repeat their opinion that discipline has markedly improved in all classes of schools, and that cases of misconduct are very rare, the few that come to notice being always severely dealt with by expulsion or rustication. It may therefore be safely asserted that nearly all that it is possible to effect by departmental influence is being done to improve the discipline in schools. We have got an elaborate system of transfer rules for preventing capricious transfers from school to school; we have introduced conduct registers, by means of which the conduct of a boy, in and out of school, is constantly brought to the notice of both teachers and guardians; we have recommended text-books for use which are unquestionably of a moral tendency, and we inflict condign punishment on those who are immoral or disrespectful in their behaviour. Dr. Martin remarks: "Complaints regarding the disrespectful behaviour of students out of school have been much less common than formerly, but I have heard complaints brought forward from the other side, owing to officials not always having the politeness to return the salutes of the boys."

In the same manner it is to be feared that the boys are not the sole offenders with regard to the transfer rules. Cases have been brought to light in which masters have harassed students requiring transfer, by putting an improper construction on the wording of the rules, or making unnecessary delay. As the general tendency of the rules is, after all, wholesome, and as it is impossible to devise any system so perfect as to be an unmixed good, we must go on, however, revising and amending the rules, according as exigencies arise.

Cases have been reported of immoral conduct in teachers, of criminal breach of trust, producing forged certificates, making false musters at the reward examination, and so on. It is needless to add that almost all of them met with their due share of punishment, whether legal or departmental, so as to serve as warnings to others. It is doubtful if even with a more extensive system of training schools for masters, isolated instances like the above could ever be completely checked, when the teachers employed are so many and so variously qualified and paid. I now pass on to the connected topics—Physical training and Boarding-houses, which so powerfully tend to maintain orderliness in school-boys.

84. *Physical training.*—Mr. Bellett says that the head master of the Bogra Zillah School remarks that physical exercise has a very great effect in keeping the boys employed and away from evil company. It is interesting to find a head master in this country taking this view, which is, I believe, one generally held by educational authorities in Great Britain. I have already described, in the section on University Education, with what avidity the College students have taken to physical exercise in all its various forms; and it is satisfactory to learn that the same spirit has manifested itself in schools also, according to their limited resources. A rule was laid down that when half the cost of buying gymnastic apparatus for zillah schools could be locally raised, the other half would be supplemented by grants from the surplus funds. Most of the zillah schools availed themselves of this concession during the year. Private schools also have shown commendable activity in this respect, and where funds are not available for buying costly apparatus indigenous games are encouraged. Drill, where introduced, is no longer looked upon with dislike, and out-of-door games are more indulged in than was the case some two or three years ago.

The difficulties experienced by most of the private schools in Calcutta for want of playgrounds appear to be insurmountable. In this connection I may quote the following from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in the hope that the suggestion made by that officer may produce fruit:—"The Hare School has got a drill class, and it has a large compound where boys from this school and its sister institution, the Hindu School, can pursue manly games. The same advantage is enjoyed by the other Government institutions of the town but the majority of the private schools labour under a great difficulty for want of playgrounds. Land in Calcutta is so


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
in 1891-92.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 2 Inches
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERAH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPORE
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Purnea
Dinagepore
Rungpore
Tura
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmehal
Maldah
Bogra
Mymensingh
Deoghar
Ramgurh
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Giridih
Berhampore
Moorshedabad
Rampore Bauleah
Pubna
Sasseram
Gya
Dhalbhoom
Sonthal
Pachete
Barakhar R.
Damoodah R.
Soory
Nya Doomka
Agartalla
Dacca
Comillah
Purreedpore
Jessore
Nuddea
Kishnaghur
Burdwan
Bankoora
Ranegung
Ranchee
Parulia
Tamar
Lohardugga
Sonthal
Pachete
Barakhar R.
Damoodah R.
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Budge Budge
Khoolna
Burrisal
Noakholly
Backergunge
Sandip Channel
Ramganatiah
Chittagong
Ruttun Pura
Kaladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Akyab
Midnapore
Tumlook
Contai
Hidgellee
Cuttack
Balasore
Chybassa
Kenjhur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Mahanuddy R.
Brahmini R.
Baitarni R.
Subanreka R.
Hooghly R.
Mutla R.
Jellinghee R.
Ganges
Brahmaputra R.
Kosi R.
Gunduck R.
Gogra R.
Sone R.
Soane R.
Kaimore Hills
Parasnath
Pachete
Barakhar
Damoodah
Soory
Nya Doomka

dear that none of them are in a position to provide playgrounds for gymnastic exercises, and physical training is, in consequence, utterly neglected. It would be a great boon to the school-boy world, if patches of land, enclosed as playground for boys alone, could be opened by the municipality in suitable localities." It must be observed that the compound of the Hare School is far too small to form a suitable playground. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

85. *Boarding-houses.*—Boarding-houses serve as a powerful instrument for the enforcement of discipline. This is especially the case where the monitorial system is adopted. Almost all Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, under the supervision of one or more of the teachers, who, in some cases, receive head-money from Government. Some high English schools under private management, and many institutions for Native Christians have similar advantages, and it is satisfactory to learn that the importance of boarding-houses is being more and more appreciated. It would be useless to repeat the very interesting statistics of expenses in these institutions given by Sir Alfred Croft in the last report, as these items are not likely to vary much from year to year.

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

86. The subjoined statement compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	5	130	5	118
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	299	10	278
Under private management—				
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards	3,316	121,214	3,444	127,888
Unaided	205	6,894	202	7,087
Total ...	3,537	128,537	3,661	135,371

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—				
Managed by Government	12	174	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	115	3	125
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	36,002	809,835	35,984	835,508
Unaided	7,980	132,087	8,931	152,243
Total ...	43,997	942,211	44,918	987,876
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,534	1,070,748	48,579	1,123,247

There has been a net gain of 1,045 primary schools and of 52,499 pupils, the upper primaries having advanced from 3,537 with 128,537 pupils to 3,661 with 135,371 pupils, and the lower primaries from 43,997 with 942,211 pupils to 44,918 with 987,876 pupils. The rise or fall in the number of primary schools appears to depend on such a variety of causes,—the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought, and finally the resources of the District Boards, by whom chiefly they are aided,—that it is hardly possible to offer any satisfactory explanation of the large fluctuations that take place from year to year, especially as the reporting officers, who take particular care to enumerate the causes which may have been at work in bringing about a falling off, apparently find themselves at a loss to assign any reason when a sudden increase has taken place. The divisions which have gained are Dacca (623 schools), Patna (335), Chittagong (316), Orissa Tributary Mahals (121), Chota Nagpur (119), Presidency (87), Rajshahi (73) and Calcutta (5); while the divisions which have lost schools are Orissa (275) in consequence of the terrible

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cyclone which swept over the province in October last and its train of miseries, Bhágalpur (246) owing to agricultural distress in certain tracts, and Burdwan (113) owing to the same cause, although in the last-named division there was an actual increase in the number of pupils. The increase in the Dacca Division is ascribed by the Inspector of Schools to the absence of those special causes which had been at work in the preceding year, causing a heavy falling off in the number of schools and pupils, viz., the unprecedented rise of the water during the flood season, the inability on the part of Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits to collect returns on account of the census work they had had to do, and the prevalence of cholera and other serious epidemics during the winter. In the Chittagong Division it is said to have been the result of the classification of many "Koran schools" and elementary private schools of the preceding year as lower primary schools, as a result of their having adopted the departmental standards. This step, however, has caused a falling off under the two former heads. As pointed out in paragraph 104 of the report for 1889-90, the indigenous schools of Chittagong present endless difficulties in the way of accurate classification, and maktabs or Koran schools which abound in this division, and which now add a little Bengali teaching to the religious course, and now relinquish it, shift about from one class to another with but slight change in their real character.

Similar reasons possibly apply to some of the other divisions as well; but the reports do not throw much light on the point. Our operations extend over such vast and diversified regions that most of the causes which favour the growth of schools in particular tracts act as checks in others. The partial failure of the *monsoon*, for instance, during the year under report, which resulted in a loss of crops in the uplands of Bihár and West Bengal, was especially favourable to agricultural prosperity in the low lands of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge. The same division sometimes strikingly exhibits these two opposite effects of the same cause. Thus Howrah gained schools owing to the 'easy circumstances of the people,' while Burdwan and Midnapore lost them because of the high price of food-grains. The Presidency Division gained 87 schools during the year, though there was some falling off in Nadia and Jessore "in consequence of the impoverished condition of the agricultural classes owing to the loss of crops during the last three years, and to the continued prevalence of malarious fever, cholera and influenza during the year under report." The loss in the Burdwan Division, it may be observed, would have been a little heavier but for the transfer of a number of primary fund schools from the middle to the upper primary list, as already explained.

Four of the upper primaries maintained by the department are situated in the Orissa Tributary Mahals and one in the Patna Division. Twelve lower primary schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts were wrongly classified under this head in the preceding year. They have now been rightly returned as schools aided by the department.

87. The resolution on the last general Report on Public Instruction decided some important questions in connection with the primary education of native pupils. A revision of the system of stipends to schools with the view of preventing them from carrying off an undue share of the primary allotment was approved; certain restrictions were imposed on the practice of allowing schools aided from the primary grant to teach up to the middle standard; the levy of a small fee of 2 annas to be paid by each candidate for the lower primary scholarship examination was recommended for general adoption, and the proposal for conducting the reward examinations, so as to make the Sub-Inspector of Schools alone responsible for the results, was sanctioned. These decisions, together with other proposals based on that resolution, were communicated to all Inspectors of Schools and Chairmen of District Boards by a circular in November last, requesting the former to endeavour to be present at the meetings of the Boards in which these questions were discussed, and the latter to favour them with early notices of such meetings. As the circular in question was issued rather late in the year, reports have not been received from all the districts of the province regarding the changes introduced. Some of the Boards have not yet considered the suggestions at all, and those that have accepted them will take years to completely replace the existing system. The little that has been done during the year under report will be noticed further on.

88. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency:—

	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	97,766	1,77,910	2,75,676
Non-stipendiary schools ...	32,075	2,91,170	3,23,245
Schools abolished before the close of the year	3,807	7,569	11,376
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	78,474	90,737
Examination charges	1,036	12,203	13,239
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	26,068	33,444
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,006	1,011	8,017
Other payments	8,333	23,361	31,694
Total ...	1,69,662	6,17,766	7,87,428
Allotment	1,78,798*	6,23,300	8,02,098
Savings	9,136	5,534	14,670

* Inclusive of the khas mahál grants.

89. The allotment for primary schools controlled by the department was Rs. 1,30,648, against Rs. 1,43,000 in the preceding year. The decrease was owing to the transfer of the control of lower primary scholarships to the District Boards. The educational grant for the improvement of Government estates was Rs. 36,144, and the grants for Damin-i-Koh, Banki and Angul were Rs. 7,500, Rs. 1,253 and Rs. 2,341 respectively. There was, besides, a separate grant from the Government estates improvement fund for the Sonthal Parganas, the amount of which is not known to this office. The total expenditure from all these funds was Rs. 1,69,662, against Rs. 1,57,311, the savings effected having been Rs. 9,136, against Rs. 21,614 in the preceding year.

A sum of Rs. 60,295 was further spent on 428 primary schools for native pupils and girls, mostly under missionary management, from the grant-in-aid allotment. The Rs. 10,721 shown in the subsidiary table I appended to the end of this report against 123 circle fund primary schools includes contributions from the primary allotment also, the circle grant being in many cases inadequate to meet the cost on these schools. It may, nevertheless, be said that Government expenditure on primary schools for native pupils was, from all the different funds put together, about two lakhs and a half.

90. The expenditure from district funds amounted to Rs. 6,17,766, against Rs. 5,79,595, the savings under this head having been Rs. 5,534 only, against Rs. 34,434 in the preceding year. This indicates a real improvement in the administration of the Boards. Whenever the year closes with a heavy unspent balance, it means laxity and delay on the part of the authorities in respect of payment, and consequent hardship to poor gurus whose income is so small and precarious. The allotment under district funds was Rs. 5,83,673 in 1889-90, Rs. 6,14,029 in 1890-91, and Rs. 6,23,300 in 1891-92. This increase, however, does not mean any actual additions to the resources of the Boards for primary education, but rather a carrying forward of the unspent balance from year to year. As the savings at the close of the preceding year had been Rs. 34,434, the real allotment for the year under report appears to have been Rs. 5,88,866, including the additional grants for lower primary scholarships, the control of which is now vested in the District Boards. The complaint still continues that the sources of revenue placed at the disposal of the Boards are not only not capable of any material expansion, but in some cases have shown a heavy falling off.

91. Another satisfactory feature in the administration of the primary allotments during the year, as revealed by a further analysis of the foregoing table, is the decrease in the amount paid to stipendiary schools from Rs. 2,88,267 to Rs. 2,75,676, or by Rs. 12,591, and an increase in that spent in rewards to non-stipendiaries from Rs. 2,66,708 to Rs. 3,23,245, or by Rs. 56,537—a fact which evidently shows an extension of the payment-by-results system, the desirability of which was discussed at much length in the last report. Again, the number of stipendiary schools declined from 6,670 to 6,244, or by 426, while that of non-stipendiary schools advanced from 33,842 to 34,490, or by 648. The average earnings of a stipendiary school from Provincial and

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district funds was much the same as in the previous year (about Rs. 44), while that of a non-stipendiary was Rs. 9·4, against Rs. 7·9. The cost per pupil in the former rose from 1 rupee and 5 annas to 1 rupee and 6 annas, and that in the latter rose from 6 annas to 6·6 annas during the year. From every point of view, therefore, the non-stipendiaries appear to have been treated with greater consideration, and their claims better recognized by increased rates of rewards.

92. The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls rose from Rs. 20,411 in the preceding year to Rs. 24,984. This is a satisfactory sign, and shows that the municipalities are now more alive to the importance of making sufficient provision for the education of the poorer classes of people dwelling within their limits, though the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division desires to emphasise the fact "that municipalities continue to be too liberal in the matter of secondary education, and too niggardly in their grants to primary schools." The difficulty experienced in previous years in aiding the primary schools in the amalgamated area of the town of Calcutta was brought to the notice of the Commissioners in November last, and they appear to have resolved to put a stop to the anomalies noticed before. The following extract from the Calcutta report of the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, throws sufficient light on the point:—

"Correspondence was in progress with the Chairman, under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction, for laying down some general principles on which the two grants, municipal and departmental, should be jointly administered on behalf of primary and female education. The municipal grant, it should seem, is intended for the old suburban tracts which were amalgamated with Calcutta under Act II (B.C.) of 1888. Primary schools for boys and girls situated within these tracts receive rewards from the department under the payment-by-results system; and most of them get grants from the municipality also, not by any recognized test of efficiency, but according to such standard as may suggest itself to a Ward Commissioner. No reform in the present practice could be effected last year; but it may be hoped that from the current year a way will be found for the joint administration of the two funds, the test of efficiency being departmental and payment municipal, or partly municipal and partly departmental.

"The Secretary to the Corporation has furnished the Deputy Inspector with a statement of educational grants made by the municipality during 1891-92, too late, however, for inclusion in the returns already submitted. It shows that the Corporation spent on schools, both primary and secondary, situated mostly within the added area, Rs. 4,764 in all during the year, of which Rs. 2,369 was on account of the year 1890-91 and Rs. 2,395 on account of the year under report. The allotment was Rs. 3,000 as before."

93. As remarked on previous occasions, district authorities manifest every variety of practice in apportioning their primary allotment between stipends and rewards. The proposals made in paragraphs 77-82 of the last report for revising the system of stipends, which received the general approbation of Government, may be briefly stated as follows:—Stipends might continue to be given to upper primary schools, provided the amount so awarded did not absorb an undue amount of the grant for primary education. In the case of lower primary schools it was proposed to recognize three classes:—(1) those that are well established and numerously attended and have sufficient fee-receipts to secure their continuance: for these no stipends were thought necessary; (2) schools in backward tracts where, unless a substantial stipend of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 were given, it would be impossible to secure the maintenance of a school: these should be maintained with stipends and the fees of pupils; (3) schools intermediate between the two former, whose stability would be insured by the promise of a small stipend paid by way of retaining fee, in sums of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 a quarter, which should be regarded as advances payable out of the reward that they might afterwards earn at the examinations. These and the Local Self-Government rule that "no addition should be made to the list of stipendiary schools without the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction" are intended, *first*, to check the tendency shown by some districts to replace the reward system altogether by that of stipends, and, *secondly*, to set free a part of the funds hitherto appropriated by stipendiary schools for aiding the non-stipendiaries on a more liberal scale than before, their efficiency having been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt by the results of the examinations. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore in the Presidency Division; of Hooghly, Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura in the Burdwan Division; of Chittagong, Tippera and Noakhali in the Chittagong Division;

and of Patna, Saran, and Darbhanga in the Patna Division, are reported already to have accepted these recommendations more or less, and great changes are expected, in consequence, to take place during the current year in the administration of the primary allotments in these and other districts where similar lines of action may be taken. The subjoined statement compares, district by district, the amount spent in stipends and rewards; and shows how far their ratio to each other has had to do with the real progress of primary education :—

Districts.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total (of columns 2 and 4).	Number of pupils passed at the—					Remarks.
					Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Standard C.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Presidency Division—24-Parganas	7,034	...	19,285	26,319	68	967	3,525	4,552	...	
Presidency Division—Nadia	5,534	...	7,429	12,963	29	159	644	2,760	...	
Presidency Division—Jessore	8,225	...	6,755	14,980	64	155	1,048	3,115	...	
Presidency Division—Khulna	6,183	...	6,836	13,019	31	73	957	7,019	...	
Presidency Division—Murshidabad	3,628	...	6,696	10,324	35	305	2,045	1,627	...	
Total for the Division	30,604	...	47,001	77,605	227	1,659	8,219	19,073	...	
Calcutta	6,039	...	1,942	7,981	6	116	247	654	...	
Burdwan Division—Burdwan	8,686	...	13,673	22,359	139	684	3,030	5,165	...	
Burdwan Division—Bankura	7,168	...	8,356	15,524	120	439	3,126	3,334	...	
Burdwan Division—Birbhum	1,980	...	5,602	7,582	63	156	1,046	1,860	...	
Burdwan Division—Midnapore	10,549	...	22,535	33,084	219	1,289	4,001	13,082	...	
Burdwan Division—Hooghly	6,059	...	20,602	26,661	62	391	3,089	4,980	...	
Burdwan Division—Howrah	4,217	...	5,562	9,779	39	171	857	2,976	...	
Total for the Division	38,659	...	76,330	114,989	642	3,130	15,149	31,397	...	
Rajshahi Division—Dinajpur	825	...	7,004	(a) 7,829	18	343	1,794	1,773	...	
Rajshahi Division—Rajshahi	2,699	...	9,344	12,043	57	313	(b) 2,564	(c) 1,507	...	
Rajshahi Division—Rangpur	3,573	...	6,586	15,159	51	291	604	637	...	
Rajshahi Division—Bogra	2,150	...	2,691	4,841	39	144	1,293	1,595	...	
Rajshahi Division—Pabna	4,999	2,839	8,071	13,070	108	348	835	1,242	...	
Rajshahi Division—Darjeeling	1,590	12	104	1,694	2	11	...	3	...	
Rajshahi Division—Jalpaiguri	3,810	...	2,150	5,960	6	147	208	246	...	
Total for the Division	24,646	2,851	35,950	60,596	281	(d) 1,597	7,298	7,003	...	
Dacca Division—Dacca	6,776	...	12,869	19,645	81	784	3,266	3,430	...	
Dacca Division—Faridpur	7,133	...	6,865	13,998	76	422	1,746	2,015	379	
Dacca Division—Backergunge	6,146	...	14,506	20,652	109	943	3,906	4,554	...	
Dacca Division—Mymensingh	11,503	...	8,052	19,555	109	649	1,355	2,035	175	
Total for the Division	31,558	...	42,292	73,850	375	(e) 2,768	10,273	12,034	554	
Chittagong Division—Chittagong	7,213	9	4,771	11,984	55	93	1,736	1,539	...	
Chittagong Division—Noakhali	5,877	...	8,902	14,779	104	320	1,790	3,030	...	
Chittagong Division—Tippera	6,633	386	17,656	24,289	85	286	2,974	5,967	...	
Chittagong Division—Chittagong Hill Tracts	516	...	...	516	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for the Division	20,239	395	31,329	51,568	244	699	6,500	10,536	...	
Patna Division—Patna	3,415	190	10,912	14,327	31	1,551	3,456	5,381	...	
Patna Division—Gaya	5,426	...	5,359	10,785	36	383	2,083	2,556	...	
Patna Division—Shahabad	6,475	...	2,039	8,505	52	296	957	957	...	
Patna Division—Saran	2,452	1,291	8,268	10,720	27	1,365	2,534	4,110	...	
Patna Division—Champaran	5,502	...	3,182	8,684	10	292	1,396	1,817	...	
Patna Division—Muzaffarpur	2,621	...	4,783	7,404	19	377	907	1,350	...	
Patna Division—Darbhanga	1,738	1,737	10,571	12,309	13	203	1,541	2,595	...	
Total for the Division	27,629	3,218	45,105	72,734	188	(f) 4,467	12,874	18,766	...	
Bhágalpur Division—Bhágalpur	4,782	...	3,449	8,231	41	260	558	1,857	...	
Bhágalpur Division—Monghyr	5,204	...	8,738	13,942	31	676	1,850	1,603	...	
Bhágalpur Division—Purnea	3,237	...	3,987	7,224	9	133	451	1,327	...	
Bhágalpur Division—Malda	3,578	...	3,255	6,833	54	109	474	1,503	...	
Bhágalpur Division—Sonthal Parganas	4,531	...	7,624	12,155	62	323	1,194	1,630	...	
Total for the Division	21,332	...	27,053	48,385	197	(g) 1,501	4,527	7,920	...	
Orissa Division—Cuttack	5,371	...	14,167	19,538	97	1,531	3,597	7,797	...	
Orissa Division—Puri	3,601	...	4,132	7,733	35	331	824	1,711	...	
Orissa Division—Balasore	5,425	...	7,006	12,431	55	1,271	1,284	1,653	...	
Orissa Division—Orissa Tributary Mahals	897	...	531	1,428	35	167	62	827	...	
Total for the Division	15,294	...	25,836	41,130	222	(h) 3,300	5,567	12,018	...	
Chota Nagpur Division—Hazáribágh	11,515	...	2,222	13,737	31	227	102	324	...	
Chota Nagpur Division—Lohardaga	11,770	...	363	12,133	24	60	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur Division—Palámau	2,433	...	201	2,634	6	39	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur Division—Singhbhum	9,762	...	...	9,762	37	234	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur Division—Manbhum	11,104	...	2,451	13,555	11	203	715	1,474	...	
Total for the Division	46,584	...	5,237	51,821	109	763	817	1,798	...	

(a) Excludes Rs. 395 paid to abolished primary schools.

(b) The number passed in standard higher than A is 92.

(c) The number passed in standard lower than B is 4,196.

(d) Includes 494 boys passed from secondary and upper primary schools.

(e) Including 139 girls from lower primary schools and 781 boys and 39 girls from upper primary schools, and excluding 1 private student.

(f) Excluding 88 private candidates and including 12 girls.

(g) Excludes 11 girls from boys' schools.

(h) Includes 5 boys from upper primary schools.

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The examination results in the above table have been given in the divisional returns on no uniform plan. Some have given the figures for primary schools only, while others have included the results of the secondary schools as well. Some have excluded girls altogether, others have included them. As the table is intended to exhibit the distribution of the primary allotment between stipends and rewards, and the progress of each district as compared with the ratio the sums spent under these two heads bear to each other, the results of all primary fund schools, of whatever class, both for boys and girls, would have been a better basis of comparison. In the absence of any information which would have enabled me to recast the figures in this light, the results in columns 6 and 7 have been, for uniformity's sake, kept consistent with the upper and lower primary examination tables to be given later on. Girls and candidates passed from higher grades of schools have been as a rule excluded, except where the contrary has been indicated by notes in the column of remarks.

94. Advance rewards appear to have been paid only in seven districts, viz., Pabna and Darjeeling in the Rajshahi Division, Chittagong and Tippera in the Chittagong Division, and Patna, Saran, and Darbhanga in the Patna Division. Darjeeling, Chittagong, Tippera, and Patna spent in this shape too little, however, to be regarded as having given the system a fair trial. The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore in the Presidency Division and of Noakhali in the Chittagong Division have also resolved to introduce it from the current year, while the Balasore Board are disposed to wait and see how the system works in other districts before adopting it in their own. As the number of stipendiary schools in Orissa is very small, the Joint-Inspector does not see any immediate necessity for departing from the existing practice of paying rewards at the close of the year, which has worked so successfully in his division.

95. In 9 out of 48 districts the amount paid in rewards is many times as great as that given in stipends; in 8 districts it is almost double. In 11 districts more, viz., Nadia, Khulna, Burdwan, Bankura, Howrah, Bogra, Noakhali, Monghyr, Purnea, Puri, and Balasore, the amount spent in rewards, though not so far in excess of the amount spent in stipends as in the first group, was nevertheless higher. The remaining 20 districts gave more in stipends than in rewards. They include all the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the Orissa Tributary Mahâls, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Darjeeling, where the extremely backward character of the localities justifies the preference of stipends to rewards, and Calcutta, in which the house-rent is so high as to make it impossible for a guru to work without a fixed monthly grant at least to cover this amount. There is no reason, however, why districts like Jessore, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri, Faridpur and Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad, and Champaran, and Bhâgalpur and Malda, should not adopt the payment-by-results system, which has proved so successful in the neighbouring districts of the respective divisions on a more extended scale, and, as I have already said, some of these districts have already accepted the recommendations made for this purpose. The Chittagong Hill Tracts and Singhbhum are the only districts in which nothing was spent in rewards.

An examination of the figures shows that a preponderance of stipendiary schools in a district does not necessarily imply superior educational progress, but rather the reverse. Thus the 24-Parganas, where the rewards amounted to nearly three times as much as the stipends, passed 967 candidates at the lower primary examination, and Murshidabad, where their amount was only a little less than double that of the stipends, 305, while Jessore, in which the stipends exceeded the rewards, passed 155, and Khulna, in which rewards and stipends were nearly equal, passed 73 only.

I have adopted success at the lower primary scholarship examination as the only criterion of progress. For, as on the one hand it would be useless to combine with it the results of the upper primary schools, by far the most part of which are in receipt of fixed stipends, it would be misleading, on the other hand, to take into account the number passed by standard A or B, in which pupils from stipendiary schools were evidently not examined. As stated in paragraph 81 of the last report, it is essential to the progressive

development of lower primary schools, that they should all be encouraged and required to compete at the A and B standard examinations, though in the case of the stipendiaries no rewards would be earned by these results.

On the whole, we may fairly conclude that there is little ground for the contention that "the stipendiary pathsalas are the backbone of our primary education system," and that the non-stipendiary pathsalas have therefore no higher work to do at present than "swell the bulk of our primary returns." That the majority of the stipendiaries are, on the whole, more efficient than most of the non-stipendiaries is due, *first*, to the practice hitherto followed of admitting those schools to the stipendiary list which have shown good results year after year; and, *secondly*, to the better financial position and greater stability of these fortunate few.

96. The question of fixing a maximum as well as a minimum amount of rewards, of refusing to recognize, for instance, a school earning less than 4 or 5 rupees as rewards, and of not paying above a fixed sum, say Rs. 50 a year, has been considered by some of the District Boards, and the principle adopted with slight modifications. In the 24-Parganas the Board has resolved to fix Rs. 120 and Rs. 100 as the maximum, and Rs. 10 and Rs. 4 as the minimum scale of rewards for upper and lower primary schools respectively. The Nadia Board will withdraw fixed grants from all upper primary schools with less than 30 pupils, and all lower primary schools with less than 25 pupils, and pay Rs. 72 as maximum reward to the former and Rs. 60 to the latter class of schools, Rs. 5 being the minimum in all cases. The District Board of Balasore has adopted the Joint-Inspector's recommendation to fix Rs. 3 as the minimum reward for a pathsala. Nothing has yet been reported of the steps taken by the majority of the Boards in this direction. The object of excluding those schools which fail to earn even so small an amount as Rs. 3, Rs. 4, or Rs. 5 a year, on the results of the reward examinations, is to prevent the frittering away of our limited resources on pathsalas which are too inefficient and ephemeral to deserve any support.

97. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhágalpur Division, notices with regret the continuance of the practice of giving rewards to stipendiary schools in the district of the Sonthal Parganas. "Such payments," he says, "at the sacrifice of deserving non-stipendiaries cannot be justified, however strong the ground may be, that the district is backward in point of education." It may be hoped that this anomaly, pointed out more than once in previous reports, will be put a stop to by the district authorities at an early date.

98. The details of "other payments" (see table in paragraph 88) are given below:—

	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	... 1,383
Contributions to khas mahál, circle, and other schools	... 5,839
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes ...	... 2,883
Commission for money-orders	... 6,480
Contingencies and miscellaneous	... 15,109
Total	... 31,694

It is satisfactory to find that these charges have declined from Rs. 34,078 in the preceding year to Rs. 31,694, in spite of some rise in the contributions to khas mahál and circle fund schools (from Rs. 4,139 to Rs. 5,839). The increased contributions to circle schools were owing to a redistribution of the circle grant during the year and consequent reduction in some of the divisions, which was made up by grants from the primary allotment. There were altogether 345 circle fund schools during the year, of which 222 were middle vernacular, 107 upper primary, and 16 lower primary schools, all returned as 'aided.' The circle pandits get from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a month, and are paid from the circle fund, their services being pensionable. They have each from two to three schools under them. The circle gurus, as the lower teachers of these schools are called, get what fees are locally raised, together with small monthly grants from the circle fund, usually from 1 to 2 rupees a month. When the circle fund falls short of the total expenditure, contributions are made from the primary fund to meet the deficit. The circle schools serve as pioneer institutions in backward localities, where they pave the way

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for the grant-in-aid system by creating a taste for education. The pandit is a peripatetic officer, who, by his superior education, exercises effective supervision over the working of the schools under him, and takes part in the teaching, during one or more days in the week, according to the requirements in each case, the boys of the highest class generally accompanying him in his rounds.

The contributions to middle schools have come down from Rs. 2,408 to Rs. 1,383, of which Rs. 1,091 was met from the district funds and Rs. 292 from the Provincial revenues. They were made chiefly in the Bihár Circle for entertaining gurus in the various model schools to teach the lower classes the full lower primary standard, including mental arithmetic and bazar accounts, after the indigenous method. Small grants occasionally given to middle schools situated in Government estates from the khas mahál fund are also included in the above figures.

The middle schools supported from the primary fund have all but disappeared from our returns, being only 5 against 117 in the preceding year, in accordance with the views set forth by Sir Alfred Croft in paragraphs 84 and 85 of the last report, and the restrictions imposed by Government on the practice of allowing a primary fund school to teach up to the middle standard. Most of these schools used to be returned from the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions; but they were reduced to the upper primary status during the year under report.

99. The apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost in these classes of public institutions are shown in the subjoined statement, district by district:—

Districts.	* Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Presidency Division — 24-Parganas	29,531	6,142	20,117	114	1,016	4,806	34,252	53·8	19·8	20·4	9·4
Presidency Division — Nadia	15,890	3,259	9,724	68	501	2,248	12,790	47·6	19·4	16·6	12·1
Presidency Division — Jessore	17,441	5,657	9,323	90	632	3,206	16,302	62·8	14·7	16·4	5·6
Presidency Division — Khulna	14,291	3,876	9,143	83	1,147	3,045	26,672	46·6	7·9	20	5·5
Presidency Division — Murshidabad	11,497	2,265	8,059	49	480	1,813	12,337	46·2	16·7	20	10·4
Total for the Division	88,650	21,179	56,366	404	3,776	15,118	102,353	52·4	14·9	22·3	8·8
Calcutta	9,172	558	7,303	10	204	503	9,400	55·8	35·8	17·7	12·4
Burdwan Division — Burdwan	22,503	8,260	14,099	152	1,122	5,993	29,167	54·3	12·5	22·	7·7
Burdwan Division — Bankura	18,149	7,008	8,516	205	998	5,778	24,714	34·	8·5	19·4	5·5
Burdwan Division — Birbhum	9,875	2,499	5,183	82	557	2,798	12,345	29·2	9·3	13·7	6·7
Burdwan Division — Midnapore	34,341	8,903	24,181	219	3,319	7,293	71,448	40·6	7·2	19·5	5·4
Burdwan Division — Hooghly	18,900	(a) 5,331	(a) 21,330	103	1,046	3,896	28,550	51·7	20·39	22·	11·97
Burdwan Division — Howrah	11,608	2,765	7,014	49	585	2,248	20,043	56·	11·	19·	5·
Total for the Division	115,436	34,666	80,323	810	7,627	28,006	186,267	42·8	10·5	19·2	6·8
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	8,880	1,918	5,911	63	520	2,373	11,962	30·	11·	12·	7·
Rajshahi Division — Rajshahi	12,499	3,856	8,187	58	270	1,766	7,215	66·	30·	34·	18·
Rajshahi Division — Rangpur	16,700	4,276	10,883	83	511	2,758	12,256	51·	21·	24·	14·
Rajshahi Division — Bogra	4,751	2,178	2,663	51	208	2,098	5,970	43·	18·	16·	7·
Rajshahi Division — Pabna	16,774	5,460	7,610	95	300	3,461	8,509	58·	26·	24·	14·
Rajshahi Division — Darjeeling	1,694	451	1,243	4	33	110	553	113·	38·	65·	35·
Rajshahi Division — Jalpaiguri	7,026	1,931	4,029	35	188	1,091	3,898	55·	21·	28·	16·
Total for the Division	68,324	20,070	40,526	389	2,030	13,647	50,363	41·	20·	23·	12·
Dacca Division — Dacca	25,389	5,976	13,669	173	981	5,500	27,109	34·5	13·9	17·3	8·06
Dacca Division — Faridpur	18,142	5,863	8,135	157	722	5,773	16,693	37·3	11·2	16·2	7·7
Dacca Division — Backergunge	31,161	3,791	16,372	116	2,085	4,213	48,297	32·6	7·8	14·3	5·4
Dacca Division — Mymensingh	30,161	7,987	11,568	209	1,116	6,859	23,158	38·2	10·3	18·6	7·9
Total for the Division	1,04,853	23,617	49,744	655	4,904	22,345	115,257	36·05	10·1	16·9	6·9
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	17,313	4,697	7,287	100	535	5,230	15,698	46·9	13·6	14·4	7·4
Chittagong Division — Tippera	28,303	5,822	18,467	156	2,891	5,639	58,084	37·3	6·4	16·5	5·
Chittagong Division — Noakhali	18,462	4,895	9,884	101	1,384	3,435	31,321	48·4	7·1	22·8	5·
Chittagong Division — Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,500	48	468	1	11	21	155	48·	42·5	36·6	48·3
Total for the Division	66,578	15,462	36,106	358	4,821	14,325	105,258	43·2	7·4	17·2	5·5
Patna Division — Patna	16,263	3,369	10,967	27	1,310	1,422	28,363	124·4	8·37	37·8	6·2
Patna Division — Gaya	14,804	4,056	6,699	38	915	2,080	18,344	107·5	7·3	31·5	5·8
Patna Division — Shahabad	12,760	3,842	4,663	36	309	1,841	7,792	106·7	12·2	33·3	7·8
Patna Division — Saran	13,307	2,401	8,319	24	1,182	1,414	27,861	100·	7·	27·1	4·7
Patna Division — Champaran	11,005	1,539	7,145	15	683	591	14,837	101·8	11·4	41·9	8·5
Patna Division — Muzaffarpur	10,094	2,027	5,377	23	725	1,038	12,989	88·1	7·4	31·3	6·6
Patna Division — Darbhanga	15,530	1,696	10,613	18	486	846	12,789	89·2	21·8	31·9	13·2
Total for the Division	98,763	18,951	53,783	181	5,610	9,232	122,975	104·7	9·6	32·8	7·8

* Excluding the allotment for subordinate inspecting agency.

N.B.—The above includes those schools for boys and girls only which were in receipt of aid from the primary fund.

(*a*) Including rewards for 1890-91, paid after the close of the year.

Districts.	*Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Bhágalpur Division. Bhágalpur	10,031	2,909	5,322	28	457	1,450	9,276	103·9	11·6	32·	8·7
Monghyr	16,825	1,930	12,012	20	574	774	13,637	96·5	20·9	39·	14·
Purnea	9,419	1,091	6,133	14	340	502	7,042	78·	18·	34·	13·9
Malda	8,671	5,592	3,241	53	209	2,561	5,520	67·7	21·3	22·	9·4
Sonthal Parganas	19,365	3,860	7,820	59	362	2,220	7,968	67·	15·5	28·	15·7
Total for the Division ...	64,311	13,382	(a) 34,528	174	1,942	7,507	43,393	76·9	17·7	28·3	12·5
Orissa Division ... Cuttack ...	22,323	4,558	14,980	115	3,183	3,722	45,896	39·6	4·7	19·8	5·2
Puri ...	9,392	2,947	4,786	55	632	1,324	8,164	53·5	7·6	35·4	9·3
Balasore	15,083	4,352	8,079	75	1,038	1,798	19,379	58·	7·	38·	6·7
Total for the Division ...	46,798	11,857	27,845	245	4,853	6,844	73,439	48·4	5·8	27·7	6·06
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2,800	60	1,368	1	122	18	1,481	60·	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur Division. Hazáribágh	15,241	1,858	11,720	30	339	1,497	10,392	61·9	34·5	19·8	18·2
Lohardaga	14,289	1,511	10,622	15	327	593	8,081	100·7	32·4	40·8	21
Palámau	3,134	493	2,141	6	74	252	2,165	82·1	28·9	34	15·8
Singhbhum	11,320	1,403	8,359	21	253	1,244	9,674	66·8	33	18	13·8
Manbhum	14,835	2,196	11,359	31	554	1,074	13,095	70·8	20·5	32·7	13·8
Total for the Division ...	58,819	7,461	44,201	103	1,547	4,640	43,307	72·4	28·5	24·8	16·3

* Excluding the allotment for subordinate inspecting agency.

N.B.—The above includes those schools for boys and girls only which were in receipt of aid from the primary fund.

(*a*) The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools does not include Rs. 475 paid to mission schools and included in the table in paragraph 98.

The total expenditure, including, as it does, prizes, examination charges and various other items, is far in excess of what was paid to the teachers of upper and lower primary schools. It will thus be seen that the total of columns 3 and 4 will be in most cases short of the amount shown in column 2. The table has been recast in its present shape in accordance with the wishes of the Government expressed in the last Resolution.

The ratio of the cost in upper to that in lower primary schools varies from district to district. In Khulna and Jessore, for instance, an upper primary receives about five times as much as a lower primary, while in the other three districts of the Presidency Division an upper primary does not receive even quite three times as much. The disproportion, however, between the cost of upper primary and lower primary schools is not really as great as it at first appears to be. Upper primaries, being the best schools of the primary status, are for the most part aided, while a large portion of the lower primaries receive little or no aid whatever. The inclusion of these unaided or scantily aided schools in the returns has therefore had the effect of lowering the average cost per school. An efficient lower primary often earns, in rewards or stipends, as much as an upper primary school.

As regards the cost per pupil, the ratio is certainly not so high. This is due to the fact that an upper primary school is numerically about twice as strong as a lower primary, having 36·9 pupils on an average against 21·9 in the latter.

100. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect :—

* Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage.				Total.		Merit marks.	Percentage.
						Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.		Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.					
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Presidency Division. 24-Parganas ...	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,312	37	39,321	2,654	15,540	1,750	59,173	4,441	164,960	58·1
Khulna ...	92,697	83,950	176,647	1,930	25	20,692	846	10,561	761	33,183	1,633	85,711	48·5
Murshidabad ...	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,941	25	13,967	518	3,040	253	18,948	796	56,578	30·1
Jessore ...	141,200	142,123	283,323	2,201	15	17,054	1,242	5,894	654	25,149	1,911	72,516	25·5
Nadia ...	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,090	17	13,963	1,496	3,696	870	19,749	2,383	61,478	24·9
Total for the Division ...	593,460	584,572	1,178,032	12,474	119	104,997	6,756	38,731	4,288	156,202	11,163	441,243	37·4
Calcutta	67,011	35,222	102,233	4,079	462	10,314	3,696	2,475	2,432	16,868	6,590	69,042	68

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Districts.		Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.		Pupils in lower primary stage. Not reading printed books, as in education General Table V.		Total.		Merit marks.	Percentage.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Burdwan Division.	Hooghly ...	88,820	82,135	170,955	3,128	118	30,227	1,359	10,680	661	44,035	2,138	122,329	71·5
	Howrah ...	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,324	159	16,795	934	9,374	710	28,493	1,803	75,686	69·9
	Bankura ...	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,450	48	25,649	3,449	4,026	707	32,125	4,204	104,517	65·1
	Midnapore ...	196,215	196,512	394,727	4,318	73	56,945	1,847	30,193	2,012	91,456	3,932	230,536	58·4
	Burdwan ...	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,242	61	28,770	969	6,998	434	40,010	1,464	118,164	56·5
	Birbhum ...	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,556	11	13,022	309	6,124	350	20,702	670	121,802	45·3
Total for the Division ...		579,534	583,234	1,162,768	18,018	470	171,408	8,867	67,395	4,874	256,821	14,211	705,534	60·6
(a) Rajshahi Division.	Dinajpur ...	121,807	111,568	233,375	706	20	18,146	631	1,308	66	20,160	717	61,335	26·5
	Pabna ...	101,686	102,672	204,358	1,841	2	11,228	346	3,637	479	16,706	827	48,053	23·
	Darjeeling ...	18,456	15,040	33,496	194	...	1,910	307	...	...	2,104	307	7,621	22·7
	Bogra ...	62,837	59,786	122,623	826	8	6,397	241	2,251	84	9,474	333	26,419	21·3
	Jalpaiguri ...	54,698	47,503	102,201	519	3	6,027	219	11	...	6,557	222	21,359	20·8
	Rajshahi ...	98,151	98,849	197,000	862	8	9,833	261	1,163	119	11,858	388	35,914	18·2
	Rangpur ...	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,281	...	13,962	219	1,510	90	16,753	309	50,548	10·7
Total for the Division ...		616,906	585,965	1,202,871	6,229	41	71,688	2,374	10,007	841	87,984	3,156	264,144	21·9
Dacca Division ...	Backergunge ...	165,666	157,428	323,094	2,302	47	41,281	2,443	21,257	1,899	64,840	4,389	166,073	51·4
	Dacca ...	180,087	183,010	363,097	4,261	60	32,838	2,282	11,487	1,251	48,586	3,602	139,748	34·4
	Faridpur ...	133,963	135,634	269,597	2,156	29	21,168	1,533	7,923	1,282	31,247	2,844	88,233	32·7
	Mymensingh ...	268,292	252,535	520,827	3,691	20	27,282	2,846	4,816	1,201	35,789	4,067	114,956	22·07
Total for the Division ...		748,008	728,607	1,476,615	12,410	165	122,569	9,104	45,483	5,633	180,462	14,902	509,010	34·4
Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	136,769	130,670	267,439	2,255	7	40,180	4,344	18,799	3,685	61,234	8,036	167,366	62·5
	Noakhali ...	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,395	4	22,217	1,238	10,297	2,714	33,909	3,956	90,371	59·6
	Chittagong ...	92,380	101,144	193,524	1,930	11	22,200	778	6,758	693	30,888	1,482	86,090	44·4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,934	7,158	16,092	20	...	297	2	11	...	328	2	1,008	6·2
Total for the Division ...		314,392	314,116	628,508	5,600	22	84,894	6,362	35,865	7,092	126,359	13,476	344,835	54·8
Patna Division ...	Patna	129,859	135,490	265,349	980	...	15,642	715	15,154	874	31,776	1,595	70,029	26·3
	Saran	170,088	200,032	370,120	810	...	18,344	513	11,952	806	31,106	1,319	73,379	19·8
	Gaya	156,751	103,998	260,749	905	6	11,232	647	9,502	693	21,639	1,344	50,377	15·7
	Champaran ...	140,420	138,499	278,919	315	4	5,334	108	10,281	208	15,930	316	28,390	10·1
	Shahabad ...	148,619	160,880	309,499	920	...	6,479	101	5,542	154	12,941	235	30,016	9·6
	Muzaffarpur ...	195,896	210,910	406,716	144	...	7,201	207	8,013	255	15,958	462	34,212	8·4
	Darbhanga ...	205,647	214,645	420,292	349	...	8,047	171	7,041	229	15,637	450	34,719	8·2
Total for the Division ...		1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,223	10	72,279	2,462	67,485	3,249	144,987	5,721	321,122	13·5
Bhágalpur Division.	Maldah ...	59,956	62,250	122,236	443	3	6,029	381	2,098	289	8,570*	673*	23,847	19·9
	Sonthal Parganas ...	130,585	132,544	263,129	374	21	8,262	418	5,074	339	13,710*	7,788*	33,428	12·7
	Monghyr ...	148,060	157,342	305,402	149	3	7,867	802	9,395	1,056	17,411*	1,861*	37,218	12·5
	Bhágalpur ...	150,730	154,175	304,905	180	...	8,750	289	7,482	404	16,412*	693*	35,903	11·7
	Purnea ...	149,024	142,674	291,698	132	...	4,652	78	4,604	141	9,388*	219*	19,595	6·7
Total for the Division ...		638,335	648,985	1,287,370	3,137	30	37,911	2,006	29,489	2,257	70,537	4,293	167,332	13
Orissa Division.	Balasore ...	72,245	76,948	149,193	806	43	20,714	1,154	11,781	858	33,301	2,055	82,488	55·2
	Cuttack ...	141,083	149,567	290,650	1,325	58	34,240	1,312	22,566	1,130	58,131	2,500	137,267	47·2
	Puri ...	71,179	70,570	141,749	625	11	9,324	486	4,486	355	14,435	852	37,451	26·4
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	132,417	127,089	259,506	540	16	7,266	240	8,678	226	16,484	482	34,202	12·2
Total for the Division ...		416,924	424,174	841,098	3,296	128	71,544	3,192	47,511	2,569	122,351	5,889	291,408	33·6
Chota Nagpur Division.	Singhbhum ...	40,712	41,110	81,822	437	23	7,202	729	4,211	883	11,850†	1,635†	31,187	38·1
	Manbhum ...	88,980	90,019	178,999	294	10	8,954	385	4,434	399	13,682†	794†	34,370	19·2
	Hazáribágh ...	85,044	89,603	174,647	657	54	4,259	591	6,263	1,398	11,179†	2,043†	25,766	14·7
	Lohardaga ...	82,780	86,551	169,331	105	49	4,391	340	6,325	366	10,821†	755†	21,654	12·7
	Palámau ...	44,148	45,367	89,515	23	3	872	106	1,335	117	2,230†	226	4,516	5·04
Total for the Division ...		341,664	352,650	694,314	2,674	140	27,378	2,155	23,254	3,167	53,306	5,462	129,090	18·6

(a) The divisional figures include some schools and pupils not shown in the district returns.
* Exclusive of pupils in the primary stages of secondary schools included in the divisional totals.
† Exclusive of pupils in the primary stages of secondary schools included in the divisional totals.

In the corresponding table in previous reports (*vide* paragraph 92 of the last report), the merit marks were calculated on the number of schools in each district, by assigning five marks to each upper primary, three marks to each lower primary that had reached the scholarship examination standard, and one mark to each lower primary in which printed books were used. The position of a district was then ascertained by its merit marks, without reference either to the density of population or to the number of pupils under instruction in the different stages. This has now been changed in conformity with the wishes of Government, and marks have been given at the above rate on the number of pupils in each district in the different stages, and the progress of the district has been ascertained by the ratio of those marks to every hundred of the population of school-going age. This is undoubtedly a surer test, and the results of the comparison are altogether different from what were arrived at in previous years. Thus Hooghly now occupies the highest rank with its percentage at 71·5, Howrah, Calcutta, and Bankura following close behind it with 69·9, 68 and 65·1 respectively. But these districts occupied the 10th, 30th, 45th and 5th places, respectively, in order of merit, in the preceding year. The progress made in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Purnea and Palámau appears to be exceptionally low. If we proceed to compare the divisions, we find that Burdwan shows the greatest progress with 60·6 per cent., the percentage of other divisions being as

follows:—Chittagong 54·8, Presidency 37·4, Dacca 34·4, Orissa 33·6, Rajshahi 21·9, Chota Nagpur 18·6, Patna 13·5, Bhágalpur 13.

101. *Upper Primary Schools.*—These represent the final stage of primary instruction, the highest class corresponding to the third class of middle schools, although the course of instruction in special subjects is somewhat different in the two classes of schools. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	5	118	112	60	1,050	...	...	...	...	1,050
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	278	257	176	...	685	112	216	31	1,044
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,444	127,388	118,638	92,892	44,714	1,33,818	4,706	1,79,651	59,478	4,22,367
Unaided	202	7,087	6,429	4,998	...	...	...	8,368	8,455	16,823
Total ...	3,661	135,371	125,436	98,126	45,764	1,34,503	4,818	1,88,235	67,964	4,41,284

The schools have advanced from 3,537 to 3,661, or by 124, and their pupils from 128,537 to 135,371, or by 6,834. With the exception of the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Patna Divisions, in which there was a loss of 3, 17, and 4 schools, respectively, and of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, where the number has remained unchanged, all the other divisions gained some schools each. The increase of schools, however, does not indicate much real gain, inasmuch as a large number of schools in the Burdwan and Dacca Divisions, which were aided from the primary fund, had to be brought down from the middle to the upper primary list in the course of the year. The rise in the number of pupils is more satisfactory, the gain in this respect in the preceding year having been 3,969 pupils only for an increase of 200 schools. The average number of pupils to a school has advanced from 36·3 to 36·9.

The total expenditure in the upper primary schools increased by Rs. 21,656, there having been a rise of Rs. 993 under Provincial revenues, of Rs. 1,609 under district funds, of Rs. 1,259 under municipal funds, and of Rs. 17,795 under private sources. Chittagong is the only division in which the municipalities do not appear to have spent anything on upper primary schools.

The total average earnings of an aided upper primary school amounted to Rs. 122·6, of which Rs. 53·2 was contributed from public funds and Rs. 69·4 from private sources. As a good many of these schools are conducted by two teachers, Rs. 122 a year, about Rs. 10 a month, cannot be considered an extravagant allowance. Many of them are residents of the villages in which the schools are situated, and some of them possibly get payments in kind, in addition to fees, which are not shown in the returns as receipts.

102. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys according to their numerical strength:—

Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30. Schools.	Pupils.	Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20. Schools.	Pupils.	Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
Presidency	523	19,771	98	5,853	100	4,362	180	6,134	122	3,075	23	347	37·8
Calcutta	13	708	7	493	3	123	2	64	1	28	...	...	54·4
Burdwan	858	30,055	127	7,842	140	6,072	262	8,824	249	6,113	80	1,204	35·
Rajshahi	415	14,720	56	3,348	65	2,861	143	4,821	136	3,436	15	254	35·4
Dacca	671	23,039	75	4,596	108	4,670	232	7,841	206	5,117	50	815	34·3
Chittagong	367	14,793	79	5,160	79	3,443	112	3,851	85	2,129	12	210	40·3
Patna	194	9,970	98	6,158	52	2,396	29	1,043	15	373	...	...	51·3
Bhágalpur	187	8,032	64	3,754	40	1,763	48	1,678	32	794	3	43	42·9
Chota Nagpur ...	106	4,914	40	2,685	21	907	24	840	19	451	2	31	46·3
Orissa	274	7,640	9	503	15	634	80	2,622	146	3,487	24	394	27·8
Orissa Tributary Mahals	53	1,729	6	332	8	341	15	492	21	516	3	48	32·6
Total ...	3,661	135,371	659	40,724	631	27,572	1,127	38,210	1,032	25,519	212	3,346	36·9

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As in the preceding year, by far the largest number of upper primaries with 50 pupils or more have been returned from the Burdwan Division, the Presidency and Patna coming next in order. The highest average number of pupils to a school is furnished by Calcutta and Patna. The number of weak schools, with less than 20 pupils, has declined from 235 to 212. The sooner these sickly schools are reduced to the lower primary standard, the better, as it is mere waste of money to encourage schools which are too weak to be of any use.

103. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below, division by division:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	280	152	9	6	289	158	...	629	35	12	676	...	211	13	3	227	...	193	...	34	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	7	5	...	...	7	5	...	13	...	...	13	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	696	383	28	13	724	396	...	1,725	63	14	1,802	...	618	17	7	642	...	621	...	14	...	...	7	...
Rajshahi	...	...	255	172	1	1	256	173	...	559	1	15	575	...	272	1	8	281	...	129	...	152	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1	1	361	226	19	11	381	238	1	805	48	8	862	1	336	16	2	375	...	298	...	76	1	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	209	133	1	...	210	133	...	515	2	10	527	...	239	...	5	244	...	174	...	69	...	...	...	1
Patna	2	2	143	96	5	4	150	102	8	329	13	18	368	5	173	8	2	188	...	172	...	16	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur ...	...	...	118	96	2	2	120	98	...	316	3	25	344	...	188	3	6	197	...	145	...	35	...	6	...	...
Orissa	4	4	145	111	...	...	149	115	7	266	...	6	279	6	177	...	4	187	..	177	...	10	...	...	11	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	2	1	1	19	14	22	17	4	2	42	1	49	4	2	29	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	73	58	...	...	73	58	...	181	...	5	186	...	106	...	3	109	...	75	...	1	...	2	2	6
Total ...	9	9	2,288	1,433	84	51	2,381	1,493	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,348	87	40	2,491	...	2,025	...	407	1	8	43	7
																				2,491						

N.B.—(1) One thousand nine hundred and sixty candidates from 577 secondary schools presented themselves at this examination, of whom 1,089 from 457 schools were successful.
(2) Twelve candidates from two special schools appeared at this examination, of whom 10 were successful.
(3) Two candidates from an aided training school for mistresses appeared at this examination, and were successful. All these and 34 pupils from gur training classes have been excluded from the above table.

Out of 2,381 schools that competed, 1,493 (or 62·7 per cent.) were successful, against 1,654 out of 2,449, or 67·5 per cent., in the previous year. Of the 5,681 candidates that attended the examination, 2,491, (or 43·8 per cent.) were declared to have passed against 2,847 out of 5,910, or 48·2 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of success has thus been again much lower—a result which I am not disposed to attribute to the causes assigned in accounting for the falling off under middle examinations (*vide* paragraphs 74 and 76). The exceptional circumstances, such as the unusual stiffness of the papers in the Western Circle, and so on, which brought about the heavy failure in the preceding year, do not appear to have repeated themselves during the year under report, and this alone ought to have been a sufficient set off against the shortness of the session already adverted to. It has been attributed to other special causes, such as the prevalence of malarious fever and other epidemics, and the ravages of the Orissa cyclone. I hope that it was so, and that it was not due to any loss in efficiency or to lax supervision, such as the alarming notes sounded from the 24-Parganas, Howrah and Bankura, that the chief gurus neglected their pathsalas in their zeal for inspection, or that the boys sent up were, for the most part, unfit, would seem to indicate. At all events the fact remains—and it is well worthy the most serious consideration—that for the last three years the decline has been rather rapid, as will be clear from the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8

The footnote to the table given above shows that 577 secondary schools sent up 1,960 candidates to this examination, of which 457 schools came off successful with 1,089 candidates passed. The results in the previous year,

so far as these schools were concerned, were as follows:—competing schools 648, successful schools 524; examnees 2,263, those declared to have passed 1,279. Here, too, there has been a decline all along the line.

104. The practice of allowing boys of the third class of middle schools to compete at the upper primary scholarship examination for pass certificates only (they cannot get scholarships), is in vogue mostly in the Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions. This practice creates a misapprehension as regards the real function of upper primary schools, which are not intended to be mere feeders to secondary schools, but to give the finishing stroke to primary education, as acquired in village pathsalas. It, moreover, entails some needless strain on the teachers of middle schools who (generally from two to three men to a school) have to prepare boys at once for two different standards of examination, and who, in their anxiety to be equally successful in both, perhaps fail to do full justice to either. As the boys thus passed are not eligible for scholarships, and as the mere pass certificates they obtain are not of much value in the public eye, the discontinuance of the practice would probably not be felt as a loss by the teachers and pupils of middle schools.

105. The middle and upper primary scholarship examinations are conducted simultaneously for each circle under the orders of the Inspectors of Schools. As stated in the last report, the next examination was to have been held before the Durgá Pujá holidays; but the Pujá taking place early this year, it has been decided to hold it immediately after the vacation during the current year, and before the vacation from the next year.

106. The practice of placing village pounds under the teachers of upper primary schools still continues in the Orissa Division. The Joint-Inspector repeats his opinion that the school-master should be relieved of this work as soon as possible. It adds, indeed, a little to the low pay of the teachers, but they run the risk of incurring the displeasure of the villagers by the unpopular nature of these additional duties. Moreover, in many cases they are unequal to the two-fold duties imposed upon them, and a clash of authority between the Sub-Inspector of Schools and the Pound Inspector may also be feared. With the gradual extension of the system of farming out pounds, upper primary teachers, it may be hoped, will ultimately be relieved of these duties.

107. *Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools have increased from 43,997 to 44,918, or by 921, and the pupils attending them from 942,211 to 987,876, or by 45,665. The comparative statistics of each division for the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Division.	1890-91.		1891-92.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Presidency	4,188	112,871	4,278	116,211	90	...
Calcutta	165	7,876	169	8,162	4	...
Burdwan	9,080	213,156	8,919	210,859	...	161
Rajshahi	2,430	57,196	2,520	61,814	90	...
Dacca	5,484	118,196	6,053	137,263	569	...
Chittagong	4,406	93,357	4,700	106,782	294	...
Patna	5,471	116,066	5,810	128,361	339	...
Bhágalpur	3,157	64,742	2,901	59,305	...	256
Chota Nagpur ...	1,610	45,536	1,717	46,987	107	...
Orissa	6,968	100,137	6,692	97,878	...	276
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,038	13,078	1,159	14,254	121	...
Total ...	43,997	942,211	44,918	987,876	1,614	693
			Net increase ...		921	

All the divisions show some gain, except Burdwan, Bhágalpur and Orissa, in which there has been some loss. The reasons assigned by the inspecting officers for the rise or fall in their respective divisions have already been considered in paragraph 86. It is worthy of remark that aided schools have declined from 36,002 to 35,984, or by 18 (or by 30 if the 12 schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, formerly classified as departmental, which have been now returned as aided, be taken into account); and that the gain of the year has been solely due to the increase under unaided schools from 7,980 to 8,931, or by 951. This increase has mainly taken place in the Dacca Division, in which there was a loss of 215 aided and a gain of 784 unaided lower primaries. The Inspector attributes it to a large number of lower primary schools in the district of Backergunge having been returned as "unaided" (instead of "aided" as in

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previous years) owing to the inability of the District Board to pay them anything for furnishing annual returns. The most satisfactory feature of the year's operations has been an increase of 25,673 pupils in the aided schools in spite of the slight falling off in their number.

108. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure from all sources in lower primary schools for native boys during the year under report:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.*	From public funds. From district funds.	From public funds. From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees.	From private funds. From other sources.	Total.
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	125	112	72	...	269	53	81	...	403
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	35,984	835,508	750,940	599,043	93,369	3,12,602	11,618	11,56,796	2,65,194	18,39,579
Unaided	8,931	152,243	135,943	112,003	...	...	...	2,28,323	• 49,924	2,78,247
Total ...	44,918	987,876	886,995	711,118	93,369	3,12,871	11,671	13,85,200	3,15,118	21,18,229
						4,17,911		17,00,318		

The expenditure from public sources amounted to Rs. 4,17,911, against Rs. 3,71,287 in the previous year. The increase has been shared by all the different sources—the expenditure from Provincial revenues by Rs. 2,103, that from district funds by Rs. 41,547, and that from municipal funds by Rs. 2,974. The increased cost to Government has been incurred chiefly in the Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur Divisions, notably in the latter, in which the Local Self-Government Act has not yet been introduced.

The expenditure from private sources has increased by Rs. 1,03,169, which is nearly two and a half times as much as the increase shown under public sources, and which may be mostly set down to the large additions to the number of unaided schools of the year.

The average earnings of a lower primary guru are Rs. 47·2 from all sources —an amount hardly sufficient to maintain a family, however small—of which Rs. 9·3 (or only 12 annas a month) was contributed from public sources, and Rs. 38, or more than four times as much, by the people themselves. As the extremes certainly widely differ, it is hardly possible even to imagine, making the fullest allowance for incorrect returns, how petty the incomes of weak schools are, and how utterly inefficient such schools must be. It has been often urged, and it may be repeated here, that in view of the present impossibility of increasing public contributions to any appreciable extent in the near future, the most prudent way to use our limited means best would be to discourage schools of doubtful efficiency, in order to set free funds for those that are really deserving of support.

109. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength:—

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9		10
Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10.		Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Presidency	4,278	116,211	257	15,849	360	15,556	883	29,706	1,593	37,911	1,185	17,189	...	...	27·1
Calcutta	169	8,162	75	4,968	35	1,544	32	1,057	19	478	8	115	...	...	48·3
Burdwan	8,919	210,859	377	22,898	524	23,120	1,201	40,598	2,610	62,729	4,207	61,514	...	...	23·6
Rajshahi	2,519*	61,791	55	3,146	134	5,724	418	13,899	1,100	26,432	812	12,590	...	...	24·5
Dacca	6,053	137,263	153	9,218	267	11,633	898	29,844	2,030	47,743	2,705	38,825	...	...	22·6
Chittagong...	4,700	106,782	100	5,980	246	10,767	701	23,504	1,512	35,935	2,141	30,596	...	...	22·7
Patna	5,816	128,361	226	13,212	336	14,509	657	22,039	1,477	34,538	3,114	44,003	...	...	22·
Bhagalpur	2,901	59,305	69	4,235	77	3,342	270	8,815	802	19,447	1,683	23,466	...	...	20·4
Chota Nagpur	1,717	46,987	84	5,201	166	7,317	363	12,281	642	15,367	462	6,821	...	...	27·3
Orissa	6,692	97,878	4	210	22	944	118	3,760	954	20,936	5,594	72,028	...	...	14·6
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,159	14,254	2	104	7	305	22	702	109	2,468	634	8,091	385	2,584	12·3
Total ...	44,917*	987,853	1,402	85,021	2,174	94,761	5,563	186,205	12,848	304,044	22,545	315,238	385	2,584	21·9

* Exclusive of one school with 23 pupils in the Rajshahi Division, the details of which are not given in the returns.

The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions return, as before, the largest number of schools with 50 or more pupils, and Orissa, Burdwan, and Patna of those with between 10 and 20 pupils. The schools in Calcutta have the highest number of pupils on an average, the Chota Nagpur, Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions standing nex to Calcutta in order, though at a great distance.

The average strength of a lower primary has slightly advanced, viz. from 21·4 to 21·9. This may be compared with the average for upper primaries, which has been found to be 36·9. As the aided lower primaries, notwithstanding a slight falling off in their number, had a large increase of pupils during the year, it is clear that the accession of pupils to the unaided schools was far short of the proportion of increase in the number of those schools.

110. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination for boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are given below:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.												Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
Presidency ...	...	...	1,027	755	3	3	1,030	758	...	3,040	6	...	3,046	...	1,655	4	...	1,659	...	1,277	...	382	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	89	62	...	...	89	62	...	279	...	...	279	...	116	...	...	116	...	92	...	24	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	1,876	1,215	3	2	1,879	1,217	...	6,561	16	26	6,603	...	3,109	4	17	3,130	...	2,943	...	176	...	...	11	...
Rajshahi ...	1	1	928	629	1	1	930	631	2	2,392	3	8	2,405	1	1,099	1	2	1,103	...	436	...	667	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	1,196	839	11	4	1,208	843	1	3,550	25	1	3,577	...	1,803	6	1	1,810	...	1,197	...	607	5	...	1	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	665	374	8	5	673	379	...	1,993	16	8	2,017	...	692	5	2	699	...	394	...	300	...	...	...	5
Patna ...	...	...	1,413	1,135	...	...	1,413	1,135	...	5,933	...	115	6,048	...	4,455	...	88	4,543	...	4,254	...	288	...	...	1	...
Bhágalpur ...	...	...	761	582	...	...	761	582	...	2,657	...	97	2,754	...	1,465	...	47	(a) 1,512	...	1,238	...	162	...	13	98	1
Orissa ...	...	...	1,314	1,115	...	...	1,314	1,115	...	4,432	...	1	4,433	...	3,127	...	1	3,128	...	3,088	...	39	6	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	33	29	73	68	106	97	...	66	151	...	217	...	51	116	...	167	...	158	...	...	1	...	8	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	598	425	...	...	598	425	...	1,375	...	10	1,385	...	757	...	6	763	...	531	...	33	1	1	180	17
Total ...	2	1	9,900	7,160	99	83	10,001	7,244	3	32,278	217	266	32,764	1	18,329	136	164	18,630	...	15,603	...	2,678	13	14	299	23
																				18,630						

N.B.—(1) Two hundred and thirty secondary schools sent up 925 candidates to this examination, of whom 557 from 192 schools were successful.
(2) One thousand four hundred and forty-two upper primary schools sent up 5,104 candidates to this examination, of whom 2,641 from 1,084 schools were successful.
(*a*) Includes 11 girls in boys' schools.

Out of 10,001 schools which sent up pupils to this examination, 7,244, or 72·4 per cent., were successful, against 6,586 out of 9,163, or 71·8 per cent., in the year before. Again, the number of candidates advanced from 29,616 to 32,764, and that of successful candidates from 16,183 to 18,630, the percentage of success having risen from 55·3 to 56·8. There has thus been an improvement in all respects.

Turning to divisions, Patna passed the largest number of candidates, instead of Burdwan in the preceding year, and Burdwan and Orissa occupy the second and third places, respectively, each with more than 3,000 passed. The uniform success of the Burdwan Division at this examination completely disproves the idea that the extent of primary education varies inversely with that of secondary instruction.

111. That the mere number of schools is no index to the progress of education may be at once seen by comparing the foregoing table with that given in paragraph 107. It will be seen that although the Burdwan Division has returned the largest number of lower primary schools, it has passed only

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about three-fourths the number of pupils turned out by Patna, where the number of schools is less than three-fourths of those in Burdwan.

But a comparison of this kind is, after all, a very rough test, inasmuch as the standard of the examination is far from uniform in all the divisions. This is perhaps unavoidable, but it must be regretted that no general attempt has been made to secure uniformity in all the districts of the same division. With the exception of the Eastern Circle, where the different districts are examined simultaneously with the same set of papers drawn up under the supervision of the Inspector, no other division in the province has as yet made any attempt in this direction. This admittedly interferes with the usefulness of the examination as an educational test. "In the absence of any uniformity in the question papers," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "any comparison of the results, district by district, is useless. The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas ascribes the 'unusual number of passes' in his district to the 'comparatively easy papers set at the examination.' While with half the number of schools in Nadia and Murshidabad the number of passes was 159 and 305, Khulna with 1,166 schools passed only 73, against 49 in the previous year." Divergences like the above can only be avoided by adopting throughout Bengal the system of examination in force in the Eastern Circle.

112. Notes (1) and (2) at the foot of the table in paragraph 110 show that middle and upper primary schools also compete at the lower primary scholarship examination, the percentage of success having been 83·4 and 75·3 respectively for schools and 60·2 and 51·7 respectively for pupils. The upper primaries thus fared worse than the lower, from which 56·8 per cent. of the boys came off successful. For reasons already stated under upper primary schools (paragraph 104), the admission of boys from middle schools to any lower examination is not desirable. The case of the upper primary schools is, however, otherwise, as they do not differ from the lower primaries except in having two extra classes superadded. It is, moreover, desirable, as stated in paragraph 81 of the last report, that upper primary stipendiaries should be required to send candidates from the lower primary and to the standard examinations, as a test of progress, though in their case no rewards would be earned. No boy passed at the lower primary examination from middle and upper primary schools is eligible for scholarships under the existing rules.

113. The question of requiring a fee of 2 annas from each candidate for the lower primary scholarship examination was again brought to the notice of the district authorities during the year under report. The practice is already in force in some of the districts, in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas and Midnapur for instance. Others, like Nadia and Jessore, intend to adopt it from the current year. The District Boards in the Orissa Division were once of opinion that its introduction would be premature. The Balasore Board has repeated this view now, and added that, if introduced, it will only tend to tax the poor 'teachers.' Full information on the point has not been received as yet from most of the divisions.

114. The following statement compares in the most summary form the results of the lower primary examination for the last ten years:—

Years.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Number passed.
1882-83	10,387	...	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	...	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500
1885-86	10,794	7,589	38,443	20,018
1886-87	9,639	7,193	34,561	20,275
1887-88	10,379	7,087	37,459	18,845
1888-89	10,032	7,467	35,784	20,617
1889-90	9,825	6,784	32,634	17,614
1890-91	9,163	6,586	29,616	16,183
1891-92	10,001	7,244	32,764	18,630

The year under report shows a decided improvement in every respect over the two preceding years. This is the more satisfactory as up till 1890-91 the district authorities had adopted various pass limits of their own, with more liberal minima than those prescribed by Government, and since that year the irregularities have been put a stop to, so that the pass marks are now uniform throughout and the standards much stricter.

115. The following summary compares the distribution of upper and lower primary schools in each Division, with the number of candidates (including outside students) that passed the corresponding examinations:—

Division.	Upper primary schools.	Candidates passed at Upper Primary examination.	Lower primary schools.	Candidates passed at Lower Primary examination.
Presidency	523	243	4,278	1,659
Calcutta	13	16	169	116
Burdwan	858	742	8,919	3,456
Rajshahi	415	539	2,520	1,597
Dacca	671	769	6,053	2,946
Chittagong	367	539	4,700	1,313
Patna	194	200	5,810	4,843
Bhagalpur	187	216	2,901	1,797
Orissa	274	192	6,692	3,133
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	53	54	1,159	199
Chota Nagpur	106	116	1,717	769
Total ...	3,661	3,626	44,918	21,828

It is impossible to form from the above table any conclusion regarding the comparative efficiency of the upper and lower primaries of the different Divisions, inasmuch as it includes candidates from high, middle, and primary schools. Thus Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong, which passed 281, 375, and 244 candidates respectively at the upper primary scholarship examination from upper primary schools, show here 539, 769, and 539, or an increase of about 50 per cent. each. Similarly, in the lower primary results Rajshahi shows 1,597, instead of 1,103, Dacca 2,946, instead of 1,810, Chittagong 1,313, instead of 699, Bhagalpur 1,797, instead of 1,512, as given in paragraph 110. This must be accounted for by the fact that the table in the present paragraph includes the candidates from high, middle, and upper primary schools as well as those from lower primary.

116. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for native boys according to the stages of instruction reached by them:—

Division.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
Presidency	1,714	55,935	2,560	60,192	4	84	4,278	116,211	8,219	19,073	27,292
Calcutta	99	4,393	70	3,769	...	.....	169	8,162	247	654	901
Burdwan	3,202	92,074	5,717	118,785	...	.....	8,919	210,859	15,149	31,397	46,546
Rajshahi	1,152	30,200	1,333	30,749	1	11	(a)2,486	(a)60,960	7,298	7,003	14,301
Dacca	1,881	52,148	4,140	84,611	32	504	6,053	137,263	10,273	12,034	22,307
Chittagong	855	25,819	3,443	80,939	2	24	4,700	106,782	6,500	10,536	17,036
Patna	2,620	68,522	2,983	56,529	207	3,310	5,810	128,361	12,874	18,766	31,640
Bhagalpur	1,052	26,873	1,744	30,692	105	1,740	2,901	59,305	4,527	7,920	12,447
Chota Nagpur	720	22,898	982	23,662	15	427	1,717	46,987	817	1,798	2,615
Orissa	1,773	32,617	4,846	64,454	73	807	6,692	97,878	5,505	11,191	16,696
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	150	2,902	767	8,920	242	2,342	1,159	14,254	62	827	889
Total ...	15,218	411,471	28,985	563,302	681	9,249	44,884	987,022	71,471	121,199	192,670

(a) Exclusive of schools and pupils in the Darjeeling Hills.

It is to be regretted that, in spite of a general increase in the number of lower primary schools, the number of those capable of sending pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination—by far the most efficient class of lower primaries—has declined from 15,728 with 416,483 pupils to 15,218 with 414,471 pupils. Similarly, the total number of pupils passed by standards A and B has come down from 193,786 to 192,670, those passed by standard A having increased by 3,761, and those by standard B having decreased by 4,877. The examination in these standards being conducted for the purpose of giving rewards to the aided lower primaries, both these cases are explained by the decline in the number of the class of schools considered in paragraph 107, the increase of the year having exclusively taken place under the head of those which could earn no grants from any public sources.

117. Standards A and B are uniform throughout Bengal proper. The former is one year below the lower primary scholarship course, the progress required in Bengali literature being ability to read with fluency 50 pages of the

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Bodhodaya or *any equivalent book*, and the latter is still a year lower. A standard C, presumably lower than either of these two, appears to have been adopted in the Dacca Division, but the report does not say what it is. Rewards are also given in some districts on the results of the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations, and on an intermediate higher standard between the lower and upper primary stages. When an upper primary school competes for rewards, it seems desirable that there should be five standards of examination, viz., I, the upper primary scholarship examination; II, the intermediate standard; III, the lower primary scholarship examination; IV, standard A; and V, standard B. The examination in standards III and I are conducted as public examinations, while those in the three remaining standards are reserved in the hands of the Sub-Inspectors. Rewards for passing pupils by standards I and II should be of higher value than those for passing by the lower standards.

118. The suggestion, made in the last report and approved by Government, to hold the reward examinations *in situ*, making the Sub-Inspector alone responsible for the results, as far as possible, appears to have been differently received in different districts. It was generally adopted in the Presidency and Orissa Divisions and in Calcutta, and partly in Rajshahi and Chittagong. In the district of Noakhali the examinations were held simultaneously on a fixed day by local committees of teachers appointed by the District Board. "This practice," the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, writes, "the authorities propose to continue," in spite of the risks so clearly brought to their notice. The same seems to have been the case in the Dacca Division also, as will be evident from the following extract from the Inspector's report:—

> "No material changes were made in the rules for conducting the reward examination in any of the districts of this Division. The reward examinations were held on the same day simultaneously in each of the districts at centres at which committees of examiners composed of teachers of high or middle class schools were appointed by the District Board to conduct the examinations. In Faridpur, Backergunge and Mymensingh (with the exception of certain very backward tracts in Mymensingh where the examinations were conducted by the Sadar Sub-Inspector, for want of a sufficient number of trustworthy persons to serve as members of examining committees), printed questions were sent out by the District Boards to the Superintendents of the examination centres with a view to secure uniformity as regards the questions asked, the marking being left to the Examining Committees."

Sufficient information as to the working in the other Divisions is wanting; but possibly no important departure was made from the practice in vogue in the preceding year.

Attempts on the part of the gurus at false personation, presentation of pupils at the examination who had been brought up in pathsalas other than their own, and so on, were not rare. Criminal prosecutions on this account took place in the 24-Parganas, Burdwan, and Malda, and in some cases punishment was inflicted on the offending parties.

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119. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical, and industrial education, but not madrassas, which will be separately dealt with in the chapter on Muhammadan education. The following table compares the statistics of special schools for the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	23	938	21	887
Ditto for mistresses ...	8	234	10	300
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	191	786	174	756
Schools of Art	1	173	1	181
Law schools	12	1,025	12	563
Medical schools	9	1,184	10	1,290
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	4	703	4	661
Industrial schools	15	580	18	672
Other schools	13	550	13	559
Total ...	276	6,173	263	5,869

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The above shows a net loss of 13 schools and of 304 pupils. The number of training schools for masters decreased by two. The Government second-grade training school at Jalpaiguri was amalgamated during the year with the first-grade school at Rangpur; and the guru-training school at Taljhari in the Sonthal Parganas, and the aided training school for Paharias at Bhagaya in the same district, were abolished. On the other hand, the Chedi Training School in the Chota Nagpur Division has been newly returned, though no mention of it has been made in the divisional report. The training schools for mistresses have increased from 8 to 10, owing to the establishment of three unaided schools in the 24-Parganas (viz., those at Dhangata, Khari and Panakuah, all under missionary management), partially neutralised by the amalgamation of the native training class attached to the Central School, Calcutta, with the Church of England Zenana Training School in the same town. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools has come down from 191 to 174, there having been a loss of 13 classes in Rajshahi and 15 classes in Chittagong, and a gain of 1 class in the Presidency, 4 classes in Burdwan, 2 classes in Dacca, 3 classes in Chota Nagpur, and 1 class in Orissa. The increase of one medical school is due to the inclusion in our returns, for the first time, of the Homœopathic Medical School in Calcutta, conducted by Dr. M. M. Bose. Industrial schools have increased from 15 to 18. The Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions gained 2 schools each, while the technical class attached to the Kandi Model School in the Presidency Division has ceased to exist. The 'other schools' include Music Schools, Police Training Schools, and so on, each with a distinct scope of its own. Their number has remained unchanged. The heavy loss of pupils in law schools will be explained later on.

A.—Training Schools.

120. The following table gives the statistics of attendance and expenditure in the training schools for masters and mistresses:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE					
			From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
			From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government training schools—								
For masters ...	15	658	67,485	873	...	1,176	231	69,765
Aided training schools—								
For masters ...	6	229	4,717	...	...	188	9,327	14,232
For mistresses ...	5	192	4,440	...	...	2,077	13,526	20,043
Unaided training schools—								
For mistresses ...	5	108	...	...	...	180	4,929	5,109
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—								
Government ...	167	712	6,556	995	...	...	3	7,554
Unaided ...	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	205	1,943	83,198	1,868	...	3,621	28,016	1,16,703

The number of these institutions, including the guru-training classes, declined from 222 to 205, for reasons already explained. The loss of 17 schools under this head has, however, involved the loss of only 15 pupils in all. The expenditure in these schools from Provincial revenues shows a proportionate reduction under all heads (except in the training schools for mistresses owing to an increased grant having been drawn by the Baranagar Hindu Boarding School), from Rs. 85,764 to Rs. 83,198. But the total expenditure shows an

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increase from Rs. 1,13,997 to Rs. 1,16,703, owing solely to the increased cost in the training schools for mistresses, the number of which, as has been seen above, advanced from 8 to 10.

121. The following statement shows the attendance and expenditure in the different grades of training schools for masters and mistresses, whether departmental, aided or unaided. Schools of the first grade prepare students through a three-years' course, those of the second grade through a two-years' course, and those of the third grade through a course lasting six months or a year. There was no second-grade training schools during the year, the only school returned under this head in preceding years, viz., the school at Jalpaiguri, having been amalgamated with the first-grade school at Rangpur :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March—		Expenditure, 1890-91.	Expenditure, 1891-92,					
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
	1891.	1892.		From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
For Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—									
First grade—									
1. Calcutta	80	76	11,225	11,278	...	...	536	...	11,814
2. Hooghly	129	138	10,546	9,857	...	...	249	...	10,106
3. Dacca	115	106	10,707	10,584	...	...	231	52	10,867
4. Rangpur	64	67	5,547	6,512	...	...	31	179	6,722
5. Chittagong	70	67	4,877	4,841	...	...	79	...	4,920
6. Patna	71	40	10,197	9,378	...	...	...	...	9,378
7. Ranchi	20	24	2,675	2,520	...	...	...	...	2,520
8. Cuttack	49	44	6,166	6,362	...	...	50	...	6,412
Second grade—									
Jalpaiguri	24	...	2,192	(abolished.)		...	...	...	...
Third grade—									
1. Lohardaga	19	12	725	587	...	...	...	...	587
2. Haldipukur	8	8	465	323	...	...	...	...	323
3. Puri	10	15	1,220	1,258	...	...	...	...	1,258
4. Balasore	23	22	1,972	1,459	486	...	...	...	1,945
5. Angul	15	15	959	979	...	...	...	...	979
6. Motihari	12	17	1,143	722	387	...	...	...	1,109
7. Haripore Guru-training School in the Sonthal Parganas	22*	7	*1,259	820	...	...	...	...	820
Total	731	658	71,875	67,485	873	...	1,176	231	69,765
Aided—									
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School	16	29	3,108	1,200	...	...	188	4,978	3,100
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	16	25	4,794	1,500					4,766
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School	106	109	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700
4. Bankura Training School	92	24	782	250	...	...	...	551	801
5. Darjeeling Mission Training School	40	32	2,583	387	...	...	...	2,448	2,835
6. Chedi (Ranchi) Training School†	...	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	30
Bhagaya school for Paharias	7	...	470	(abolished.)		...	...	...	...
Total	207	229	14,437	4,717	...	...	188	9,327	14,231
For Mistresses.									
Aided—									
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School	29	30	3,012	600					3,005
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School	30	29	4,523	900	...	...	711	7,845	5,169
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding Training School	84	83	2,650	720					2,602
4. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School	4	31	5,656	1,920	...	...	1,341	4,750	8,011
5. Bankura Wesleyan Training School	21	19	1,035	300	...	...	25	931	1,256
Training class for Native Pupils, C. E. Z. M.	33	...	...	(amalgamated).		...	...	...	...
Total	201	192	16,876	4,440	...	...	2,077	13,526	20,043
Unaided—									
1. Church of Scotland Normal School in Calcutta	20	14	540	...	...	...	...	579	579
2. Baptist Normal School in Calcutta	13	11	1,878	...	...	...	...	3,000	3,000
3. Dhanghata Training School in Presidency Division	...								
4. Khari Training School in Presidency Division	...	83	...	...	...	...	180	...	1,530
5. Panakuah Training School in Presidency Division	...								
Total	33	108	2,418	...	...	...	180	4,929	5,109

* This includes the figures of the Taljhari Guru-Training School in the Sonthal Parganas, which has been abolished, and which was attended by 15 pupils.
† This school has, however, not been shown in the annual divisional report.

The total number of pupils in Government training schools for masters (excluding the abolished schools) decreased by 34, Patna showing the heaviest falling off, from 71 to 40, in consequence of the expulsion of a number of the students for misconduct. The number of pupils in the aided schools of this class has advanced by 22. The schools for mistresses also, both aided and

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unaided, gained some pupils on the whole. The Church of England school of this class returned only 4 pupils at the close of the preceding year, but the number has now been increased to 31, by the amalgamation with it of the training class for native girls under the same mission, which was shown as a separate school in the preceding year.

The expenditure in Government training schools for masters from the Provincial revenues has decreased from Rs. 70,063 to Rs. 67,485, owing to the abolition of the Jalpaiguri and Taljhari schools, and to reductions in the Hooghly school in consequence of the changes in the instructive staff. Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack show some increase each, on account of the grade increments of the teachers, and Rangpur, because of the late head-master of the Jalpaiguri School having been kept there as a supernumerary teacher, and owing to the addition of Rs. 80 a month to the stipends for pupils under instruction after the amalgamation was effected.

The expenditure from private funds bears so small a proportion to the total that it would be quite useless to account for any rise or fall that may have taken place in each school. The total receipts from fees rose from Rs. 745 to Rs. 1,176, while those from other sources very slightly declined from Rs. 237 to Rs. 231. The Calcutta Training School appears to have collected the largest amount from fees, but it includes Rs. 458 in the shape of cuttings from the stipends of the scholars, the actual fee-receipts having amounted to Rs. 78 only, against Rs. 89 in the previous year.

122. Judging from the cost per pupil in each of the first-grade training schools, Patna appears to be the most expensive institution, with Rs. 234·5 per head, and next to it stands Calcutta with Rs. 155·5. The figures for the other schools are as follow:—Cuttack Rs. 145·8; Ranchi Rs. 105; Dacca Rs. 102·5; Rangpur Rs. 100·3; Chittagong Rs. 73·3; and Hooghly Rs. 73·3 The cost in Patna would not, however, have been so high but for the exceptional circumstances, under which it suffered a sudden heavy loss in the number of its pupils. Taking its roll-number in the preceding year (71) as the normal average, the cost per pupil would come down at once to Rs. 134. In that case, Calcutta would be the most expensive institution of the kind in the province, and Patna would follow close upon it. The cost is the lowest in the Hooghly School, which, judging from the number of pupils under training there, is undoubtedly the most popular institution of the class. Calcutta, indeed, has to pay Rs. 200 a month as house-rent, while Hooghly has free quarters in the Chinsurah Barracks. But even when allowance is made for this, the cost in Calcutta is reduced to Rs. 124 only.

123. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1892 for pupils of first-grade training schools and for private candidates. The first six schools, or those in which instruction is imparted through Bengali, were examined by a common set of papers. Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given according as students have completed a course of three years, two years, or one year respectively. A certificate is classed as high, medium and low, according to the marks obtained:—

Name of School.	First-grade Certificate.					Second-grade Certificate.					Third-grade Certificate.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
Calcutta	29	...	6	14	20	23	1	5	10	16	24	...	6	12	18	76	54
Hooghly	48	1	9	25	35	45	1	18	18	37	46	1	10	23	34	139	106
Dacca	36	4	6	17	27	40	1	7	17	25	32	...	9	15	24	108	76
Chittagong	22	...	7	14	21	23	...	8	14	22	22	...	12	8	20	67	63
Rangpur	19	...	3	10	13	19	...	2	8	10	19	1	2	9	12	57	35
Krishnagar (aided) ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	1	4	6	6	...	...	4	4	15	10
Patna	12	...	2	10	12	9	...	3	5	8	18	...	6	8	14	39	34
Ranchi	5	...	2	1	3	3	1	...	1	2	6	...	1	3	4	14	9
Cuttack	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	6	7	13	32	26
Private students ...	24	...	4	1	5	22	...	2	4	6	57	...	3	20	23	103	34
Total ...	...	5	39	98	142	...	5	48	86	139	...	2	55	109	166	650	447

The number of candidates (excluding private students and those from the Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack training schools, in which both the course of study and the vernacular taught are different from those in the schools in

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Bengal) increased from 453 to 462, while the number of successful candidates fell off from 415 to 344, or from 91·6 to 74·4 per cent. Calcutta has passed 71 per cent. of its candidates, against 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year; Hooghly 76·2 per cent., against 96·8; Dacca 70·4, against 93; Rangpur 61·4, against 95·8; and Kishnagar 66·6, against 100. Chittagong is the only school in Bengal in which the percentage has advanced from 91·5 to 94. The success of this school is quite unique in its character. As the divisional reports had been written before the announcement of the results, the causes of the falling off could not be discussed by the Inspectors of Schools.

Judged by the number of candidates passed by each of these schools, Hooghly, as usual, stood first in order, and Dacca and Chittagong occupied the next two places. Calcutta, in spite of its high cost, was beaten by all these schools. The Patna Training School passed 34 out of 39 candidates, against 36 out of 71 in the preceding year. The number of successful candidates at the first grade examination in 1891 was 10 out of 27, owing to the expulsion of 7 of the third-year students for misconduct. The Ranchi Training School passed 9 candidates in all, the same as in the preceding year. The Cuttack Training School passed 26 pupils, of whom 6 were in the first grade, 7 in the second and 13 in the third. The number of candidates was 32 in all.*

The number of private candidates for vernacular mastership certificates increased from 51 to 103, and the number successful from 28 to 34. These were, for the most part, teachers of middle schools who competed at the examination to improve their position. Taking all the schools together and including the private students, 447 pupils obtained vernacular mastership certificates out of 650 who competed.

Drawing has now been made a part of the compulsory course of studies for the first-grade training schools, which have accordingly been provided with a drawing master each. The step is intended to train proficient teachers of drawing, with a view to introduce the subject eventually in middle schools.

124. The third-grade training schools are maintained for the training of gurus. Besides those specifically mentioned in paragraph 121, there are guru-classes attached to the first-grade training schools at Cuttack and Rangpur. The number of gurus turned out by each, during the year under report, is as follows:—Lohardaga 8; Haldipukur 8; Cuttack 20; Puri 20; Balasore 40; Angul 24; Motihari 4; Rangpur 9; in all 133. The Haripur Sonthal training class had seven pupils at the close of the year. The number of gurus passed from this school has not been shown in the divisional report. The Motihari School also passed four pupils at the upper primary scholarship examination. These schools are useful in elevating the tone of the primary schools in their respective quarters, by training the gurus in school management. The two schools in Orissa and the Cuttack training class are said to have turned out no less than 1,771 gurus since their first establishment. The Haldipukur School in Singbhum, which has trained all the primary teachers in its neighbourhood, has been now transferred to Kokepara, another village in the same district, around which there is a large number of lower primary schools conducted by uncertificated gurus.

125. The aided training schools (except the new school at Chedri, which is said to have been opened by the guru of an upper primary school, with an annual grant of Rs. 30 from the primary fund) are all under missionary management, intended to train Christian teachers for the numerous primary schools under the different missions. Krishnagar has been pushed up to the rank of a first grade and Bhimpur to that of a third-grade school. The other schools of this class generally adopt the departmental upper primary standard, in addition to the art of teaching.

126. The training schools for mistresses also, whether aided or unaided, are, with the exception of the Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School, all under the management of the various missionary agencies in the country, for training mistresses for girls' schools. The schools in Calcutta, for the most part, compete at the examination in the special standards for girls.

127. *Guru-training Classes.*—In addition to the regular training schools mentioned above, guru-training classes are attached to a large number of middle

* The results of these three schools shown in the last report were for 1890, and not for 1891.

schools, the head-pandits of which receive one rupee a month for each guru under training. The gurus are either teachers of adjacent pathsalas or (in some cases) candidates for appointment as teachers. The allotment for this purpose was Rs. 9,000, and the amounts sanctioned for the different circles were as follow:—

	Rs.
Presidency Circle	5,000
Western ,, ...	1,500
Rajshahi ,, ...	1,000
Eastern ,, ...	1,200
Total ...	8,700

Out of this, Rs. 6,556 only was spent during the year. There were, besides, contributions from the district funds, amounting to Rs. 995. The subjoined statement shows the number of gurus under instruction during the year, division by division:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	75	398
Chota Nagpur	22	107
Burdwan	17	82
Orissa	23	51
Dacca	11	49
Chittagong	10	23
Rajshahi	16	46
Total ...	174	756
Average number of pupils to a class ...		4·3

The number of classes in 1890-91 was 191 with 786 pupils, and in the year before, 212 with 796 pupils. The loss in the number of pupils has thus been not so great as that in the number of classes, though there has been a steady decline in both. As in previous years, there were no classes of this description in Calcutta, Patna, Bhagalpur, and the Orissa Tributary Mahâls. A reward has been promised to middle school teachers in the Patna district for the training of gurus, but the rules are still under the consideration of the Magistrate.

One hundred and sixty-seven of the classes were supported from public funds and 7 were unaided. The unaided classes were possibly started too late in the year to get any help from the department. The average annual cost per guru under instruction was Rs. 8-10.

128. The following statement shows the number of gurus turned out with certificates from these classes during the year under report:—

Division.	Passed at— Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Guru examination.	Total.
Presidency	19	16	...	3	38
Chota Nagpur	3	4	1	8	16
Burdwan	...	2	...	...	2
Orissa	...	...	...	26	26
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	2	1	...	...	3
Rajshahi	4	11	...	...	15
Total ...	28	34	1	37	100

129. To induce *bonâ fide* gurus to be trained in these classes, the following scale of rewards was sanctioned in the preceding year:—

For passing the middle vernacular scholarship examination in the—

	Rs.
1st division	15
2nd ,, ...	12
3rd ,, ...	10

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For passing the upper primary scholarship examination in the—

	Rs.
1st division	12
2nd „	10
3rd „	8

Rupees 345 was spent in these rewards in the Presidency Division during the year under report.

130. This scheme of guru-training originally proposed by Mr. C. B. Clarke, F.R.S., Inspector, Presidency Circle, has now been carried out for more than five years. It is, therefore, necessary to consider how the different higher inspecting officers, who have adopted it more or less, think of its success. The Presidency, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions have the largest number of classes, and, as is evident by the number of gurus passed out of them during the year, have worked out the plan well. "The scheme has worked well in the Balasore district," writes the Joint-Inspector of Orissa, "owing to the provision of small stipends made by the District Board for the encouragement of gurus attending training classes attached to middle schools. It is to be hoped that the good example set by that body will be followed by the District Boards of Cuttack and Puri." The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, is of opinion that the training of gurus under this system, if properly managed, cannot but be cheap; but he has no hesitation in stating that no Deputy Inspector in his division has taken sufficient interest in working and developing these institutions. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, on the other hand, thinks that the guru-training classes have not proved successful, though he is disposed to recommend their continuance for another year. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, considers the system to have proved a failure. "It is not popular," says he; "gurus of existing schools do not flock to these classes; on the other hand, the Deputy Inspectors have to hunt for them and compel them to come in. It is not necessary. Though there may be some cases where pathsalas are held by decidedly illiterate and inefficient men, these cases are very rare. Though the average guru may not be a very brilliant person, he is capable of teaching his school the three R's, and I have been over and over again struck by the success obtained by gurus with very few attainments, who have themselves had hardly any schooling at all. Nor are the classes necessary for intending gurus. The rising type of guru is almost always a man ready provided with an upper primary or even a middle vernacular certificate, and that is all we are proposing by this elaborate system of training classes to provide them with. The gurus 'in training' are supposed to receive from the head-masters of the middle schools to which they are attached teaching out of school hours. Half the time, I believe, that they do not receive this special teaching, and it is an exceedingly difficult thing to enforce this teaching, or to prove that it is provided. To the system of offering prizes to gurus for passing the middle vernacular and upper primary scholarship examinations, I have always been opposed." Similar views are expressed by the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, also. He thinks that the experiment has failed, and that it would be useless to spend any more money on these training classes.

It would then seem that the system is not liked everywhere. Some of the divisions have not tried it at all, and some of those that have tried it condemn it as useless and unworkable. The argument of Mr. Bellett that the rising type of guru generally holds an upper primary, if not a middle vernacular certificate, and is likely to supersede in the near future the illiterate guru now and then to be seen, has much force. But where a large number of pathsalas exist in limited areas, as in many places in the Presidency Division, and where there are easy means of communication between these schools and the middle schools round which they cluster, it is desirable to accelerate this elimination of the 'illiterate guru' by training him properly. The practice of training *intending* gurus at public cost is risky, and should be discontinued where it exists. Men actually in charge of pathsalas should have the benefit of the system and should be encouraged, on their passing by a standard, not only with the rewards sanctioned, but with fixed stipends in upper or lower

primary schools. This will make the training attractive, and dispense with the necessity for compulsion. Again, gurus attending distant middle schools should be relieved from their ordinary duties for the time, and provided with stipends for their support in the manner approved by the Balasore District Board.

131. The following statements regarding the qualifications of teachers employed in middle and upper primary schools are given in accordance with the desire of Government, as expressed in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on the last report:—

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F.A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	141	120	...	26	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	
Calcutta	12	12	1	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	12	
Budwan	207	202	...	23	152	4	...	4	...	...	...	19	202	
Rajshahi	84	79	...	10	57	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	79	
Dacca	174	121	1	7	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	121(*a*)	(*a*) Exclusive of the teachers of the schools in the Backergunge district.
Chittagong	51	50	...	5	29	...	...	9	...	...	...	7	50	
Patna	44	41	...	4	18	3	...	3	...	...	...	13	41	
Bhagalpur	36	35	1	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	35	
Chota Nagpur	23	98(*b*)	...	4	14	15	11	10	15	2	...	27	98	(*b*) Includes other teachers (75).
Orissa	39	28	...	2	16	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	28(*c*)	(*c*) For Board schools only.
Do. Tributary Mahâls	5	25(*d*)	...	1	6	2	...	2	3	5	...	6	25	(*d*) Includes other teachers.
Total ...	816	811	3	90	509	25	11	35	18	7	...	113	811	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	396	...	3	31	87	10	47	63	1	...	154	396	
Calcutta	...	49	...	...	10	7	...	2	2	...	...	28	49	
Burdwan	...	625	...	2	37	187	2	73	80	9	...	235	625	
Rajshahi	...	206	...	1	15	81	3	15	43	1	...	47	206	
Dacca	...	344	...	2	12	108	7	106		...	...	109	344	
Chittagong	...	134	...	...	3	49	...	49		...	...	33	134	
Patna	...	123	...	...	10	33	...	16	17	5	...	39	123	
Bhagalpur	...	113	...	...	5	42	5	7	28	4	1	21	113	
Chota Nagpur		(Included in the head teacher's statement.)												
Orissa	...	73	...	...	...	20	7	24	...	...	...	22	73	
Do. Tributary Mahâls		(Included in the head teacher's statement).												
Total ...	...	2,063	...	8	123	617	34	339	233	20	1	688	2,063	

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class certificates.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total	Remarks.
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	215	215	...	...	9	136	10	6*	34	...	...	20	215	
Calcutta	15	15	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	
Burdwan	172	164	...	...	3	141	...	...	7	...	...	13	164	
Rajshahi	134	298*	...	...	4	133	4	76	50	...	...	31	298	* Includes other teachers.
Dacca	268	146	...	...	2	118	7	3	...	...	...	16	146	
Chittagong...	123	258(*a*)	...	1	3	91	...	116	...	...	...	47	258	(*a*) Ditto.
Patna	60	49	...	1	...	41	...	1	4	...	...	2	49	
Bhagalpur	39	38	...	...	...	30	...	...	5	...	...	3	38	
Chota Nagpur	32	74(*b*)	...	...	1	26	7	6	25	1	...	8	74	(*b*) Ditto.
Orissa	42	39	...	...	...	25	1	9	...	...	...	4	39	
Do. Tributary Mahâls	13	35(*c*)	...	...	...	9	...	1	14	...	...	11	35	(*c*) Ditto.
Total ...	1,113	1,331	...	2	22	764	29	218	139	1	...	156	1,331	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	437	1	...	20	26	12	23	201	7	...	142	437	
Calcutta	...	99	2	4	14	31	...	4	12	...	...	32	99	
Burdwan	...	331	...	1	13	49	2	24	126	19	...	97	331	
Rajshahi		(Included in head-master's statement.)												
Dacca	...	307	...	1	7	20	5	202	...	...	...	72	307	
Chittagong		(Included in head teacher's statement.)												
Patna	...	115	...	...	1	42	...	6	37	4	2	23	115	
Bhagalpur...	...	76	...	...	2	13	6	...	38	4	7	6	76	
Chota Nagpur		(Included in head teacher's statement.)												
Orissa	...	60	...	...	...	10	7	...	27	...	...	16	60	
Do. Tributary Mahâls		(Included in head teacher's statement.)												
Total ...	...	1,425	3	6	57	191	32	264	441	31	9	388	1,425	

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Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

Division.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. and old senior scholars.	Entrance and old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
		Head pandits.												
Presidency	523	500	...	...	3	55	52	38	217	10	...	125	500	* Includes other teachers.
Calcutta	13	13	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	7	13	
Burdwan	858	857	...	1	2	87	38	62	458	53	3	154	857	
Rajshahi	415	545*	...	...	1	6	16	29	239	73	4	177	545	
Dacca	671	567	...	...	10	12	6	382		...	..	157	567	
Chittagong	367	(a)456	..	...	23	2	...	290		...	...	141	456	(a) Includes other pandits.
Patna	194	194	...	...	...	52	...	2	116	7	3	14	194	
Bhagalpur	187	(b)253	...	...	...	14	10	10	115	77	27	...	253	(b) Ditto.
Chota Nagpur	106	(c)132	...	...	...	14	9	5	51	26	4	23	132	(c) Ditto.
Orissa	274	254	...	...	...	9	34	154	...	...	...	57	254	
Do. Tributary Mahals	53	(d)72	...	...	...	...	6	...	45	3	...	18	72	(d) Ditto.
Total ...	3,661	3,843	.	1	39	255	171	972	1,243	248	41	873	3,843	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	197	...	...	...	1	...	4	24	23	...	145	197	
Calcutta	...	19	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	15	19	
Burdwan	...	77	...	...	...	1	...	2	10	2	2	60	77	
Rajshahi	...	(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Dacca	...	93	...	...	...	1	...	...	26	...	...	66	93	
Chittagong	...	(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Patna	...	179	...	...	...	7	...	...	38	60	22	52	179	
Bhagalpur	...	(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Chota Nagpur	...	(Ditto ditto.)												
Orissa	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	
Do. Tributary Mahals		(Included in head pandit's statement.)												
Total ...	...	584	...	...	...	12	...	7	99	85	24	357	584	

It is to be regretted that the figures given above are not exhaustive. The reporting officers appear to have understood the instructions in different ways. Some have confined themselves to the Board schools alone, others have lost sight of the unaided schools, while one Deputy Inspector in the Eastern Circle has not furnished these returns for any class of schools whatever in his district. He has been called upon to explain the cause of his omission. The figures refer to 5,341 schools with 10,057 teachers, of whom 863 hold University certificates ranging from Entrance to B.A., 1,864 have passed through one or more of the grades of the vernacular mastership examination, 277 are certificated gurus, 1,835 hold middle English, 2,173 middle vernacular, 395 upper primary, and 75 lower primary certificates; and 2,575 have no certificates at all. Taking the middle and upper primary schools together, therefore, 25·6 per cent. of the teachers appear to be uncertificated. As upper primaries have an average income of Rs. 10 a month from all sources, which, in several cases, is divided among two teachers, it is not easy to secure for them men who have passed the Entrance or vernacular mastership examination. The presence of 307 such teachers among them is, therefore, a satisfactory sign. The percentage of uncertificated teachers in these schools (1,230 out of 4,427) is about 28.

132. Discouraging reports come from the Dacca and Chittagong Training Schools. In accounting for a loss of pupils in the Dacca Training School, the head-master writes as follows:—

"The pandits who now leave this school, after passing the final examination, find it difficult to obtain employment, and within my own knowledge, several of them who passed creditably last year, or even the year before, have not been able to obtain appointments. Several again have been compelled to accept appointments on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month, and are naturally discontented with their lot. This being the state of things, the number of applications for admission into the training school has fallen off."

The Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, ascribes the growing unpopularity of the school to the low salaries (generally from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20) fixed for trained pandits, which, owing to the rise of prices all round, are by no means so attractive as they used to be in former years, and to the far brighter prospects held out by the Survey and Medical schools with comparatively lighter courses of study.

The same difficulty in finding employment to their liking seems to be experienced by the pupils of the Chittagong Training School. Before the publication of the results of 1892, 11 final students of this school were unable

to secure appointments anywhere. "In addition to these," writes the Assistant Inspector of Schools, "one has been appointed road muharrir, another has gone to a *tol* to study Sanskrit, and some five or six have taken up appointments in upper primary schools." The last-mentioned fact cannot be considered a misfortune from an educational point of view. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

133. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The most important statistics of the leading institutions are given in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure: From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	From public funds: From district funds.	From public funds: From municipal funds.	Expenditure: From private funds: From fees and fines.	Expenditure: From private funds: From other sources.	Expenditure: Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools.											
Hooghly College	1	14	12	...	...	...	1,103	...	1,103	...	19 14 8
Krishnaghur ,, ...	1	6	5	...	...	...	468	...	468	...	93 9 7
Dacca ,, ...	1	28	32	...	...	...	2,226	...	2,226	...	69 9 0
Patna ,, ...	1	32	31	...	...	...	2,447	...	2,447	...	78 15 0
Rajshahi ,, ...	1	4	5	...	...	...	198	665	863	...	172 9 7
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	7	7	...	...	...	688	...	688	...	98 4 7
Total ...	6	91	92	...	...	...	7,130	665	7,795	...	84 11 8
Unaided Law Schools.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	116	122	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500	...	36 14 2
City College	1	107	126	...	...	...	4,340	...	4,340	...	34 7 1
Ripon ,, ...	1	224	243	...	...	...	7,740	...	7,740	...	31 13 7
Berhampore ,, ...	1	8	9	...	...	...	677	523	1,200	...	133 5 4
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal ...	1	3	3	...	...	...	308	272	580	...	193 5 4
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	14	13	...	...	...	687	...	687	...	52 13 6
Total ...	6	472	516	...	...	...	18,252	795	19,047	...	36 14 7
Total Law Schools ...	12	563	608	...	...	...	25,382	1,460	26,842	...	44 2 4
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	255	278	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	2,05,206	694 7 8½	738 2 5
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	243	267	48,218	...	...	7,469	...	55,687	180 11 3	208 9 0
Patna	1	127	158	6,652	...	...	2,462	1,152	10,266	42 1 7	64 15 7
Dacca	1	161	156	15,489	...	...	5,178	74	20,741	99 4 7	132 15 3
Cuttack	1	66	67	6,043	...	...	529	89	6,661	90 3 1	99 6 8
Total ...	4	597	648	76,402	...	...	15,638	1,315	93,355	117 14 5	144 1 0
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta Medical School	1	170	373	...	...	...	4,702	1,014	5,716	...	15 5 2
Ditto of Homœopathy	2	148									
Dacca Homœopathic Schools	2	120	101	...	...	...	526	100	626	...	6 3 2
Total ...	5	438	474	...	...	...	5,228	1,114	6,342	...	24 5 9
Total Medical Schools ...	10	1,290	1,400	2,69,468	...	...	33,006	2,429	3,04,903	192 7 7	217 12 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	244	229	83,042	...	...	9,759	...	92,801	362 10 0	405 3 11
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	263	280	3,231	...	...	3,642	...	6,873	11 8 7	24 8 8
Patna	1	107	114	4,329	...	...	1,452	...	5,781	37 15 6	50 11 4
Cuttack	1	42	51	2,654	...	...	555	1	3,210	52 0 7	62 15 0
Total ...	3	417	445	10,214	...	...	5,649	1	15,864	22 15 2	35 10 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	661	674	93,256	...	...	15,408	1	1,08,665	138 5 9	161 3 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	181	167	27,352	...	...	4,155	...	31,507	163 12 6	188 10 7
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial School	1	29	30	1,555	...	...	...	2,135	3,690	51 13 4	123 0 0
In Bhagalpur Division	2	5	5	210	...	...	...	58	268	42 0 0	53 9 7
Total ...	3	34	35	1,765	...	...	...	2,193	3,958	50 6 10	113 1 4

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	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure: From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds: From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
IV.—Art and Industry—*concluded.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Board Industrial Schools.											
Barisal Technical School	1	28	30	...	1,327	...	188	...	1,515	44 3 8	50 8 0
Rangpur „ „	1	60	69	1,976	2,018	...	618	900	5,512	57 14 1	79 14 1
Purnea „ „	1	15	15	...	198		...	...	198	12 8 6	12 8 6
Total ...	3	103	114	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	7,225	48 5 2	63 4 7
Aided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	53	54	...	...	360	...	544	904	6 10 8	16 11 10
In Calcutta	1	28	28	300	...	...	500	727	1,527	10 11 5	54 8 6
In the Burdwan Division	3	147	129	1,021	200	...	...	1,708	2,929	9 7 5	22 11 3
„ Orissa „	1	88	85	364	...	...	...	312	676	4 4 8	7 15 2
Total ...	6	316	296	1,685	200	360	500	3,291	6,036	7 9 4	20 6 3
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	35	30	...	...	...	...	92	92	...	3 1 0
„ Bhagalpur „	2	148	139	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	1 11 7
„ Orissa „	1	18	15	...	...	...	10	190	200	...	13 5 4
„ Chota Nagpur „	2	18	15	...	...	...	...	96	96	...	6 6 4
Total ...	6	219	199	...	...	...	10	618	628	...	3 2 5
Total Arts Schools ...	19	853	811	32,778	3,743	360	5,471	7,002	49,354	45 7 2	60 13 5
Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government.											
In the Rajshahi Division	1	40	42	4,445	...	...	...	...	4,445	105 13 4	105 13 4
Aided.											
In Calcutta	1	42	40	300	...	...	265	635	1,200	7 8 0	30 0 0
In the Burdwan Division	3	66	58	120	2	...	88	183	393	8 1 7	6 12 4
„ Patna „	4	171	166	236	91	531	32	2,183	3,073	5 2 8	18 8 2
Total ...	8	279	264	656	93	531	385	3,001	4,666	4 13 6	17 10 9
Unaided.											
In the Rajshahi Division	1	13	14	...	...	...	81	151	232	...	16 9 1
„ Patna „	3	227	216	...	...	...	1,228	495	1,723	...	7 15 7
Total ...	4	240	230	...	...	...	1,309	646	1,955	...	8 8 0
Total Other Schools ...	13	559	536	5,101	93	531	1,694	3,647	11,066	10 10 10	20 10 3

The number of law schools was 12, the same as in the preceding year, of which six were maintained by Government and six were unaided. They are all attached to the first or second-grade colleges, and prepare candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Law, and for the pleadership examination.

134. The total number of pupils in law schools has declined from 1,025 to 563, Government schools returning 91, against 130, and unaided schools 472, against 895 in the preceding year. This is wholly due to the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and pleadership examinations. Under the amended rules, a student, in order to qualify himself for the B.L. examination, has to attend lectures for two years only, after taking the B.A. degree. Under the rules previously in force, he had to attend for three years—one year before taking the B.A. degree, and two years after it. The period of attendance for the pleadership examination has similarly been reduced from two years to one. The number of classes has thus been reduced, and students who would have joined the first year B.L. class previously to taking the B.A. degree could not do so during the year under report. This has resulted in a loss of both pupils and income.

The unaided law classes of Calcutta have returned the largest number of law students, as in previous years—Ripon College 224, Metropolitan Institution 116, and City College 107.

The law lecturers in Government colleges are paid from fees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,400 a year, which was reached only in the Patna College, which has, moreover, a saving of Rs. 2,537 to its credit. The law lecturer of the Rajshahi College received, besides the fees paid by the pupils, the interest of an endowment by Rani Manomohini Debi, which amounted to Rs. 665 during the year.

135. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law held in November 1891 :—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.
Hooghly College	6	...	2
Krishnagar „	2	...	...
Dacca „	8	1	4
Rajshahi „	4	...	...
Patna „	7	...	...
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution	54	1	11
City College	22	1	8
Ripon „	65	1	16
Jagannath „ Dacca ...	1	...	...
Berhampore „	5	...	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee „ Bhagalpur ...	1	...	...
Raj Chandra „ Barisál ...	1	...	1
Total ...	176	4	44

The previous examination having been held in February of the same year, the examination in November was properly a supplementary one, at which those who had failed in that examination, as well as those who had secured the proper amount of percentage in attendance before the February examination, but had not appeared at it, and also those who had not attained the proper percentage then, but had since made up, were allowed to compete. This concession was made by the University in consideration of the changes made in the character of the Bachelor of Law examination, and because there had been a heavy falling off in the number of both competing and successful candidates at the examination held in February. The results of the February examination were given in the last report. From what has been said above, it would be useless to compare them with the results of the supplementary examination now given.

The pleadership examination is held under the orders of the High Court. The applications for admission are submitted by the candidates themselves through the District Judge, and not through the College authorities. It is impossible, therefore, to summarise its results with any degree of accuracy.

136. Medicine.—The total number of medical schools has risen from nine to ten, of which five are maintained by Government and five are unaided. The Government Medical College, Calcutta, is affiliated to the University, and prepares candidates for its various medical degrees. The four other Government medical schools follow a lower course, through the medium of the vernacular, and grant licenses for practice to deserving students. Of the unaided schools, four are schools for teaching homœopathy and one closely resembles the Campbell School at Sealdah in its course of studies. The number of pupils attending the various medical schools has advanced from 1,184 to 1,290.

137. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—Brigade-Surgeon R. C. Chandra retired from the service, and Dr. J. F. P. McConnell was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine. Dr. A. Leahy officiated as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery during Dr. Sanders' privilege leave, and as Professor of Midwifery when Dr. Joubert went on furlough for six months. Dr. McLeod has retired from the service since the close of the year, and Dr. Raye has been appointed in his place as Professor of Surgery and First Surgeon. Dr. O'Brien has been appointed Professor of Anatomy and Second Surgeon, College Hospital.

When the session opened, 197 students resumed their studies, 5 rejoined and 120 began their medical studies for the first time. There was thus a total of 322 students at the beginning of the session, against 281 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Of the 125 new admissions and re-admissions, the ten, who had gained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations, received free presentations, 58 entered as paying or matriculated students, 7 entered as casual students, 4 joined the Female Certificate class, and 46 joined the Military Pupils class. The strength of the College at the close of the session was 251, 71 of the students having left it after passing their examinations or owing to other causes. The Military class had 82 pupils and the Female Certificate class 17 at the close of the session. The rest were matriculated students reading for the degree.

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138. The Medical College, Calcutta, is the only institution that sends up candidates for the medical examination of the University of Calcutta. The following table compares the results of the medical examinations of the University for the last two years:—

	1891.		1892.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	32(*a*)	31(*b*)	44(*d*)	57(*e*)
First L.M.S.	10	7	35(*f*)	24(*g*)
Second L.M.S.	21	13	33	20(*h*)
Preliminary Scientific M.B.	35(*a*)	11(*a*)	44(*i*)	17(*j*)
First M.B.	2	3(*c*)	11(*k*)	11(*l*)
Second M.B.	6	3	9	4
Honours in Medicine	1	1	2	2

(*a*) Including one female.
(*b*) Including one female, 5 passing the combined L.M.S. examination and 6 passing the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination.
(*c*) Including one passing the combined M.B. examination.
(*d*) Of these two were females.
(*e*) „ three come from the combined Preliminary Scientific L.M.S., 19 from the Preliminary Scientific M.B., and 6 from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examinations, and one was a female.
(*f*) „ one was a female.
(*g*) „ one comes from the combined Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. and 3 from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examinations, and one was a female.
(*h*) „ one from the 2nd M.B. examination.
(*i*) „ two were females.
(*j*) „ four from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination, and one was a female.
(*k*) „ one was a female.
(*l*) three from the combined Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination, and one was a female.

139. Twelve of the military students passed and left for regimental duties. Seven native *dais* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualifications. Thirteen pupil-nurses also passed as midwives.

There were 15 boarders in the Svarnamayi Hostel, of whom 8 were Europeans, 4 Eurasians, and 3 Bengális. One of the Bengális was a Native Christian, another a Brahma, and the third a Brahmin. Three were University students, 10 belonged to the Certificate class, and 2 to the Campbell School.

The total expenditure on the College rose from Rs. 2,00,856 to Rs. 2,05,206. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 12,140, against Rs. 9,505 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil in the Military class was Rs. 891, and in the Matriculated Female and casual classes Rs. 621.

140. *Campbell Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb, M.D., was in charge of the institution from 1st April to 13th November 1891, and Brigade-Surgeon S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., from the 14th November to the end of the year. There were 69 male and 12 female students in the first-year class at the end of the session, of whom 58 and 7 respectively were promoted to the second-year class, the names of the rest who failed to secure the required percentage of marks having been struck off the rolls. The diploma or license examinations are divided into two parts: the first part, comprising Anatomy, Physiology, and Materia Medica, is held at the end of the second-year, and is called the first license examination; the second part, comprising Surgery, Medicine, Therapeutics, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, is held at the end of the third-year of study, and is called the second or Final License examination. At the end of the session under review, there were 89 male and 9 female students in the second-year class, of whom 71 and 8 respectively were allowed to attend the examination, the rest having proved themselves unfit by their progress in the class, and 54 and 7 respectively came off successful. Of the 37 unsuccessful pupils in all, the names of 12, all males, were removed from the rolls. There were one fourth-year and 44 third-year male students, of whom 44 were selected for the Final License examination, and 42, or 97·67 per cent., against 80·85 per cent. in the preceding year, were awarded diplomas. The four female students of this class qualified themselves to appear at the examination, and three were declared to have passed. The student who failed was unsuccessful in Medicine only, and the necessary sanction has been accorded to permit her to reappear after she has attended the medicine ward for three months.

There were 52 students in all, 50 males and 2 females, in the compounder class at the close of the year.

The conduct of the students is reported to have been excellent throughout the year, and their attendance generally regular.

As regards the Entrance qualifications of the students, the Superintendent reports as follows:—

"There has been a gradual increase in the number of students who possess the higher Entrance qualifications, and a decrease in the number of those possessing the middle vernacular scholarship examination certificates. The largest number of female students possess the Campbell Medical School Entrance examination certificates. One of them, possessing the upper primary scholarship examination certificate, was a Muhammadan. She is the first Muhammadan girl who has sought admission into the School."

Of the 136 male students who remained at the close of the sessions in the second, third, and fourth-year classes, 24 were holders of University Entrance certificates, 29 had appeared at the Entrance examination, but without success, 36 had middle English, and 47 middle vernacular certificates.

Two licentiates of this school were admitted into the Government service for employment in Rajputana during the year, and 17 licentiates were recommended for employment in zamindaries, tea gardens, railways, river steamers, &c. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals asked, in April 1891, for several senior students for employment on cholera duty. Twelve third-year students volunteered for these appointments and were absent on this duty about two months.

The total expenditure was Rs. 55,687, against Rs. 52,681 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 7,469 was raised from fees and Rs. 48,218 was paid by Government. The increase took place chiefly under "Establishment," owing to a portion of the Superintendent's pay, while on furlough, having been charged by the Financial Department against the expenditure of the school, and to the teacher of midwifery having been on sick leave for eight months on half pay.

141. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb again became Superintendent on the 24th March 1892. The number of pupils has slightly fallen off, from 164 to 161. There were four pupils in the fourth-year class, 42 in the third-year class, 53 in the second-year class, and 62 in the first-year class. The students learn dressing, compounding, and administration of drugs at the Mitford Hospital, where they are constantly put through practical examinations at the bedsides of patients. The police *post-mortem* examinations conducted by the teacher of medical jurisprudence offer a good practical field for the study of that subject. Thirty-six students passed the final examination held in April last and obtained the diploma and the title of Civil Hospital Assistants. Thirty-seven students of the second-year class passed the junior diploma examination and were promoted to the third-year class. The receipts from fees and other local sources amounted to Rs. 5,252, against Rs. 5,257 in the preceding year. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues slightly advanced, from Rs. 15,232 to Rs. 15,489.

142. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Surgeon-Major E. G. Russell was Superintendent of the School throughout the year. The number of students on the 31st March last fell off from 157 to 127, owing to a considerable decrease in the number of admissions in consequence of English being made a compulsory test for admission. There were, besides, 16 students in the Compounder class at the end of the session. The roll number appears to have been at one time during the year as high as 151, besides 25 in the Compounder class. These 176 pupils were thus classified according to their general education:—Up to the University Entrance examination 51; up to the middle English standard 71; up to the middle vernacular standard, with knowledge of English, 41; up to the same standard, without knowledge of English, 13. Classified according to religion, 101 were Muhammadans, 74 were Hindus, and one a Brahmo;—93 were Biharis, 49 Bengális, and the rest came from Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and Central India. The number of Bihari Hindus educated at this school is remarkably low, being 13 in the year under report, against 17 in the two preceding sessions. Seventeen students passed the second license examination out of 36 who competed, 11 who failed in one subject only being remanded for re-examination after a period of three months' further study. Twenty-seven pupils passed the first license examination out of 38 who attended it, 9 more having been remanded as above. Four silver medals, three of which were presented by the teachers themselves, by Dr. Russell himself, and Assistant Surgeons

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Asder Ali Khan and Ram Kali Gupta, were awarded to the deserving candidates on the results of these examinations. At the examinations for compounders, 10 pupils of the school class and 8 apprentice compounders serving in dispensaries and druggists' shops were awarded pass certificates. The Compounder class is much appreciated by the public, and is frequently called upon to supply passed compounders to dispensaries in the neighbouring districts.

The Superintendent notices with satisfaction an improved tone in the morality of the students. It has not been found possible, as yet, to arrange for physical training.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,266, against Rs. 10,365. The increase was due to grade increments drawn by some of the teachers and to extra contingent charges on various accounts. The receipts from local sources fell off from Rs. 3,773 in the preceding year to Rs. 3,614.

143. *Cuttack Medical School.*—There were altogether 66 pupils in the school on the 31st of March last, 61 males and 5 females. Twenty-five pupils belonged to the first-year class, 22 to the second-year and 19 to the third-year. All the third-year pupils passed the final examination and received diplomas. Of the 22 pupils of the second-year class, 21 have been found fit for promotion to the third-year, and 1 has been remanded. Similarly, 19 of the first-year students have been promoted to the second-year and 6 have been remanded. The progress of the institution may be briefly told in the words of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who visited it during the year under report:—

"The progress of the school amply fulfils the anticipation formed of it by its original founders. The pupils continue to flock to it every year, so that the Superintendent is able now to take only those candidates who have a pretty good general education, and about 16 fully trained hospital assistants are turned out every year. Up to the present time it seems that the province of Orissa alone has been able to absorb all the pupils turned out by the school, but lately there have been signs of the supply exceeding the demand, and this year there would have been a difficulty in providing employment for all the passed pupils, had not a considerable number been taken for Burma. From the repugnance which the pupils of other provinces evince to service in Burma, it is not unlikely that the province will find employment for the pupils of the Orissa Medical School for some years to come.

"The female class is composed of 5 members, of whom 2 are high caste Brahmins. Dr. Zorab tells me that he finds a difficulty now in finding employment for those who have already passed out of the school, and that it would probably be necessary to limit the number admitted to 3 or 4 a year. The experiment of forming the female class has been very successful indeed; but the girls have a not unnatural disinclination to leave Orissa, which limits their usefulness. Those, however, who are employed in Orissa prove most useful. One is now employed as a vaccinator in Cuttack, and is as fully active and energetic as any of the male vaccinators, as I can testify from personal observation."

The total expenditure in the school was Rs. 6,661, against Rs. 6,294 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 6,043 was paid from the Provincial revenues, and the rest met from fees. The receipts from local sources increased from Rs. 353 to Rs. 618.

144. It is satisfactory to see that private enterprise has been displaying itself of late for the diffusion of medical knowledge among the people, independently of Government help. There are 5 unaided Medical Schools on our returns—2 at Dacca and 3 at Calcutta. Four of the schools teach homœopathy, and a full report on the working of these institutions is wanting. I quote at length the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, to show how the Calcutta Medical School, which appears to be by far the best institution of the kind, is being conducted:—

"This school had 170 pupils against 118 of the previous year. It is perhaps the only institution of the kind in India wholly maintained by voluntary efforts. It was originally started in 1887, and had only eight pupils to begin with. The qualifications for admission and the course of study are very much the same as those laid down for the Campbell Medical School. Some difficulty is experienced in teaching the practice of medicine and surgery for want of a hospital, which the promoters of the institution are trying their best soon to establish. The institution has, however, a charitable dispensary attached to it, and the students attend the Mayo and the Chandni hospitals for clinical instruction. A large number of pupils who have read up to the Entrance standard now seek for admission to the Campbell Medical School; and as the authorities cannot accordingly make room for those who have passed the middle examinations, the existence of an unaided school like the Calcutta Medical School has proved of immense benefit to the latter class of students—a fact which is borne out by its growing popularity. It may be hoped that the managers will be soon in a

position to present pupils at the Campbell School examinations and enable them to be placed on a footing of equality with the civil hospital assistants. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the school in January last, inspected the out-door dispensary and the lecture, compounding and dissection rooms, and was favourably impressed with the management. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,716.

145. *Local scholarships for Female Medical Education.*—It is satisfactory to learn that the District and Municipal Boards are trying to offer every encouragement for the spread of medical education among females. The District Board of Pabna has founded a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to be offered to a female resident of the district who will read in any recognised medical school of the country. The District Board of Burdwan has provided a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem for the encouragement of female medical education in the district. Out of this sum, Rs. 12 a month is contributed to the local municipality towards the pay of a qualified midwife, and a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month has been created to induce female students to join the Campbell Medical School, on condition that the scholar would, after passing the final examination, serve the Board on a salary of Rs. 25 a month with free quarters and privilege to practise. The Backergunge Board is reported to have spent Rs. 220 on scholarships for female medical education, and Dr. Martin understands that the Patna, Gaya, Champaran and Muzaffarpur Boards have each created a scholarship for the purpose, though he is not aware of the value or conditions of tenure of these scholarships.

146. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching this subject are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur and the three Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, all maintained by Government. The number of pupils in these institutions has slightly decreased, from 703 to 661. The annual contribution formerly made by the Maharaja of Vizianagram for the encouragement of surveying has ceased for some years, but the balance of the fund still in hand is sufficient to provide for the continuance of the Vizianagram scholarships, three for each of the Survey Schools, for at least two years more.

147. *Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.*—There were 83 Hindus, 3 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 Burmese, in all 87 students, in the Engineer Department, against 101 in the preceding year. Thirty-two of them belonged to the first-year, 33 to the second-year, 13 to the third-year and 9 to the fourth-year class. The falling off in the number of students is partly due to fewer admissions to the first-year class on account of the raising of the standard for admission, and partly to several students having secured appointments before completing their college career. The first examination in Engineering (F.E.) was held in May 1891, at which 12 candidates presented themselves from the third-year class, of whom 4 passed. The examination for the degree (B.E.) and license (L.E.) took place in July 1891, at which 8 students of the fourth-year class and 4 old students competed, of whom 1 was absent, and 5 passed—2 for the degree of Bachelor and 3 as Licentiates in Engineering. The percentage of success (45·45) was considerably below that of the preceding examination (78), and the Principal attributes it to the fact that there was only one guaranteed appointment during the year, instead of two, and that some of the better students, feeling that they were not likely to secure it, elected to fail, in order that they might compete again the following year, when two guaranteed appointments awaited the results of the examination. The guaranteed appointment of the year was received by G. Sedgley; the Ambica Charan Chowdhury gold medal was awarded to Giris Chandra Das, and the Trevor silver medal to Mohini Mohan Lahiri. All the five passed students are now undergoing a course of practical training under the Public Works Department.

The number of applications for admission during the year was 75. Owing to the new rule regarding the percentage of marks secured by the applicants in English and Mathematics, a large number were rejected and only 28 finally joined, of whom 2 were B.A.'s, 22 passed the F.A., and 4 the Entrance examination. The Principal writes:—

"This is the first occasion on which such a large percentage of young men admitted to the Engineer Department have passed the F.A. examination, and it seems to indicate that the value of technical education is beginning to be more appreciated. Another encouraging fact is that at the practical examination held in May 1891, the two first on the list were B.A.'s This shows that graduates of the Calcutta University are not above manual work, and now that there is a probability of a reduction in the

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length of the course being made by the University in favour of B.A.'s, we may expect B.A.'s to join in greater numbers in future years."

148. The apprentice department had 157 pupils in all—133 Hindus, 23 Europeans or Eurasians, and 1 Muhammadan—against 169 in the preceding year. They were thus distributed among the different classes:—First year 50; second year 45; third year 35; fourth year 13; fifth-year (junior) 10; and fifth year (senior) 4. Of the 17 senior students in the fifth-year class on the 1st April 1891, four left before completing their full course, with appointments, and nine left with full certificates in February last. The two guaranteed appointments in the upper subordinate establishment sanctioned by the Government of India fell to Bholanath De and Tarapada Banerji. Eighteen fourth-year apprentices appeared at the final examination in July 1891, of whom 11 passed. Seventy-five candidates appeared at the Entrance examination for this department, of whom 30 passed and 27 joined. Six more were admitted as having passed the seventh standard, 6 the Entrance examination of the University, and 1 in English and Mathematics in that examination.

There were 39 natives on the reduced-fee list out of the sanctioned number of 40. The free list for Europeans and Eurasians was full; but out of the 27 reduced-fee-ships only 11 were awarded. The continued falling off in the number of Europeans and Eurasians in the apprentice department is a question that needs enquiry.

Two overseers' and fourteen sub-overseers' certificates were granted to apprentices leaving the college before completion of their apprenticeship. Besides the regular students in the apprentice department, there were two Assamese artizans who completed their time in the shops in February last and received the usual certificates. This class is now unrepresented, and requires special encouragement for its revival, as, if efficiently conducted, it would supply useful economical workmen capable of supervising and instructing elementary technical schools, a desire for which has been of late manifesting itself in Bengal.

An examination for the admission to the fourth grade of accountants, Public Works Department, was held in June 1891. The number of candidates actually examined was 62, of whom 13 were successful.

149. The college suffered a serious loss in the death of its Principal, Mr. S. F. Downing, who, during his twenty-two years' connection with the institution, had rendered himself familiar with the requirements of the engineering profession in India. The benefits of his incumbency are felt and acknowledged by students and apprentices who have profited by his wise and impartial administration of the affairs of the college. Mr. Slater, Professor of Engineering, was appointed to the Principalship on the death of Mr. Downing, and Mr. Heaton, of the Public Works Department, was temporarily appointed to Mr. Slater's place. Mr. Bartlett, Teacher of Drawing, returned from sick leave to Europe, and Babu Dwarkanath Dutt, who officiated for him, had accordingly to revert to his substantive appointment as teacher to the apprentice department. There were, besides, some changes in the native staff, which the Principal thinks cannot be avoided, so long as the salaries attached to the posts are not raised, so as to make them attractive.

The survey operations for the different classes were carried on as usual, partly at Madhupur on the East Indian Railway, and partly in the neighbourhood of the college.

The Principal visited the undermentioned works with the senior engineer-students during the cold season:—

1. Messrs. Burn and Company's shops (two visits).
2. Raniganj Pottery and Tile Works.
3. Barakar Iron Works.
4. East Indian Railway Coal Mines at Giridhi.
5. Jamalpur Workshops.
6. Messrs. Apcar and Company's Foundry.
7. Sibpur Jute Mills.
8. Hooghly Floating Bridge.
9. Barrackpore Water-works.

Mr. Heaton visited the Akra brick-fields, with the second, third, and fourth-year engineer-students. These visits to works are of great practical value to the

students, and the more they can be extended the better. The travelling expenses of the students were paid by Government.

150. Several models have been purchased from England and elsewhere. Messrs. Burn and Company have, with great liberality, presented the college with a complete set of samples of their pottery and tile-work, together with specimens of raw materials used for different classes of work. A lever-testing machine has also been procured from the East Indian Railway, and will be of great help in showing the students how some of the physical constants used in engineering are arrived at. A fitter has been sanctioned for the model-room, and is now busily engaged in repairing and putting into working order the various old models that have been lying unused for years. Attempts are also being made to teach photography on a systematic plan, the services of Mr. Heaton, who is an amateur photographer, being especially valuable in this connection.

151. Athletic sports received, as usual, due attention. Cricket and foot-ball are more popular than ever; indeed it will soon be necessary to lay out other goals for foot-ball, the present ground being not large enough for the numbers who turn out every evening to play. The College was beaten at cricket by the Medical College for the Harrison Challenge Shield; but in all other matches it was victorious. Three native students were prominent members of the College eleven.

The gymnasium is not much used. As it is situated in the open, the bars are affected by alternate heat and moisture, and are apt to crack and produce splinters on the surface. The Principal proposes to appoint a gymnastic instructor and to make a course of gymnastics compulsory, marks for attendance and proficiency being awarded, which should be carried to the annual and final examinations. The matter is now under consideration.

The annual sports were held on the 12th February last. The Principal says that this event is now eagerly looked forward to by the students, and hopes that the day is not far distant when the natives will actually go into training for them. Out of 31 prizes awarded, 16 were won by natives. At open sports for natives held in the Dalhousie Square, a team from this College won the tug of war, and gained the prize in Swiss drill. The superiority of the College in athletics is probably due to the physical improvement of the students from daily exercise on the play-ground, coupled with the healthy occupation they have to undergo in the shops.

The conduct of the students during the year is reported to have been very fair, and no flagrant breaches of discipline occurred. The only case of expulsion was that of a European boy who left College against orders. The health of the students appears not to have been so satisfactory, 2·48 per cent. of the pupils having been sick daily, against 2·38 per cent. in the previous year. It is gratifying to learn that no mortality took place in any of the 2,236 cases treated.

152. On the 31st March last there were 241 students in the boarding-houses—214 Hindus and 27 Christians. Eleven of the latter pay a reduced fee of Rs. 5, five are free, and 11 pay the full messing fee of Rs. 20. Of the Hindus 39 pay at Rs. 2 per mensem and the rest at Rs. 7, the full cost of messing for native students. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Hindu mess was Rs. 14,318, and of the Christian mess Rs. 5,054, of which Rs. 12,053 and Rs. 2,352 respectively came from fees.

The total expenditure of the College during the year, exclusive of the boarding charges, was Rs. 92,801, of which Rs. 83,042 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 9,759 from fees. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 72,387, Rs. 60,888, and Rs. 11,499, respectively. The increase is due chiefly to the purchase of machines for the instruction of the students and for the purchase of new tents for survey work, these two items costing over Rs. 15,000.

153. *Dacca Survey School.*—On the 31st March last there were 268 pupils on the roll, against 221 in the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-seven belonged to the first-year and 91 to the second-year class. Owing to large demands for men for cadastral surveys with the plane table in almost all the districts, the first-year students are now taught to survey with the plane table, and the second-year students to lay down true meridian and to determine the latitude of places by practical astronomical observations. Sixty pupils of the

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second-year class went up for the final examination, of whom 38 obtained pass certificates. The Principal, Dacca College, under whose supervision the school is, remarks that the demand for passed students is increasing year by year, so that there is not one of them unemployed. Even those that failed at the final examination are reported to have secured employment. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,873, against Rs. 5,093 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 3,231 was paid from the Provincial revenues and Rs. 3,642 raised from fees. The increase is mainly due to the cost of new theodolites and survey instruments, and for additional furniture and house-rent for extra accommodation.

154. *Patna Survey School.*—The roll-number was 107, against 134 in the preceding year. Forty-eight of the students belonged to the first-year, and 59 to the second-year class. The indoor work of both the classes from July to November was much the same as before. The field work began from the middle of November and lasted till the middle of March. Forty-eight students of the second-year class went up to the final examination, of whom 38 were successful. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 5,781, against Rs. 4,210 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 4,329 was paid from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,452 was raised from fees. The increase was chiefly due to extra grants for instruments, furniture and repairs.

155. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The numerical strength of this institution on the 31st March last was 42, against 77 in the previous year. The decrease is attributed to passed students having not yet been provided with employment—a state of things quite contrary to what is said to be the case in the Dacca School. Twenty-seven of the students are Uryas, 4 are domiciled Bengális, 10 are genuine Bengalis, and 1 is a Telugu. Forty-six candidates went up to the final examination in April 1891, of whom 35 passed. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,210, against Rs. 3,019 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 2,654 was paid from Provincial revenues and Rs. 556 raised from fees and other sources. The increase is due to the grade increments of the head-master and the purchase of a new level. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the preceding year was Rs. 2,260.

156. ARTS AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The other schools are elementary in their character, and impart instruction in carpentry, blacksmiths' work, and so on.

157. *School of Art.*—It had 181 pupils on the roll on the 31st March last, against 173 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 31,507, of which Rs. 27,352 was paid from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 4,155 was raised from fees. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 30,373, Rs. 26,292, and Rs. 4,081 respectively.

The recent resolution of the Government of Bengal, making drawing a compulsory part of the course in training schools, and all but compulsory for the Entrance examination, has given a strong impetus to the cause of Art education in Bengal. Passed students of this school now rank themselves as teachers along with University graduates, and the habit of treating artists and artizans alike, which is so strong in this country, is likely to give way ere long. A taste has also been created for artistic excellence in school literature. Books illustrated after the European method are coming into fashion, and engraving, lithography, photography and etching are almost in general demand. As it is the only school of the kind in Bengal, the supply of trained artists is accordingly far short of the demand. The Government order to take into consideration the marks in drawing in the award of junior scholarships has to be kept in abeyance for want of a sufficient supply of teachers. The school is at present capable of turning out only some eight teachers a year, while the number immediately required for the country, by Government as well as by private parties, would, perhaps, be a hundred, if effect had to be given to the above-mentioned order at once.

The proposed classes for etching and photography could not be opened during the year for want of proper accommodation. They will be opened on the removal of the school to its permanent location in Chowringhee.

The works of the students exhibited at the Art Society's Exhibition have fully maintained their high position. Many of them were sold, the Maharajas of Darbhanga and Bettiah being amongst the purchasers.

Plates for the Botanical Garden, illustrations by lithography of the Technical Art Series publications, locust plates for the Government of India, and engraving for the Indian Museum kept the two technical classes fully engaged during the year.

158. *Government Art Gallery.*—The gallery was open to the public for 157 days. The number of visitors during the year was 3,495, of whom 443 were Europeans, 2,442 Hindus, and 610 Muhammadans. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 5,674 was spent during the year, Rs. 3,424 for house-rent, Rs. 1,656 for establishment, and the rest on taxes and contingencies.

The number of pictures now in the possession of the Gallery is—

Oil-colour paintings	...	...	78
Water-colour paintings	...	...	96
Engravings	...	...	18
Chromo-lithographs	...	...	51
Chalk and pencil drawings	...	...	20
Photographs and other works of art	...	...	44
	Total	...	307

The number was therefore exactly the same as in the preceding year. No new additions were made during the year, as there is no accommodation for new purchases.

159. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools has advanced from 15 to 18, as already explained. Three of them are maintained by the department, 3 by District Boards, 6 are aided and 6 unaided.

The Government Industrial School at *Ranchi* had 29 pupils on the roll against 36 in the previous year. They were all Christians, 19 being Uraons and 10 Mundas. Carpentry and blacksmith's work continued to be taught as hitherto, and a little drawing was added during the year under report. The discontinuance of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic is, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, thinks, a change in the wrong direction and directly against the desire of Government. This, he fears, will cause the school to degenerate into a mere workshop. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,690, of which Rs. 1,555 was paid by Government and Rs. 2,135 from the interests on invested funds and from the sale proceeds of manufactured articles. The increase in the receipts from private sources from Rs. 952 to Rs. 2,135 was due, in a great measure, to a larger number of articles having been sold during the year.

Full information with regard to the two Government industrial schools in the Bhagalpur Division is wanting. They are both in the Sonthal Parganas, maintained from the Sonthal Education Fund. They had five pupils in all, and cost Rs. 268, of which Government paid Rs. 210.

160. The Board Industrial Schools are those at Rangpur, Barisál, and Purnea. The *Rangpur* school had 60 pupils on the rolls against 71 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,512, of which Rs. 1,976 was paid by Government, Rs. 2,018 by the District Board, and Rs. 1,518 from other sources. The *Barisal* School has 28 students against 29 in the preceding year. The school is intended to have two sections, viz., upper and lower, but no boy has as yet taken admission into the lower section, in which carpentry and blacksmith's work only are to be taught. The subjects taught in the upper section are arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, drawing, surveying, carpentry and blacksmith's work. The annual examination was for the first time held in April 1891, and 19 candidates were declared to have been successful. Some of the successful candidates were awarded scholarships created by the District Board to attract pupils. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,515, against Rs. 882 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 188 was raised from fees and the rest met from the District Fund. The *Purnea* School had 15 pupils on the roll. The total cost was Rs. 198, all met by the District Board.

161. The number of aided industrial schools declined from 7 to 6, in consequence of the abolition of the industrial class attached to the Kandi Model School. The Murshidabad School had 53 pupils on the rolls against 60 in the preceding year. The subjects taught are carpentry, *bidri*-making, clock-repairing and embroidery. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 904, of which Rs. 360 was paid by the local municipality. The Calcutta Industrial School is virtually

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a technical class attached to the Bishop's College School under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It had 28 pupils against 27 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,527, of which Rs. 300 was paid by Government, Rs. 500 raised by selling the articles made by the pupils, but shown as fees, and the rest met from the mission fund. It teaches carpentry and similar other useful trades. There are three schools of this class in the Burdwan Division—two in Midnapore and one in Bankura. Of the two schools in Midnapore, one is under the American Baptist Mission and the other is the Maishadal Raja's Technical School, recently transferred to the management of the District Board. The former had 55 pupils and the latter 49, against 62 and 27 respectively in the preceding year. The head-master of the Maishadal School is an ex-pupil of the Sibpur Engineering College. The roll-number in the Bankura Industrial School rose from 33 to 43. Government contributions to these three schools were Rs. 180, Rs. 628, and Rs. 213, respectively, and the district fund grant to the Maishadal School was Rs. 200 during the year. The Balasore Technical School in the Orissa Division is managed by the Reverend Z. F. Griffin, of the Baptist Mission. It had 88 pupils, against 79 in the preceding year. The total outlay was Rs. 676, of which Rs. 364 was contributed by Government.

162. The number of unaided industrial schools has increased from 4 to 6, the two new classes being returned from Chota Nagpur. The unaided class attached to the Jemua Middle Vernacular School in the Presidency Division is maintained by a local zamindar. It had 35 pupils on the rolls against 32 in the previous year, and was divided into two classes in which carpentry and sewing were taught. The total cost was Rs. 92 only, of which Rs. 20 was raised by selling the articles made by the pupils. The two unaided schools in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas with 148 pupils cost Rs. 240 in all, met from endowment and other sources. The Alalpur Unaided Industrial School in the interior of the Balasore district was attended by 18 pupils, who were taught carpentry and needlework. The District Board is reported to have decided to aid the institution with a monthly grant of Rs. 10. The schools at Bend and Chaibassa in the Chota Nagpur Division, the latter under the Anglican Mission, were attended by 15 and 3 pupils respectively. The latter cost Rs. 96 to the Mission Fund. The expenditure on the former has not been shown in the returns. An artizan school is said to be maintained by the District Board of Tippera also; but, as it is more of the nature of a workshop, the Board did not include it in the school returns.

163. *Board scholarships for the encouragement of Technical education.*—It is evident from the foregoing summary that technical education of an elementary character is gradually making its way among the people, and that the District Boards and other local authorities are also beginning to patronize it. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its workshop and apprentice department, is the main centre from which the various industrial schools in the mufassal, annually springing up, are to get their supply of qualified teachers, and it is to this centre that the best boys of these schools should ultimately come for higher training. Some of the District Boards have created scholarships for the encouragement of such higher industrial studies. The District Board of Midnapore has created a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to enable the best student of the Maishadal Raj Technical School to be trained at Sibpur. The Mymensingh Board laid out Rs. 90 for the encouragement of technical education, but it does not appear how the money was spent. The District Board of Tippera founded two scholarships of the value of Rs. 15 a month each, tenable at the Sibpur College for five years. The Noakhali Board created, in 1890, a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable at the same College for five years, and it again sanctioned another during the year under report.

164. *Other Schools.*—Thirteen schools have been returned under this head, as in the preceding year, of which 1 is supported by Government, 8 are aided, and 4 unaided. The Bhutea Boarding School, maintained by Government, will soon be amalgamated with the Darjeeling Zillah School, on the completion of the new building intended to accommodate them. The number of pupils fell off from 58 to 40. "This was caused," writes Mr. Bellett, "by the removal from the rolls of certain pupils who did not seem likely to serve Government in the capacity to which the school was intended to educate." Four music schools, 1 in

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Calcutta and 3 in the Bankura district of the Burdwan Division, and four Sanskrit Schools in the Patna Division, viz., the Aurangabad Pathsala aided by the Gaya District Board, the Revilganj Rivers Thompson Gautama Pathsala, and Motihari Sanskrit Pathsala, aided by the Municipalities, and the Madhubani Sanskrit school, aided by the Department, have been returned as aided 'other schools' of the year. It is not clear why these pathsalas have been classified under this head instead of as Sanskrit *tols*. The Calcutta Music School had 42 pupils on the rolls, against 38 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,200, of which Government paid Rs. 300. Of the three music schools in the Bankura district, the school at Bankura had 24 pupils and got Rs. 120 from Government. The other two schools had a total attendance of 42 pupils, and were nominally aided by the District Board with Re. 1 each, possibly for furnishing the annual returns. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Rangpur Music School, with an attendance of thirteen pupils only, the Patna Police Training School, with 60 pupils, the Chapra Pathsala, and the Buxar Railway School, intended to train the coolies employed by the Railway Goods Department in the technicalities of their work and in the rules and regulations of the railway administration, are the four unaided "Other schools" on our returns.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

165. The progress of female education has been incidentally noticed in connection with the College Department of the Bethune School, the Medical College, and the several medical schools of the province. The present section purports to deal with the secondary and primary education of native girls, the education of Europeans and Eurasians being separately reported on in the subsequent section. FEMALE EDUCATION.

166. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for general education for native girls for the last two years:—

Girls' Schools.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	198	2	241
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	5	210	5	238
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	2,055	42,733	2,368	48,209
Unaided	176	3,307	331	5,511
Total ...	2,238	46,448	2,706	54,199
Girls in boys' schools	...	32,417	...	32,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,238	78,865	2,706	86,948

The number of girls' schools has advanced from 2,238 to 2,706, or by 468, and that of pupils attending them from 46,448 to 54,199, or by 7,751. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has also increased by 332. The net result of the year's operations has thus been a gain of 468 schools and 8,083 pupils. There has been a gain of 313 schools aided from public sources, and of 155 schools returned as unaided. The only two schools managed by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School, Calcutta, and the Eden Female School, Dacca.

With the exception of Patna and Bhagalpur, there was a gain of schools in all the Divisions, the fluctuations in most places being the result of the ordinary increase in the demand for female education. But the increase of schools in the Dacca Division from 460 to 650 (by 190) and in the Chittagong Division from 370 to 603 (by 233), at a leap, is rather extraordinary. The Dacca Division, it may be remarked, had been losing girls' schools for the last few years. It had 666 schools in 1888-89, 507 in 1889-90, and 460 in 1890-91. The number now returned indicates, therefore, an almost complete recovery from the losses of the two previous years. But Chittagong is even ahead of Dacca, at any rate, as regards one of its districts, viz., Tippera, where the

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number of girls' schools has risen in the course of a single year from 276 with 3,721 pupils to 499 with 6,972 pupils. As may be naturally inferred, the expansion was purely artificial, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, in quoting the following from the district report, fears that there will be shortly a reaction equally startling:—

"In the beginning of the past year the District Board framed, for the encouragement of female education, rules by which for the attendance of 10 girls the guru would be entitled to a reward of Rs. 3 a month, and for every additional girl annas 4. As these rules depended on attendance only, the gurus devoted all their attention to the mere collection of girls. Besides, the rates were so high, and the gurus took advantage of them so well, that the girls' rewards might swallow nearly the whole of the primary allotment. I then proposed rates varying from annas 2 to annas 8 per girl, dependent on attendance and progress combined. The Board raised those rates 50 per cent., and the result was that the bills for girls' rewards went on swelling, from quarter to quarter, and the Board found it impossible to pay them. Heavy reductions were made, but still some bills were outstanding at the end of the year."

167. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	241	207	161	18,686	...	120	5,343	378	24,527
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	5	238	228	142	...	...	1,420	...	45	1,465
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,368	43,209	43,933	33,538	75,408	26,928	8,531	18,547	1,82,219	3,11,633
Unaided	331	5,511	4,889	3,767	...	...	...	3,431	14,013	17,444
Total ...	2,706	54,199	49,207	37,608	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,331	1,96,655	3,55,069
					1,31,093			2,23,976		

The total expenditure from public sources shows an advance from Rs. 1,26,520 to Rs. 1,31,093, or by Rs. 4,573, while that from private sources has declined from Rs. 2,24,567 to Rs. 2,23,976, or by Rs. 591. The increase under public sources is quite in keeping with the increase in the number of aided schools during the year; while the slight falling off under private sources must not be taken to indicate any revulsion of feeling on the part of the people with regard to female education, as there had been an increase under this head of Rs. 17,779 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 91,472 to Rs. 94,094, or by Rs. 2,622, in spite of a slight decrease in the two schools managed by the Department, and that from district and municipal funds by Rs. 1,461 and Rs. 490 respectively. It may be mentioned here that female education in this country being yet in its initial stage, it was not thought desirable to make over the control of grant-in-aid girls' schools to District Boards at the time the Local Self-Government Act was introduced. Schools in Board areas, therefore, except those assisted from the primary fund, still continue to receive grants from the Department. This is the reason why, in comparison with the schools for boys, the district and municipal contributions bear so small a proportion to those from Provincial revenues. In dealing with applications for grants-in-aid, those for girls' schools receive the first consideration, and the cost increases from year to year, as funds are available.

The increased expenditure under district funds shows that the Boards are fully alive to the importance of providing for female education, though in a few cases, as in Burdwan, the serious misapprehension existed quite recently that "such education was under the exclusive charge of the Department." In some districts, as in Pabna, the Boards have created special scholarships for girls, who may qualify themselves as midwives by attending any recognised medical school in Calcutta or elsewhere.

168. The following statement shows, Division by Division, how schools for native girls were classified according to their status during the past two years :—

Division.	High English.				Middle English.				Middle Vernacular.				Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.				Total.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	47	16	14	519	504	275	306	6,871	7,568	292	321	7,454	8,119
Calcutta ...	4	5	347	441	1	1	79	72	7	9	567	820	121	123	4,328	3,991	42	39	1,553	1,525	175	177	6,874	6,849
Chota Nagpur ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	556	623	110	110	2,834	2,739	123	124	3,390	3,362
Burdwan ...	..	...	...	...	1	1	10	11	4	2	121	56	75	77	2,417	2,460	198	206	3,470	3,616	278	286	6,038	6,143
Orissa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	236	264	11	10	396	492	78	81	1,554	1,723	93	95	2,186	2,479
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	36	6	6	145	148	7	7	172	184
Dacca ...	1	1	90	114	...	...	...	...	4	2	365	103	20	34	447	826	435	613	6,531	9,358	460	650	7,433	10,401
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	33	5	8	167	237	364	594	4,985	8,564	370	603	5,177	8,634
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	2	2	74	96	6	6	223	227	76	90	1,212	1,495	84	99	1,509	1,830
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	44	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	21	231	224	3,664	3,736	233	226	3,709	3,801
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	19	5	5	99	361	117	112	2,338	2,017	123	118	2,526	2,397
Total ..	5	6	437	555	3	4	114	139	24	22	1,481	1,438	274	293	9,199	9,778	1,932	2,381	35,217	42,289	2,238	2,706	46,448	54,199

The above shows that by far the most part of these schools were lower primaries, the schools of higher status being few and far between. I proceed to remark on them class by class.

169. *High English schools for girls.*—There are six schools of this class, of which two are maintained by the Department, three are aided, and one school is unaided. Calcutta alone returns five schools and Dacca one.

The two departmental schools are, as already said, the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The following extracts from the Calcutta and Dacca reports will give sufficient information regarding their working :—

"The Bethune Collegiate School had 127 pupils on the rolls, against 108 in the previous year. The Government expenditure decreased by Rs. 1,295, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,669. The fee-receipts also fell off from Rs. 5,660 in the preceding year to Rs. 5,254, of which Rs. 2,740 was the boarding fee and the rest school fee. The institution is under the management of a Committee with the Chief Justice as President. It consists of both day-scholars and boarders. Fifty-nine of the pupils were Hindus, 59 Brahmas, and 9 Native Christians. The paucity of Hindu girls for whom the institution was originally founded is due to causes not yet explained. It may be hoped that the community as a whole does not dislike the internal management of the school; but the reason why, instead of sending their girls to this, admittedly the best school in the town, they avail themselves of other institutions, is worth enquiry. There are special classes for drawing and music, and the pupils are prepared for the various standards of examination, from the lower primary to the Entrance. The school passed three girls out of six and four out of five in standards VI and IV respectively at the last girls' scholarship examination. Seven girls competed at the Entrance examination in February last, of whom two only were successful.

"The Eden Female School at Dacca had 114 pupils on the rolls, against 90 in the previous year. The total cost was Rs. 6,444, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 5,857, and that from municipal funds Rs. 120. The fee-collection rose from Rs. 80 in the preceding year to Rs. 89 during the year under report, but local subscriptions fell off from Rs. 797 to Rs. 378. Two girls appeared from this school at the last University Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the third division. In 1885-86 this school sent up two girl candidates to the Entrance examination, and succeeded in passing one of them in the third division. During this interval there were no girls in the first class to be sent to the Entrance examination. During the year under report no girl appeared from the school at the middle or the upper primary examination, but 14 girls were sent up to the lower primary examination, of whom 11 were successful."

Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M.A., the first native lady who took the highest University honours in this country, is the Lady Superintendent of the Bethune College, while the Eden Female School is under the superintendence of Mrs. Stansbury.

The aided high English schools for girls are the Christ Church School, the Foundling Asylum, and the Free Church Training School—all in Calcutta. They are under missionary management, and receive grants-in-aid varying from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,200 a year. Although teaching up to the Entrance standard, the Foundling Asylum does not compete at any public examination. The Christ Church sent up three girls to the last Entrance examination, but all of them failed. One girl attended this examination from the Free Church School and passed.

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The Brahma Balika Sikshalaya in Calcutta, which has been newly returned, is the only unaided high English school for girls.

170. *Middle English schools for girls.*—Four schools have been returned under this head, against three in the previous year. The new school belongs to the Rajshahi Division. None of these schools passed any pupils at the middle English scholarship examination.

171. *Middle vernacular schools for girls.*—There were 22 of these schools last year, against 24 in the year before. Calcutta returns the largest number (9). There was a gain of two schools in Calcutta, while Burdwan and Dacca lost two schools each. The results of the examination will be found in a table later on.

172. *Upper Primary Schools for girls.*—These schools have advanced from 274 to 293, Dacca alone having gained 14 schools. One hundred and twenty-three of them belong to Calcutta, and the following extract from the report on education in the town of Calcutta will throw some light on their character:—"Fifty of these with 3,575 pupils were girls' schools proper, and 73 with 416 pupils were zenana schools. For the purpose of the returns it is the practice to count each zenana teacher (generally in charge of 4 or 5 pupils) as a separate school."

173. *Lower Primary Schools for girls.*—The large increase of girls' lower primaries (from 1,932 with 35,217 pupils to 2,381 with 42,289 pupils) has been already explained. The largest numbers have been returned from the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. Most of these schools are aided from the district funds, usually on a more liberal scale than similar institutions for boys.

174. It is clear from what has been already said that most of the schools of a higher status are situated in Calcutta. They are, with few exceptions, under the management of the various missionary societies, who have organised agencies all over the town for educating girls in zenanas and at school. The success in this connection of the American, the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, the Free Church, the Baptist, the Diocesan, and the London Missions deserves prominent mention. The Baptist Mission has been making slow but steady progress with no material help from Government as yet. The other missions receive grants from the Department for zenana teaching as well as school instruction.

175. The following table summarises the expenditure in the principal institutions for female education in Calcutta, which receive aid from the Department:—

	Pupils.	Monthly grants. Rs, A. P.
35 Ordinary grant-in-aid schools	2,760	1,210 10 8
19 Primary grant schools	1,165	147 0 0
3 Orphanages	228	215 0 0
1 Training school	31	160 0 0
4 Zenana agencies	323	1,192 0 0
22 Schools supported from zenana grants	1,379	.....
Total ...	5,886	2,924 10 8

The total monthly grant has risen from Rs. 2,876 to Rs. 2,925.

The Church of England Training School returned only 4 pupils in 1890-91. As the number was too low for the handsome grant of Rs. 2,000 per annum from Government, the managers amalgamated with it the native training class attached to the central school under the same mission. Thus we have got only one training school during the year under report instead of two, with an attendance of 31 pupils.

The zenana agencies (Baptist excluded, with 93 pupils, inasmuch as it receives no aid from the Department) again show a falling off in the number of pupils under instruction, from 358 to 323. As pointed out in the last report, this clearly indicates that with the advancement of female education in regular day schools, the necessity for zenana teaching is slowly disappearing. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, will be requested to suggest a redistribution of grants between zenana schools proper and regular day schools, in communication with the heads of the several missions concerned.

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176. Besides the zenana agencies, there are a few local associations in the country for the promotion of female education. The most important of them are (1) the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, (2) the Bengal Central Union, (3) the Jessore-Khulna Union, (4) the Taki Hitakari Sabha, (5) the Faridpur Suhrid Sabha, (6) the Mymensingh Sammilani. All of them are more or less examining bodies, their main object being the encouragement of female education in the *zenana*. Numbers 3, 5, and 6 are in receipt of aid from the respective District Boards, which, with subscriptions raised from among the members, enables them to give prizes and rewards to successful teachers and pupils. As missionary operations are mainly confined to large cities like Calcutta and their environs, or far-off places like those in Chota Nagpur, the associations above mentioned, formed by the people themselves, cannot, when properly conducted, fail to be of immense benefit to the cause of female education in tracts where "enlightened orthodoxy" is still a bar to its progress. The Faridpur Suhrid Sabha examined 118 female candidates, of whom 104—a rather high figure—were declared to have been successful. The following statement shows the results of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, the standards of which closely resemble those originally adopted for Calcutta and its neighbourhood:—

District.	Number of Examinees at—				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	38	6	2	46	19	2	...	21	9	1	...	10
Hooghly ...	16	7	2	25	14	5	2	21	6	5	2	13
Burdwan ...	31	8	1	40	29	8	1	38	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	16	3	...	19	8	1	...	9	8	1	...	9
Bankura ...	43	6	...	49	36	5	...	41	11	2	...	13
Midnapore ...	41	9	1	51	32	7	1	40	9	3	...	12
Total ...	185	39	6	230	138	28	4	170	52	13	2	67

The above shows a decline of 6 under examinees, of 46 under those who were successful, and of 4 under those who won scholarships. The percentage of success has gone done from 91·5 to 73·8, but still it is higher than that in the Calcutta special standards, in which 60 per cent. of the candidates were successful. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, however, is not fully satisfied with the working of this Sabha. He remarks that—

"Unusual delay is made year by year in publishing the results in time, and further, the courses for the several grades of examinations have undergone no change for many years past. This is, by no means, a sign of progress. It is desirable, therefore, under the circumstances, that the girls' schools should now either adopt the departmental standards of examination, known as the middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary examinations, or the revised standards for girls and zenána as sanctioned by Government."

The work done by the other associations has not been officially reported.

177. The zenana schools proper are under the inspection of Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, the day-schools being visited by the ordinary male inspecting officers as well. Mrs. Wheeler also inspects schools out of Calcutta when specially required. She has furnished the examination returns of 6,096 pupils, which may be thus summarised:—

Name of Mission.	Number of pupils examined.	IA.	IB.	II.	III	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total.	Total passed.	Number rejected.	Remark
Church of England ...	2,179	354	241	214	126	18	10	...	...	...	963	117	1,099	
Church of Scotland ...	1,428	244	166	157	117	38	3	9	...	...	734	110	584	
Diocesan	893	186	135	84	35	29	9	8	...	...	486	12	395	
American	1,106	130	68	41	42	10	3	7	...	...	301	199	606	
Free Church	242	34	33	31	15	3	2	...	...	...	118	8	116	
Miscellaneous ...	248	13	2	16	11	...	3	...	...	...	45	67	136	
Total ...	6,996	961	645	543	346	98	30	24	...	...	2,647	513	2,936	

The number of girls examined by Mrs. Wheeler in 1889-90 was 4,085, and in 1890-91, when she was on leave for nearly six months, 2,861 only.

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178. The subjoined statement summarises, Division by Division, the results of the various departmental examinations from middle English to lower primary, in which girls compete on equal terms with boys, with the exception of science, geometry and mensuration, and zamindari accounts, in lieu of which they take up needle-work in some form or other :—

Name of Division.	Number of Girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
Presidency ...	...	...	2	51
Burdwan ...	...	1	3	14
Rajshahi ...	...	1	...	6
Dacca ...	...	...	...	191
Chittagong ...	...	...	1	21
Patna ...	...	...	1	12
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	40
Orissa ...	...	3	21	183
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	8	67
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	5	36	588

As in the previous year, the Orissa Division takes the lead in every examination, except the lower primary, in which it has been beaten by Dacca. The total numbers passed by the middle and upper primary standards have decreased by 6 and 27 respectively, while the number passed by the lower primary standard shows an increase of 5 only.

179. The ordinary departmental standards, however, are not well suited to girls. It was for this reason that special standards were drawn up for Calcutta and its neighbourhood in 1887, and separate scholarships were created for three of them, viz., standards IV, VI, and VII, which corresponded with the lower primary, upper primary, and middle courses for boys. The system became very popular, and gave rise to keen competition, which soon elevated the efficiency of the schools. Their extension to mufassal districts was accordingly sanctioned, but, as no additional scholarships could be created, most of the districts appeared to be reluctant to avail themselves of the change. It was for this reason that in paragraph 153 of the last report, Sir A. Croft expressed the desirability of separating some portion of the district allotment for scholarships, and confining it to girls' schools and candidates that would adopt the special standards. Such a course, he pointed out, would further be fair to the male candidates as well, since it was highly probable that the substitution of needle-work for Euclid, science, &c., the single concession allowed to girls in the ordinary examinations, gave the latter a material advantage in the competition for scholarships. A circular also was issued by him in November last, explaining these views to the District Boards; but the reports now received show that, partly because it was too late in the session, and partly because the teachers preferred in some cases to teach the ordinary course to both boys and girls, the special standards were not adopted to any appreciable extent. "The special standards," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "have not been adopted in other districts (than the 24-Parganas). Most of the girls' schools are under gurus in charge of village pathsalas for boys, and they are said to prefer departmental (ordinary) standards, inasmuch as they find it convenient, in the majority of cases, to teach the boys and girls together." This objection, it may be observed, does not

ndependent girls' schools, that is, those which are not under teachers e boys' schools as well, and which are, on that account, far better than ry schools. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, writes as —

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e special standards have not as yet been adopted in any district of this Division. ave any scholarships been sanctioned for girls who may be willing to qualify them- these standards."

The Joint-Inspector of Orissa writes:—

"The District Boards of Cuttack and Puri have not as yet come to any decision regarding he question of introducing the new standards prescribed for girls' schools. The Balasore District Board consider it expedient that the girls' schools should compete, as at present, with boys' schools at the several departmental examinations; the courses in their case being modified by the substitution of needle-work in place of Euclid, mensuration and physics. The Board, however, have resolved to make a special provision for scholarships to be awarded to successful girls in their district, thus leaving the Government scholarships to be competed for by boys alone."

The special standards have been adopted with some necessary modifications by the Patna District Board, which has also set apart two scholarships for girls. "There is no reason," writes Dr. Martin, "why they should not be adopted throughout the Division, with the substitution of Bihari books for these prescribed in Bengali." The District Boards of Gaya, Champaran and Muzaffarpur also are said to have provided a scholarship each for the promotion of female education. The other divisional reports are silent on the subject; but it may be presumed that no important action was taken in any of the Divisions to give effect to Sir Alfred Croft's recommendations.

180. The fourth examination for the award of the special scholarships in Calcutta was held in the Senate House in December last. The number of candidates for the seventh or middle standard was 27, for the sixth or upper primary standard 67, and for the fourth or lower primary standard 198, against 5, 24, and 175 respectively, in the previous year. The number passed by tandard VII was 6, that by standard VI, 43, and that by standard IV, 126, esponding figures for the preceding year having been 3, 18, and 101 Two hundred and forty-nine of the candidates came from Cal- om the 24-Parganas, and 3 from Midnapur. All the 10 upper 20 lower primary scholarships were carried off by the Calcutta girls. VII only two scholarships were awarded out of 5, for want of ndidates, of which one was taken up by Calcutta and the other by the has.

e examinations were conducted by a Board of Examiners consisting Inspectress of Schools, the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, Calcutta, nd the Head Pandit, Calcutta Training School. Fees were levied for the first time at the rate of annas 4, 8, and 12 respectively on each girl competing for standards IV, VI, and VII. The amount thus raised, together with the Government grant of Rs. 255, was spent in remunerating the examiners, and meeting the various contingent charges incurred in conducting the examinations.

Altogether 62 schools competed at one or more of the standards, of which 46 were successful. The latter are thus classified according to management:—American Mission 9, Church of Scotland Mission 5, London Mission 5, Church Missionary Society 5, Free Church 6, Diocesan 7, Baptist 3, Methodist Episcopal 1, Wesleyan 1, Hindu management 3, Government 1.

Of the unsuccessful schools 5 belonged to the London Mission, 1 to the Church of Scotland, 1 to the Baptist, 1 to the Wesleyan, 5 to the Diocesan, and 3 were under Hindu management.

At the instance of Mrs. Wheeler, the special standards were revised last year, and an eighth standard added. The examination in these revised standards will be held in December next.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

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181. The following table shows the number of European schools in Lower Bengal on the 31st March 1892 (classified as Government, aided and unaided —and, according to grade, as primary and secondary), as well as the number

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of scholars on that date. The corresponding figures for the 31st March ... also given:—

Class of School.		31st March 1891.				31st March 1892.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools.	Government	1	81	...	81	1	90	...	90
	Aided	41	2,188	2,459	4,647	40	2,377	2,639	5,016
	Unaided	12	1,277	326	1,603	11	1,169	281	1,450
	Total ...	54	3,546	2,785	6,331	52	3,636	2,920	6,556
Primary schools.	Aided	15	245	253	498	15	323	219	542
	Unaided	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	245	253	498	15	323	219	542
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	81	...	81	1	90	...	90
	Aided schools	56	2,433	2,712	5,145	55	2,700	2,858	5,558
	Unaided schools	12	1,277	326	1,603	11	1,169	281	1,450
Grand total for all schools ...		69	3,791	3,038	6,829	67	3,959	3,139	7,098

Two new aided schools were opened during the year, and one old one was closed. This would give an increase of one in the number of schools of this class. The nominal decrease shown in the table results from the amalgamation of St. Anne's School with the Orphanage at Intally, and St. James's Parochial with the St. James's High School.

The closing of the Roberts' College has diminished the number of unaided schools by one.

The number of scholars in all classes of European schools has increased by 269, the total exceeding 7,000 for the first time in the history of the Code. The Government school at Kurseong shows an increase of 9, aided schools an increase of 413, and unaided schools a decrease of 153.

182. A classification of the schools according to their management is giv... below:—

Controlling Agency.	31st March 1891.							31st Marc...						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Primary.		Secondary.				
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.		
Government	...	...	1	81	1	81	1·19	...	...	1	90	1	90	
Roman Catholic ...	4	162	25	3,323	29	3,485	51·03	4	158	25	3,600	29	3,758	52·95
Church of England ...	3	157	11	1,434	14	1,591	23·3	3	174	11	1,524	14	1,698	23·92
Various dissenting bodies	...	...	4	408	4	408	5·97	...	...	4	446	4	446	6·28
Jews	...	...	2	233	2	233	3·41	...	...	2	206	2	206	2·9
Armenians	...	...	1	51	1	51	·75	...	...	1	63	1	63	·9
Railway Companies ...	6	115	3	141	9	256	3·75	7	154	2	76	9	230	3·24
Private individuals ...	1	49	5	382	6	431	6·31	1	36	4	258	5	294	4·14
Non-denominational ...	1	15	2	278	3	293	4·29	1	20	2	293	3	313	4·4
Total ...	15	498	54	6,331	69	6,829	100	16	542	52	6,556	68	7,098	100

The Jewish schools, the railway schools, and the private adventure schools all show a falling off in the number of pupils. Every other class shows not only an increase in actual numbers, but also an increased percentage of the total number of scholars.

Of the four schools managed by Dissenters, two are connected with the American Methodist Mission, one is controlled by the Baptists, and the fourth by the Wesleyans.

Three of the five private adventure schools are in receipt of Government aid.

The three non-denominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School at Dinapore.

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183. The following table shows both the cost to Government and the total cost of European education in Bengal for the years 1890-91 and 1891-92:—

	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,20,626	5,39,603*	1,32,236	5,96,682
Primary ,,	8,342	31,322	8,615	29,379
Scholarships ...	3,949	3,949	4,133	4,133
Buildings ...	10,227	20,454	18,500	27,652
Superintendence ...	22,177	22,177	15,439	15,439
Total ...	1,65,321	6,17,505*	1,78,923	6,73,285

* These figures are defective, as the unaided schools supplied no returns of expenditure for 1890-91.

The Government expenditure upon the Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 15,289 in 1891-92 (an average of Rs. 179-13-11 per scholar), against Rs. 18,232 in the previous year. This great reduction is accounted for by an increase of Rs. 2,273 in the amount of fees received and a decrease of Rs. 670 in the gross expenditure; the former being almost wholly due to a revision of the scale, and the latter to the post of third master having been vacant for four months.

The expenditure on monthly grants and fixed annual grants awarded under Article 33 of the Code amounted to Rs. 1,12,914. This sum does not, however, fairly represent the cost of the schools under the above heads for the year 1891-92, as in three instances the change from *monthly* to *annual* grants [illegible]mpanying the transfer of a school to the "special list" involved the payment, [illegible]official year, of grant for more than one year. The Government [illegible]nsferring the St. John's Parochial School to the fixed-grant list were [illegible] in April 1891, and the first *annual* grant (Rs. 1,360) was paid in that month for the year beginning the 1st January 1891, less a reduction of Rs. 120 made on account of the old *monthly* grant for January having been already paid. On the 1st January 1892 the second *yearly* grant became due, the result being that during the official year the sum of Rs. 1,240 was paid to the school in excess of the actual grant for that period. The first fixed *annual* grant to the Catholic Male Orphanage (paid for the year beginning the 1st August 1891 after the payment of five* *monthly* grants during the official year) includes the grant for the first four months of the year 1892-93—a sum of Rs. 1,245. Similarly, the first fixed *annual* grant to the St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (paid for the year beginning the 1st November 1891 after the payment of eight* *monthly* grants during the official year), includes the grant for the first seven months of the year 1892-93—a sum of Rs. 2,200. For comparative purposes, therefore, the total expenditure on monthly and fixed annual grants given above must be reduced by Rs. 4,685 (*i.e.*, by Rs. 1,240 + Rs. 1,245 + Rs. 2,200), leaving Rs. 1,08,229 as the expenditure incurred for the year under review. The estimated amount was Rs. 1,08,000, and the expenditure during the preceding year (similarly prepared for comparison) was Rs. 1,06,126. The increased expenditure is accounted for by an increase of over 7 per cent. in the number of scholars eligible for instruction grant, the children attending the schools at present under the fixed-grant system being excluded from this calculation.

The grants to pupil-teachers amounted to Rs. 1,180, the estimate being for Rs. 2,500.

The expenditure on scholarships increased by Rs. 184, but it is still considerably under the sanctioned amount. The estimated amount was Rs. 5,000. At the last examination, 20 primary and 10 middle scholarships were awarded; 20 primary and 12 middle being the full number sanctioned by Government.

* The monthly grants being paid after the expiration of the month for which they are due, the monthly grant for March 1891 was paid during the official year 1891-92.

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The decrease in the cost of inspection results from the change of staff in November 1890.

184. The next table gives the average Government expenditure per scholar during the year for the various classes of schools; grants on account of buildings, furniture, and pupil-teachers being excluded:—

Class of Schools.	Average Government expenditure per Scholar.	
	Including boarding and orphanage, as well as tuitional grants.	Tuitional grants only.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High	24 6 11	23 1 2
Middle	18 10 10	17 6 5
Primary	15 12 1	15 12 1
All classes	19 11 9	18 8 9

185. The scholars are distributed throughout the various Divisions of the province as follows:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools.					
	On the 31st March 1891—			On the 31st March 1892—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
Calcutta	176	4,152	4,328	247	4,199	4,446
Presidency ...	142	597	739	68	661	729
Burdwan	52	330	382	94	325	419
Rajshahi	31	528	559	39	603	642
Dacca	...	154	54	...	38	38
Chittagong ...	...	14	114	...	157	157
Patna	70	298	368	69	330	399
Bhágalpur ...	27	94	121	25	76	101
Orissa	...	121	121	...	110	110
Chota Nagpur ...	...	43	43	...	57	57
Total ...	498	6,331	6,829	542	6,556	7,098

186. There has been no change in the controlling agency during the year under report, Mr. Edwards being still temporarily employed as Assistant Inspector. The proper administration of the present complicated Code is beyond the power of one inspecting officer; but Mr. Bamford believes that a simpler system might be introduced, based upon much sounder principles—one which would permit the Inspector to spend a far greater proportion of his time actually in the schools, and which would not necessitate the employment of an Assistant Inspector. One of the main features of the system, which Mr. Bamford advocates, is the substitution of collective for individual examination.

187. All the schools were examined during the year, and, with the exception of a few small mufassal schools, they were all visited without notice; also the more important ones on several occasions. In the course of the year Mr. Bamford was on tour 64 days, travelled 5,458 miles, and visited 161 schools. Mr. Edwards was on tour 66 days, travelled 3,976 miles, and visited 117 schools. As in previous years, a considerable portion of the time of the Inspector and of the Assistant Inspector was occupied in work outside the schools, such as preparing question-papers and examining answers, recording results, drawing out reports, checking returns, official correspondence, inter-departmental and other, and the routine work of the office.

188. The new system of fixed grants in place of grants dependent upon the results of the annual examinations, which has been recently introduced for

specially selected schools, has proved to be a great success. It is reported on fully (particularly with reference to the collective or class examination which it permits instead of the examination of each individual scholar) under the head of "Annual Examinations."

One difficulty has, however, accompanied the introduction of the collective method of examination, which may be conveniently explained at this point, together with the means proposed for its removal. The individual passes awarded under the old system are valued not only as marks of progress, but also on account of the following real advantages which in the particular cases mentioned are attached thereto. Under existing rules, passing standard VI is one of the qualifications for apprenticeship as a pupil-teacher, and also for admission to the Bengal Pilot Service; and passing standard VII qualifies for recognition as an assistant teacher in an aided school. Now, however highly a class examined according to the collective system may distinguish itself in all subjects, passes cannot be awarded to the individual scholars. These latter are, therefore, debarred from participating in the above privileges. Under such circumstances parents are naturally prejudiced against collective examination; and this militates against its continuance, even in those schools where the advantages resulting from its introduction have been most fully realized. In order that this unfair disadvantage may be abolished, Mr. Bamford recommends, 1st, that the individual results of examinations under the old system be no longer communicated to the schools, but used solely for the purpose of computing the grant, and as a guide in drawing out the annual report; and, 2nd, that the middle scholarship examination be substituted for the standard VI and standard VII examinations as the qualifying test in the three instances given above.

189. *High Schools.*—In addition to the schools in receipt of a fixed high school grant, the list given below includes all other schools which presented successful candidates at the last High school and Entrance examinations:—

High Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March. 1891. Boys.	1891. Girls.	1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92.	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total Expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Protestant ...	10	73	15	75	400 0 0	4,800	3,600	32,969	45,313
2	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	5	85	8	96	193 0 0	2,411	2,565	21,796	18,712
3	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	27	145	27	149	347 7 10	2,969	4,154	41,654	39,329
4	Loretto, Priory, Hazáribágh	Ditto ...	14	29	19	38	100 0 0	953	1,241	12,004	16,582
5	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	...	115	2	95	217 5 3	2,601	(a)17,790	22,098	41,209
6	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Roman Catholic	2	23	2	37	45 0 0	(b) 535	630	5,767	5,890
7	St. James's High	Protestant ...	95	19	97	12	233 0 0	3,581	3,439	20,757	17,703
8	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	214	...	231	...	308 13 7	3,475	(c) 3,925	7,562	9,227
9	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	166	...	197	...	399 0 0	(d) 4,627	(e) 4,160	18,574	23,267
10	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	127	...	144	...	(f) ...	3,826	(g) 6,591	17,129	64,580
	Total ...		660	489	742	502		29,778	48,095	2,00,310	2,75,812
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	51	...	63	...	.....	.....	.....	These schools submitted no returns of expenditure last year.	14,106
2	Doveton College	Protestant ...	188	...	189	...	.....	.....	.....		50,760
3	La Martinière College for Boys.	Ditto ...	167	...	184	...	.....	.....	.....		(h) .....
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	78	...	78	.....	.....	.....		31,468
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	46	96	33	80	.....	.....	.....		34,949
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	70	...	127	...	.....	.....	.....		3,885
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	459	...	397	...	.....	.....	.....		40,750
	Total ...		981	174	993	158		.....	.....	.....	1,75,918

(a) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 15,000.
(b) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.
(c) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 320.
(d) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 1,250.
(e) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 180.
(f) This school has been placed on the special list of schools in receipt of fixed annual grants under article 33 of the Code.
(g) This amount includes 8 monthly grants and the fixed annual grant, the orders placing the school on the special list having effect from the 1st November 1891.
(h) This school has never submitted returns of expenditure.

Darjeeling Girls' School.—The special monthly grant of Rs. 400 awarded to this school in 1888 was renewed in November last for another period of

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three years. The school is far from being thoroughly efficient, notwithstanding the support received from Government for several years past. Miss Holland's high-school class and the lowest standard were, however, both well taught last year.

Doveton Institution.—The fact that many of the assistant teachers employed in this school are relatives of one or other of the school managers has interfered greatly with the proper control of the staff by the head mistress. The attention of the managers has been called to this, and they have been requested to avoid making such appointments in future.

St. Helen's School, Kurseong.—This school had the honour of presenting the candidate who not only headed the list at the last high-school examination, but also scored the highest marks yet recorded.

St. James's High School.—A thoroughly well-trained head-master has been greatly needed for many years. The question of bringing one out from England is now under discussion by the managers.

189A. *High-school Examination.*—The results for the last two years are given below:—

High-school Examination.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1890.				1891.			
	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.			Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...
La Martinière College for Girls	4	...	2	2	5	...	2	...
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Loretto High, Intally ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
Teachers ...	5	1	1	2	4	1	...	1
Private students ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	2	3	5	26	3	7	10

Besides the successful candidates, eight others passed in four, and two others in three out of the five compulsory subjects, the aggregate marks scored by each of these ten candidates being sufficient for a pass.

There was a great increase both in the total number of candidates and in the number of those who attempted special subjects at this examination. Previous to 1890, no candidates had presented themselves for examination in special subjects. In that year two candidates were examined and passed in the art of teaching; and four others were examined in botany, three of whom passed. At the last examination one candidate was examined and passed in the theory of music; four candidates were examined in the art of teaching, of whom three passed; six candidates were examined in botany, of whom four passed; and three candidates were examined, but failed to pass, in drawing. Nineteen candidates selected French as the second language, three took Latin, two Bengali, and two Hindi.

190. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table gives the results, so far as European schools in Bengal are concerned, for the years 1891 and 1892:—

University Entrance Examination.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1891.						1892.					
	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
Aided Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Free	4	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Girls'	4	...		...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Girls' High ...	6	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution	4	2	1	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Loretto House	4	2	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	1*
Pratt Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	2	...
St. James's High...	8	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	2	2	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	9	2	1	2	5	...	8	3	4	...	7	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	15	1	5	3	9	...	21	3	5	3	11	1†
St. Thomas's, Howrah	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	59	11	17	7	35	...	46	9	10	5	24	
Unaided Schools.												
Armenian College	12	1	3	2	6	...	7	...	...	1	1	...
Doveton College	13	2	2	3	7	...	12	2	1	...	3	...
Jewish Boys'	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière College for Boys	7	...	5	1	6	...	11	1	2	1	4	...
Ditto ditto Girls	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	1	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	5	...
Roberts College	4	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	6	1	4	...	5	(*a*) 1	4	1	...	...	1	...
St. Xavier's College	30	12	15	2	29	(*b*) 4	18	8	4	1	13	2†
Total ...	79	18	32	10	60	5	60	16	9	3	28	
Grand Total ...	138	29	49	17	95	5	106	25	19	8	52	

(*a*) One third grade.
* First grade.
(*b*) Two second grade and two third grade.
† Third grade.

The number of candidates from European schools fell from 138 in 1891 to 106 in 1892. There was a very general fall in the percentage of candidates who passed the examination. The following table compares the percentages of successful candidates of various classes at the two last examinations:—

Year.	From all classes of schools.	From European Schools only.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1891 ...	42·7	51·2	77·8	59·3	77·3	50·	75·9	68·1	72·7	68·8
1892 ...	39·1	57·1	36·4	52·2	42·3	75·	46·7	48·3	52·6	49·1

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191. *Middle Schools.*—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1890. Boys.	1890. Girls.	1891. Boys.	1891. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92.	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	81	...	90	...	.....	18,237	15,289	29,658	28,988
	Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	161	...	173	...	187 3 11	1,290	1,902	17,176	19,950
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto ...	235	...	239	...	(a)	(b)22,863	(c)19,012	80,760	69,566
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	164	...	172					
4	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	...	165	...	180	266 1 5	3,197	3,238	25,549	25,052
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	184	...	199	...	(d)	4,782	(e)7,278	18,411	23,060
6	East Indian Railway, Jamálpur (Day).	Protestant ...	17	37	17	28	103 0 0	1,311	1,186	4,874	4,631
7	East Indian Railway, Jamálpur (Night).	Ditto ...	40	...	31	...					
8	Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally.	Roman Catholic	6	75	10	77	172 14 0	1,941	2,001	16,648	14,041
9	Loretto, Bow Bazar ...	Ditto ...	35	297	50	331	349 8 9	(f)3,940	(g)3,915	5,966	6,149
10	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	14	76	5	72	134 0 0	(h)1,143	1,638	6,750	11,700
11	Loretto, Dhurrumtollah ...	Ditto ...	43	19	45	207	265 2 3	3,223	3,151	7,993	8,728
12	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	285	...	287	396 15 4	4,708	4,724	43,214	31,400
13	Miss O'Brien's	Protestant ...	40	76	47	78	137 0 0	1,462	1,650	6,937	7,804
14	Misses Stark's	Ditto ...	27	24	24	16	67 12 0	742	816	3,153	3,650
15	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	34	28	27	28	114 0 0	1,603	1,574	5,526	5,558
16	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	18	41	21	56	122 0 0	(k)1,536	1,240	6,762	8,167
17	St. Anthony's	Ditto ...	23	50	24	58	63 10 4	856	780	3,187	3,326
18	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	36	18	23	15	94 0 0	1,072	1,062	3,320	2,856
19	St. Joseph's, Bankipur (Boarding).	Ditto ...	4	79	1	80	190 0 0	(l)6,338	(m)5,941	12,348	15,014
20	St. Joseph's, Bankipur (Orphanage).	Ditto ...	...	49	...	52	108 0 0	1,389	1,342	3,240	3,744
21	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	13	46	13	42	73 0 0	1,032	1,181	6,248	5,0[illegible]
22	St. Joseph's (Free Department).	Ditto ...	234	...	277	...	282 6 7	3,189	3,383	5,187	[illegible]
23	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	34	...	80	...	93 0 0	(n)	(p)975	1,025	4,456
24	St Paul's Mission	Protestant ...	55	90	63	82	190 0 3	1,803	(q)2,285	4,036	3,819
25	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	41	...	51	...	74 0 0	1,014	993	5,946	6,255
26	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	11	62	25	81	145 0 0	1,802	1,791		
27	St Teresa's	Ditto ...	49	52	33	48	171 0 0	(r)1,750	1,739	8,804	7,984
28	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	60	40	59	32	141 0 0	1,782	1,709	4,868	5,123
29	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	83	67	72	103	206 12 7	(s)7,184	2,404	5,216	15,510
30	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	11	9	26	12	38 0 0	591	441	1,465	1,528
	Total ...		1,528	2,022	1,635	2,137	.....	83,543	87,352	3,15,869	3,19,534
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ...	10	10	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271
2	Jewish Boys'	Jewish ...	90	...	64	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,004
3	Jewish Girls'	Do. ...	37	106	40	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,914
4	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	78	15	63	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	(t) ...
	Total ...		215	131	176	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,149

(a) The Free School is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 8,280, as well as a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800).

(b) This sum is made up of the monthly grants drawn up to July 1890 + annual fixed grant to the school under Article 33 (Rs. 8,280) + the monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800) + pupil-teachers' grant.

(c) This sum is made up of the annual fixed grant + the sicca rupee monthly grant + the pupil-teachers' grant.

(d) The Catholic Male Orphanage is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,735-3-6, as well as a monthly orphanage grant of Rs. 100.

(e) The sum is made up of the monthly grants drawn up to 31st July 1891 (Rs. 2,103) + the annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,735-3-6 + the monthly orphanage grant of Rs. 100 from 1st August 1891 + pupil-teachers' grant + a furniture grant of Rs. 600.

(f & g) These amounts include pupil-teachers' grants.

(h) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 200

(k) Ditto ditto ,, 400.

(l) Ditto a building grant of ,, 4,000.

(m) Ditto ditto ,, 3,500.

(n) This school was placed under the Code on 1st March 1891, the first month's grant being drawn in April 1891.

(p) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 338.

(q) This amount includes pupil-teachers' grant.

(r) This amount includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.

(s) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 4,977.

(t) This school has never submitted returns of expenditure.

Government Boarding School, Kurseong.—The building of a new hospital and the construction of rooms for drying and storing clothes have improved the sanitary arrangements, and added greatly to the comfort of the boys. Increased boarding accommodation has been provided, at the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, by the conversion of the old hospital buildings into additional dormitories, and into quarters for an assistant master. Under the revised scale of fees, which came into force at the beginning of this year, boys, whose fathers are not in Government service, pay for the whole cost of their board and tuition.

Calcutta Boys' School.—This school has improved steadily during the last few years.

192. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives a summary of the results for the last two years:—

Middle Scholarship Examination.

		1890.									1891.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	8	24	...	3	8	7	18	75·0	5	13	38	2	2	12	13	27	75·0	7
	Girls ...	12	22	...	2	7	10	19	86·4	4	10	16	...	...	8	8	16	100·	3
	Total ...	20	46	...	5	15	17	37	80·4	9	23	54	2	2	20	21	43	82·7	10
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	5	22	...	1	10	7	18	81·8	...	6	19	...	2	10	6	18	94·7	...
	Girls ...	16	47	1	4	9	26	39	84·8	...	12	48	...	3	15	24	42	87·5	...
	Total ...	21	69	1	5	19	33	57	83·8	...	18	67	...	5	25	30	60	89·5	...
Grand Total ...		25	115	1	10	34	50	94	82·5	9	26	121	2	7	45	51	103	86·5	10

The number of schools sending up candidates for scholarships increased from 20 in 1890 to 23 at the last examination, and the number of such candidates increased from 46 to 54. In the case of candidates for certificates only, the number of schools fell from 21 to 18, and the number of candidates from 69 to 67. For both classes of candidates the number of schools concerned was 26, against 25 in the preceding year; and the number of candidates 121, against 115 in 1890.

The percentage of passes was unchanged in the case of boy candidates for scholarships. In all the other classes there was an increase.

193. The next table gives the result of the examination for the separate schools and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1891.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for— Scholarships.	Certificates.	Number absent.	Number of Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1. Calcutta Boys'	6	4	...	...	5	3	8	2
2. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	2
3. Calcutta Girls'	1	11	...	...	7	4	11	...
4. Doveton Institution	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
5. Female Normal	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
6. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
7. La Martinière College for Girls	1	8	...	1	2	4	7	1
8. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	1	3	...	...	...	4	4	...
9. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
10. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	2	2	...	...	3	1	4	1
11. Loretto House	...	4	...	2	1	1	4	...
12. Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
13. Miss O'Brien's Day	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	1
14. Pratt Memorial	1	7	...	...	1	6	7	...
15. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
16. Roberts College	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. St. Anthony's Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
18. St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	2
19. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore,	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
20. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	5	2	1	...	3	3	6	...
21. St. Michael's, Coorjee	1	9	...	2	4	4	10	...
22. St. Patrick's, Asansol	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
23. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	10	...	...	...	1	3	4	...
24. St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
25. St. Xavier's College	4	1	...	1	2	2	5	1
26. Welland Memorial	3	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Private student	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total ...	54	67	2	7	45	51	103	10

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194. Statistics concerning the primary schools are given in the following table:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1891. Boys.	1891. Girls.	1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1891-92.	Actual receipts from Government. 1890-91.	1891-92.	Total expenditure. 1890-91.	1891-92.
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	25	22	18	23	59 0 0	730	726	3,233	3,464
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	13	11	9	5	24 0 0	450	324	1,914	1,563
3	E. I. R., Khagoul	Ditto ...	16	15	21	4	43 0 0	550	550	2,639	2,438
4	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	6	8	4	4	15 0 0	199	166	937	890
5	E. I. R., Nawádih	Ditto ...	7	6	7	10	29 0 0	319	300	1,195	1,507
6	E. I. R., Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	...	2	...	...	(a)	377	120	1,239	(a)
7	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	8	7	10	10	56 0 0	653	664	1,455	1,541
8	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	19	12	23	16	41 0 0	357	386	1,716	1,511
9	Old Church Free Day ...	Ditto ...	...	...	40	34	40 0 0	...	(b) ...	...	785
10	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	24	...	33	...	23 0 0	380	356	1,351	1,239
11	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Ditto	23	27	27	26	58 0 0	539	560	1,202	2,808
12	St. John's Girls'	Ditto	21	28	15	21	48 1 5	527	568	1,983	1,821
13	St. John's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	43	27	46	27	(c)	1,316	(d)2,600	3,498	3,259
14	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	18	15	18	13	45 0 0	701	577	2,891	3,214
15	St. Paul's Nursery	Ditto	...	...	41	...	20 0 0	...	(e) 80	...	1,768
16	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	22	21	11	16	53 2 0	519	638	1,335	1,571
	Total ...		245	201	323	219		7,617	8,615	26,588	29,379

(a) This school was closed on the 30th November 1891.
(b) This school was placed under the Code on the 15th November 1891. The grant from November 1891 to March 1892 was drawn in April 1892.
(c) This school has been placed on the special list of schools in receipt of fixed annual grants under article 33 of the Code with effect from 1st January 1891.
(d) This school drew the fixed annual grant (Rs. 1,360) for both 1891 and 1892 during the official year 1891-92, the amount of the monthly grant for January 1891 (Rs. 120) being deducted from the fixed grant for 1891 as it had been already drawn by mistake.
(e) This school was placed under the Code on the 1st November 1891.

195. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years:—

Primary Scholarship Examination.

		1890. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	1891. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentages of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	19	66	5	7	23	13	43	70·5	9	18	65	3	21	27	12	60	96·8	14
	Girls ...	21	52	1	7	21	10	38	74·5	11	15	53	...	17	16	8	41	77·4	6
	Total ...	34	118	6	14	44	23	81	72·3	20	33	118	3	38	43	20	101	87·8	20
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	14	58	5	6	17	11	34	64·2	...	11	48	...	13	24	8	45	93·8	...
	Girls ...	16	58	3	6	13	14	33	60·0	...	13	72	1	20	29	9	58	81·7	...
	Total ...	28	116	8	12	30	25	67	62·0	....	24	120	1	33	53	17	103	86·6	..
Grand Total ...		36	234	14	26	74	48	148	67·3	20	34	238	4	71	96	37	204	87·2	20

There is a slight falling off in the number of competing schools, and a slight increase in the number of candidates.

The percentage of passes was higher at the last examination than in 1890 for both classes of candidates, and a larger proportion of those who passed were placed in the higher divisions.

196. The next table gives the result of the examination for the separate schools, and also the distribution of the scholarships:— EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

Primary Scholarship Examination, 1891.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. Armenian College	1	3	...	1	3	...	4	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	3	4	...	2	4	1	7	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	6	11	...	2	9	5	16	...
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	3	3	...	3	...	2	5	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
7. Doveton Institution	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
8. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	6	4	...	3	4	2	9	1
9. Jewish Boys'	1	7	...	...	5	3	8	...
10. Jewish Girls'	1	4	...	...	5	...	5	...
11. La Martinière College for Girls	5	7	...	3	2	5	10	1
12. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	4	...	...	3	...	1	4	1
13. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	6	9	...	3	7	...	10	1
14. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling...	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
15. Loretto House	2	4	...	4	1	1	6	1
16. Miss O'Brien's Day	5	2	...	5	2	...	7	2
17. Misses Stark's	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
18. Pratt Memorial	2	11	1	4	5	2	11	...
19. Protestant European, Cuttack	3	4	...	4	3	...	7	...
20. Roberts' College	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
21. St. Aloysius's, Darjeeling ...	3	...	...	2	1	...	3	2
22. St. Anthony's	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
23. St. James's High	4	...	...	1	1	2	4	...
24. St. Joseph's Bow Bazar (Pay)	5	3	...	1	4	1	6	...
25. St. Joseph's Bow Bazar (Free)	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
26. St. Joseph's, Bankipore ...	5	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
27. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	6	6	...	...	6	5	11	...
28. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	9	...	2	4	...	6	...
29. St. Michael's, Coorjee	3	10	...	4	7	1	12	...
30. St. Patrick's, Asansol	3	1	...	4	...	...	4	2
31. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	9	7	3	5	4	3	12	2
32. St. Paul's Mission	4	2	...	2	4	...	6	1
33. St. Thomas's, Howrah	6	3	...	3	4	...	7	1
34. Welland Memorial	6	...	...	3	3	...	6	2
Total ...	118	120	4	71	96	37	204	20

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

197. *Annual examination of schools not on the special list.*—The following table the examinations held during the last two years. As *collective* was substituted for other schools only, *i.e.*, for schools not on the special list :—

STANDARD.	CLASS.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedules.		PERCENTAGE OF—								PERCENTAGE					
						Non-Europeans.		Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendance.		Absentees.		Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		Elementary subjects.					
														Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Primary schools	14	13	78	84	12·8	13·1	21·8	17·9	...	2·4	65·4	66·6	94·1	85·7	86·3	94·6	94·1	85·7
I ...	Secondary schools { boys	11	8	161	113	1·3	·9	15·5	15·0	...	...	83·2	84·1	91·8	74·7	84·3	96·8	97·0	93·6
	Secondary schools { girls	22	19	269	228	4·8	3·6	13·8	19·0	1·5	2·1	79·9	75·9	87·0	85·5	82·3	94·8	91·2	91·9
	Secondary schools { mixed	11	12	89	129	1·1	3·1	27·0	15·5	2·2	1·6	69·7	79·8	75·8	84·5	93·5	87·3	95·1	91·3
	Total ...	58	52	597	554	4·4	4·3	17·2	17·1	1·0	1·6	77·4	77·1	87·7	82·9	84·8	93·4	93·7	91·3
	Primary schools	15	13	60	61	6·7	1·6	21·7	13·1	...	...	71·6	85·3	95·3	94·2	97·6	90·2	83·7	75·9
	Secondary schools { boys	12	·8	196	138	2·6	...	12·2	10·9	3·0	...	82·2	89·1	87·0	82·9	95·0	95·1	87·6	81·3
II ...	Secondary schools { girls	22	20	260	233	3·5	4·3	11·5	16·7	1·9	2·2	83·1	76·8	89·4	88·3	93·1	91·6	87·0	75·4
	Secondary schools { mixed	10	12	93	115	1·1	4·4	15·1	21·7	4·3	1·7	79·5	72·2	94·5	92·7	90·5	96·3	91·8	89·1
	Total ...	59	53	609	547	3·1	2·9	13·3	15·9	2·5	1·3	81·1	79·9	89·9	88·3	93·7	94·1	87·6	79·6
	Primary schools	15	10	42	48	2·4	12·5	7·1	10·5	...	...	90·5	77·0	86·8	89·1	73·7	81·0	73·7	83·7
	Secondary schools { boys	12	8	170	157	3·5	3·2	11·7	4·5	1·3	·6	83·5	91·7	85·9	78·5	77·5	81·9	83·1	81·9
III ...	Secondary schools { girls	22	20	251	224	4·8	3·1	11·9	8·9	·8	2·3	82·5	85·7	91·3	89·0	88·9	86·8	81·6	62·3
	Secondary schools { mixed	11	12	102	97	2·9	4·1	10·8	10·3	1·9	4·1	84·4	81·5	93·0	89·9	82·5	88·6	83·7	86·0
	Total ...	59	50	565	526	3·9	4·2	11·3	8·0	1·1	1·9	83·7	85·9	89·6	85·8	82·9	85·1	81·8	74·5
	Primary schools	15	10	44	29	2·3	3·5	11·3	27·6	2·3	10·3	84·1	58·6	97·3	100·0	91·9	70·5	64·9	64·7
	Secondary schools { boys	12	8	236	115	1·7	3·5	9·3	7·0	·9	3·5	88·1	86·0	91·8	87·8	81·7	98·0	69·7	84·8
IV ...	Secondary schools { girls	21	19	229	220	3·9	4·5	9·6	9·2	1·3	3·1	85·2	83·2	91·8	92·8	89·2	88·6	55·4	49·7
	Secondary schools { mixed	11	12	87	104	...	1·9	10·3	10·6	2·3	5·8	87·4	81·7	94·7	94·1	88·1	83·5	51·3	69·4
	Total ...	59	49	596	468	2·4	3·6	9·7	10·1	1·3	4·2	86·6	82·1	92·6	92·2	86·2	87·0	61·2	63·8
	Secondary schools { boys	13	9	196	127	3·1	2·4	4·1	6·3	1·0	·7	91·8	90·6	93·9	73·9	91·1	87·0	83·3	67·0
V ...	Secondary schools { girls	21	18	215	202	2·3	3·0	6·5	5·4	...	2·0	91·2	89·6	93·4	94·5	88·8	89·0	76·5	63·0
	Secondary schools { mixed	10	10	67	62	3·0	1·6	3·0	1·6	1·5	1·6	92·5	95·2	97·0	94·9	91·9	93·2	74·2	62·7
	Total ...	44	37	478	391	2·7	2·6	5·6	5·2	·6	1·5	91·7	90·7	94·1	87·9	90·2	89·0	79·0	64·2
	Secondary schools { boys	11	9	138	99	4·3	5·1	3·6	3·0	1·5	1·0	90·6	90·9	87·1	81·1	84·0	84·3	75·2	68·5
VI ...	Secondary schools { girls	19	17	149	147	4·0	3·4	2·7	9·5	2·7	1·4	90·6	85·7	97·8	96·0	92·6	91·3	77·0	58·7
	Secondary schools { mixed	10	12	42	56	...	3·6	7·1	12·5	2·4	3·6	90·5	80·3	92·1	91·1	81·5	84·4	84·2	62·2
	Total ...	40	38	329	302	3·6	4·0	3·6	8·0	2·1	1·6	90·7	86·4	92·6	90·0	87·6	87·7	77·2	62·7
	Secondary schools { boys	9	7	96	64	4·2	1·5	2·1	6·3	5·2	6·3	88·5	85·9	90·6	68·5	94·1	83·6	76·5	87·3
VII ...	Secondary schools { girls	16	16	86	92	2·3	2·2	4·7	4·4	4·7	3·2	88·3	90·2	98·7	95·2	100·0	91·6	64·5	79·5
	Secondary schools { mixed	10	8	23	29	4·3	...	4·3	3·4	...	...	91·4	96·6	100·0	92·9	99·5	85·7	81·0	78·5
	Total ...	35	31	205	185	3·4	1·6	3·4	4·8	4·4	3·8	88·8	89·8	95·1	86·1	96·2	88·0	72·0	81·9
Total for all standards.	Primary schools	15	13	224	222	7·1	8·6	17·0	16·2	·4	2·2	75·5	73·0	93·5	90·7	87·6	90·1	80·5	79·6
	Secondary schools { boys	13	9	1,193	813	2·8	2·3	8·9	7·6	1·6	1·4	86·7	88·7	90·0	78·9	86·4	89·6	81·4	80·1
	Secondary schools { girls	22	20	1,459	1,346	3·3	3·4	9·7	11·3	1·5	2·3	85·0	83·0	91·8	91·1	89·5	89·5	77·7	67·9
	Secondary schools { mixed	11	12	503	592	1·6	3·0	12·7	12·7	2·4	2·9	83·3	81·4	91·1	90·9	88·3	88·8	79·5	79·3
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	61	54	3,379	2,973	3·4	3·7	10·3	10·8	1·6	2·1	84·7	83·4	91·2	87·5	88·1	89·4	79·5	74·

STANDARD.	HINDI.				LA	
	Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
V	3	22	53·8	68·2	36	17
VI	...	14		57·1	41	29
VII	14	12	78·6	50·0	23	25
Total ...	27	48	66·6	60·4	100	71

shows the percentage of passes for each class of school and for each standard at for *individual* examination in the special list schools, the figures 1891-92 are

OF PASSES IN—												PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS WHO PASSED IN—								Percentage of instruction grant earned.	
Class subjects.												Three elementary subjects.		Two elementary subjects.		One elementary subject.		No elementary subject.			
English.		Needlework.		Geography.		History.		Mathematics.		Science.											
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
...	...	90·9	91·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·5	73·2	17·6	19·6	3·9	7·2	...	...	90·3	86·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82·8	72·6	15·7	23·2	1·5	1·0	...	3·2	91·1	88·0
...	...	94·7	94·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·5	78·0	16·3	17·9	10·2	2·3	...	1·8	83·8	90·2
...	...	89·1	83·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85·5	74·8	11·3	14·6	1·6	9·7	1·6	·9	91·9	82·2
...	...	93·5	92·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·3	75·4	15·5	18·5	5·8	4·5	·4	1·6	87·3	87·4
91·7	75·0	84·2	81·8	94·3	71·0	...	...	...	...	...	..	76·7	67·3	23·3	30·8	...	1·9	...	...	89·0	81·3
76·4	94·3	...	...	60·2	69·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·5	65·9	22·4	27·6	1·9	6·5	1·2	...	76·6	78·9
94·0	91·1	95·0	87·6	81·5	83·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·7	65·9	21·7	25·7	3·2	5·6	·4	2·8	81·8	80·2
91·8	87·9	76·3	84·5	79·0	80·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	81·1	83·1	14·8	13·3	4·1	2·4	...	1·2	84·1	83·8
87·7	89·5	91·4	86·4	75·1	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	69·3	21·1	24·5	2·6	4·8	·6	1·4	81·2	80·7
93·5	72·9	100·0	81·0	74·2	70·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·9	45·9	23·6	45·9	13·2	5·4	5·3	2·8	72·2	79·7
85·9	93·1	...	...	85·9	82·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·6	61·1	26·8	22·9	11·2	13·2	1·4	2·8	74·7	72·9
85·9	80·6	93·8	90·8	82·1	81·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	71·5	55·2	21·8	32·8	4·8	10·4	1·9	1·6	77·5	70·8
94·1	87·3	86·3	80·4	84·8	88·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	70·9	76·0	21·0	15·2	5·8	6·3	2·3	2·5	80·6	80·2
88·0	85·1	94·4	87·9	83·3	82·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	67·0	60·0	23·3	27·6	7·6	10·2	2·1	2·2	76·9	73·8
86·5	70·6	91·3	90·9	94·6	82·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	59·4	47·1	35·2	41·2	5·4	11·7	...	...	77·1	66·1
70·2	80·8	...	...	83·2	87·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	56·7	73·7	31·2	22·2	11·2	4·1	·9	...	70·0	82·0
81·0	69·3	96·9	91·0	71·8	83·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·2	41·5	41·5	44·3	9·8	13·1	·5	1·1	65·4	61·0
77·6	74·1	90·4	95·2	78·9	81·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	46·1	64·7	42·1	22·4	11·8	8·2	...	4·7	66·0	70·2
76·6	73·4	95·4	91·4	79·7	84·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52·1	55·2	37·0	33·6	10·3	9·6	·6	1·6	67·2	67·9
81·2	67·0	...	...	74·4	83·5	79·2	75·7	76·1	87·8	39·6	51·9	73·9	44·3	21·1	42·6	4·4	9·6	·6	3·5	73·6	63·7
66·3	74·6	97·5	89·0	67·9	67·4	76·5	50·8	57·5	85·0	...	...	65·8	54·1	28·1	38·7	5·1	6·1	1·0	1·1	67·6	62·8
61·2	69·5	82·4	53·1	83·9	76·3	71·0	62·7	89·3	33·3	...	...	72·7	57·6	20·9	37·3	6·4	3·4	...	1·7	73·7	60·0
71·7	71·3	95·2	83·6	72·6	74·1	79·2	60·8	74·6	79·1	39·6	51·9	70·1	51·5	24·2	39·7	5·0	6·8	·7	2·0	70·9	61·1
77·9	66·6	...	...	66·4	77·5	83·6	78·9	65·6	55·1	28·1	31·3	62·4	57·8	24·0	24·4	12·8	10·0	·8	7·8	59·1	64·7
84·4	68·3	98·5	81·6	80·0	82·5	83·3	70·6	60·0	22·2	...	...	71·9	54·0	24·4	38·9	3·7	6·3	...	·8	74·9	63·7
78·6	73·3	86·9	73·9	81·5	77·8	85·3	86·7	47·0	13·0	...	...	63·2	46·7	31·6	35·6	5·2	13·3	...	4·4	81·7	62·7
81·0	68·8	96·8	80·4	74·6	80·0	83·7	76·2	62·8	41·7	28·1	31·3	67·1	54·0	24·8	33·4	7·7	8·8	·4	3·8	68·7	63·8
85·4	94·1	...	...	79·3	94·1	92·7	70·6	76·8	70·6	42·9	50·0	68·2	61·9	28·2	18·2	2·4	16·4	1·2	3·5	76·3	66·3
86·8	74·6	97·3	94·0	82·9	90·4	94·7	90·4	68·8	39·2	45·0	19·0	64·5	71·1	35·5	24·1	...	4·8	...	...	76·6	78·0
66·7	75·0	87·5	84·2	85·7	89·2	85·0	85·7	42·9	33·3	...	...	76·2	71·4	14·3	21·4	9·5	...	...	7·2	73·0	73·2
83·8	80·9	95·6	92·1	81·6	91·4	92·7	83·3	73·3	60·3	44·1	30·3	67·6	68·1	29·7	21·7	2·2	7·8	·5	2·4	76·1	73·1
90·4	73·6	92·3	88·6	88·3	72·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·2	62·3	24·3	31·5	5·3	5·6	1·2	·6	81·9	80·3
78·5	82·8	...	...	75·1	81·2	83·6	75·7	72·9	72·9	36·2	45·5	68·0	62·1	24·3	26·6	6·8	8·5	·9	2·8	72·6	71·9
68·5	77·1	96·4	89·6	77·4	80·4	82·5	65·6	60·5	56·2	45·0	19·0	67·4	59·1	26·1	32·2	5·9	7·3	·6	1·4	74·5	70·7
69·2	79·4	85·5	81·6	82·1	82·1	86·5	75·8	69·2	25·4	...	...	70·4	69·7	22·7	21·0	6·2	6·6	·7	2·7	79·0	72·1
72·8	79·0	94·4	87·8	77·7	80·5	83·5	70·7	70·6	62·4	37·7	38·2	68·2	62·2	24·8	28·4	6·2	7·4	·8	2·0	74·7	71·8

TIN.		FRENCH.				DRAWING.			
Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.	
1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
69·4	53·0	29	20	62·1	80·0	34	53	91·2	79·2
43·9	49·7	10	28	60·0	67·9	24	32	50·0	53·1
52·2	48·0	18	21	38·9	38·1	4	17	25·0	70·6
55·0	49·3	57	69	54·4	62·3	62	102	71·0	69·6

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There was an increase of 7·35 per cent. in the number of scholars eligible for instruction grant for last year when compared with the number eligible for 1890-91, if schools now on the special list be excluded from the calculation in both years.

The standard for passing was raised in most subjects last year, particularly in reading, needlework, history and mathematics. In consequence of this, the percentage of possible instruction grant actually earned fell from 74·7 in 1890-91 to 71·8 last year.

198. The percentage of instruction grant earned in the middle and primary departments of all schools not on the special list is given below:—

Middle Departments.

Name of School.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Calcutta Boys'	19	80·3	31	82·9
Calcutta Girls'	52	66·1	60	52 6
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	20	53·8	14	44·6
East Indian Railway, Asansol	2	66·6	5	78·5
Ditto, Jamálpur, ...	5	71·4	3	66·7
Ditto, ditto (Night) ...	10	66·7	12	45·1
Girls' High, Darjeeling...	29	62·7	37	68·9
Government Boarding, Kurseong	21	69·1	20	62·8
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	24	66·1	27	87·3
Loretto Convent, Asansol	11	89·6	13	70·3
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	19	64·7	25	67·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	9	55·6	8	60·4
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	26	68·2	33	66·2
Loretto House	25	85·1	26	86·7
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	30	50·5	45	63·6
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh	8	69·8	10	66·7
Miss O'Brien's Day	12	83·1	16	61·7
Misses Stark's	6	54·8	3	57·7
Pratt Memorial	35	86·8	30	82·4
Protestant European, Cuttack	21	62·9	16	53·2
St. Agnes's, Howrah	9	78·5	8	76·9
St. Anthony's Girls'	5	85·7	5	60·0
St. Gregory's, Dacca	9	50·0	17	19·4
St. Helen's, Kurseong	2	86·7	2	100·0
St. James's High	18	60·0	21	53·4
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	61	83·9	60	66·3
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	35	82·0	35	57·6
St. Joseph's, Baukipore (Boarding) ...	21	79·6	23	32·9
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	10	62·9	13	38·5
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	6	31·0	6	12·8
St. Michael's Coorjee	40	63·0	55	67·0
St. Patrick's, Asansol	...	...	9	87·5
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	13	89·0	13	86·5
St. Placid's, Chittagong	2	16·7	8	35·4
St. Scholastica's Chittagong	5	60·0	4	54·2
St. Teresa's, Kidderpur	7	81·0	10	86 0
St. Thomas's, Howrah	24	82·7	27	74·6
Welland Memorial	14	67·0	12	88·3
Wesleyan Preparatory	5	76·3	2	46·2

Primary Departments.

Calcutta Boys'	30	79·3	52	80·4
Calcutta Girls'	57	78·7	51	83·8
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	19	64·6	17	50·0
East Indian Railway, Asansol	13	90·4	20	52·7
Ditto, Buxar	9	95·2	11	78·3
Ditto, Jamálpur	24	57·0	27	59·3
Ditto, Khagole	12	93·0	13	82·5
Ditto, Madhapur	3	92·3	3	84·7
Ditto, Nawadih	9	71·1	9	85·4
European Day, Dinapur	9	88·4	10	83 0
Ditto, Saidpur	6	39·3	12	94·6
Girls' High, Darjeeling	18	63·9	24	79·7
Government Boarding, Kurseong	51	94·0	59	94·6
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	31	75·6	22	82·1
Loretto Convent, Asansol	26	87·2	33	85·4
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	30	90·7	33	82·6
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	70	72·7	69	68·2
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	51	65·2	41	80·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	28	63·0	22	70·5

Name of School.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Loretto House	59	93·5	58	88·6
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	116	65·2	108	70·8
Loretto Priory, Hazáribágh ...	18	65·0	16	83·5
Miss O'Brien's Day	49	84·7	47	80·3
Misses Stark's	14	93·3	15	91·7
Pratt Memorial	55	84·2	39	82·4
Protestant European, Cuttack	24	70·0	19	72·7
St. Agnes's, Howrah	15	88·3	29	79·7
St. Anne's Orphanage, Intally	20	76·3	22	71·6
St. Anthony's Girls'	20	68·3	19	62·6
St. Chrysostom's	7	77·4	7	61·3
St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	9	56·0	13	80·3
St. Gregory's, Dacca	21	49·0	18	58·2
St. Helen's, Kurseong	13	94·0	8	95·7
St. James's High	16	76·0	21	90·3
St. John's Girls'	15	76·0	16	68·4
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	79	84·1	89	82·1
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	85	84·4	92	66·5
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	47	51·0	59	65·0
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	22	70·1	19	73·0
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	23	65·7	23	21·0
St. Mary's	2	100·0	10	95·0
St. Michael's, Coorjee	81	80·7	86	87·0
St. Patrick's, Asansol	...	...	21	100·0
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	28	87·2	39	87·1
St. Placid's, Chittagong	25	70·3	16	51·3
St. Scholastica's Convent, Chittagong ...	21	64·3	23	54·2
St. Stephen's, Hastings	18	70·2	15	73·8
St. Teresa's, Kidderpur	18	76·7	23	84·7
St. Thomas's, Howrah	39	77·7	35	82·6
Welland Memorial	66	81·3	75	88·5
Wesleyan Preparatory	11	87·5	10	78·0

199. *Annual examination of schools on the special list.*—There are now five schools upon the special list, the scholars attending them numbering altogether 847. In the case of four out of the five, the new system had been sufficiently long established at the time of the annual examination to allow the formation of a reliable opinion concerning its operation—whether the fact of the grant being independent of the examination results had produced, or seemed likely to produce, a slackening of zeal on the part of the teachers; and whether the greater freedom enjoyed had been accompanied by any change either in the style of teaching, or in the classification of the scholars. On these points Mr. Bamford writes as follows:—

"By adopting collective examination of the classes in those subjects of instruction for which that method is particularly suitable, instead of individual examination in all the subjects taught, I found time for a much more thorough examination throughout the whole curriculum than would have been otherwise practicable: while the conscious freedom from the thought that my discoveries might prejudicially affect the grant permitted me to probe deeply, and so find out not only what work had been done, but also how it had been accomplished. Under the old system the examination is almost perforce restricted, both by want of time and by the dependence of the grant upon the results, to merely ascertaining whether certain definite questions in each subject can be answered by each individual in a class. It is therefore impossible to test more than a very small portion of the year's work; and thus not only is a considerable element of chance introduced into the examination, but the Inspector is unable to gain that full insight into the working of the school which is absolutely necessary if his report is to be full and reliable.

"The teachers were quite prepared for the great change in the character of the examination, and the result was in every way satisfactory. Instead of the feverish excitement usually prevailing among the teachers on the day of examination (as to whether the questions touched upon the particular points which had been specially crammed for the occasion, and whether the children were each and all making the most of their opportunities), there was healthy anxiety that the work of the year should give satisfaction, combined with eagerness for any friendly criticism or advice, the necessity or desirability of which might suggest itself during the examination. I did not observe a single instance of diminished effort to do well. On the contrary, the anticipation of a more searching and thorough examination appeared to have stimulated every one to greater vigour throughout the year. In several instances I was pleased to notice a marked improvement in the teaching—show and superficiality were gradually being replaced by soundness and depth: bare cramming for

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the examination day by honest endeavour to teach well whatever subjects were attempted. In these cases, also, it was clear that the teachers were beginning to take advantage of those incidental opportunities which arise, both for cultivating the observing and the thinking faculties of the children, and for adding to their store of useful knowledge.

"Owing to an erroneous idea that any classification of the children not based upon the results of previous examinations under the old system would meet with disapproval, little or no advantage had been taken of the freedom allowed in this respect; and I discovered many scholars, particularly in the middle standards, who might have been removed to another class with benefit both to themselves and to their companions. I hope to find in future that this privilege has been exercised both fully and judiciously.

Four of the five special list schools are in a very efficient condition. The fifth improved slightly during the year, and I trust that it is at length about to emerge from the unsatisfactory state in which it has been slumbering for many years."

200. *Singing.*—Singing by note is taught in 20 schools, and singing by ear in 14. For singing by note, the tonic sol-fa is the only system used. In nearly all the schools the singing was very good; in four or five it was most excellent.

201. *Drill.*—Ten schools teach drill, and seven of the ten earned a grant in that subject.

202. *Bruce Institution.*—The capital of this institution has been increased, by the further investment of Rs. 4,000, to Rs. 6,71,500, which yields an annual net interest of Rs. 26,792, and its benefits were shared by 116 girls, distributed as follows:—Loretto Convent School 57, Calcutta Free School 25, St. Paul's Mission School 3, Pratt Memorial School 11, Calcutta Girls' School 12, Doveton Institution for Young Ladies 3, Protestant European Orphanage for Girls, Cuttack, 3, and St. Joseph's Convent School, Cuttack, 2. The average monthly cost of the education and maintenance of each girl on the foundation amounted to Rs. 15-11-9, against Rs. 15-4-7 in the preceding year.

203. *Pupil-teachers.*—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers in the various schools on the 31st March 1891 and 1892:—

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1891—				Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1892—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	1
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5
Catholic Male Orphanage	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	4
Doveton Institution	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Loretto, Bow Bazar	1	...	1	2	4	...	...	4
St. Paul's Mission	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1
Total ...	9	3	3	15	11	2	2	15

At the last examination all the 3rd-year pupil-teachers passed, and were awarded 3rd-grade provisional certificates. Of the 2nd-year pupil-teachers, two passed and one failed. The latter has since resigned. Of the nine pupil-teachers of the first year, one resigned before the examination, four failed, and four passed. Two of the latter have since resigned.

204. *Assistant teachers.*—The number of persons recognised during the year was 7, bringing up the total to 126.

205. *Certificated teachers.*—The following table shows the number of certificates in existence, together with the changes made during the year:—

Class of Certificate.		Number of certificates in existence on the 1st April 1891.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1892.
First grade ...	Permanent ...	13	...	...	13
	Provisional ...	3	...	...	3
Second grade ...	Permanent ...	22	1	...	23
	Provisional ...	16	2	...	18
Third grade ...	Permanent ...	40	...	+3	43
	Provisional ...	74	18	−3	89

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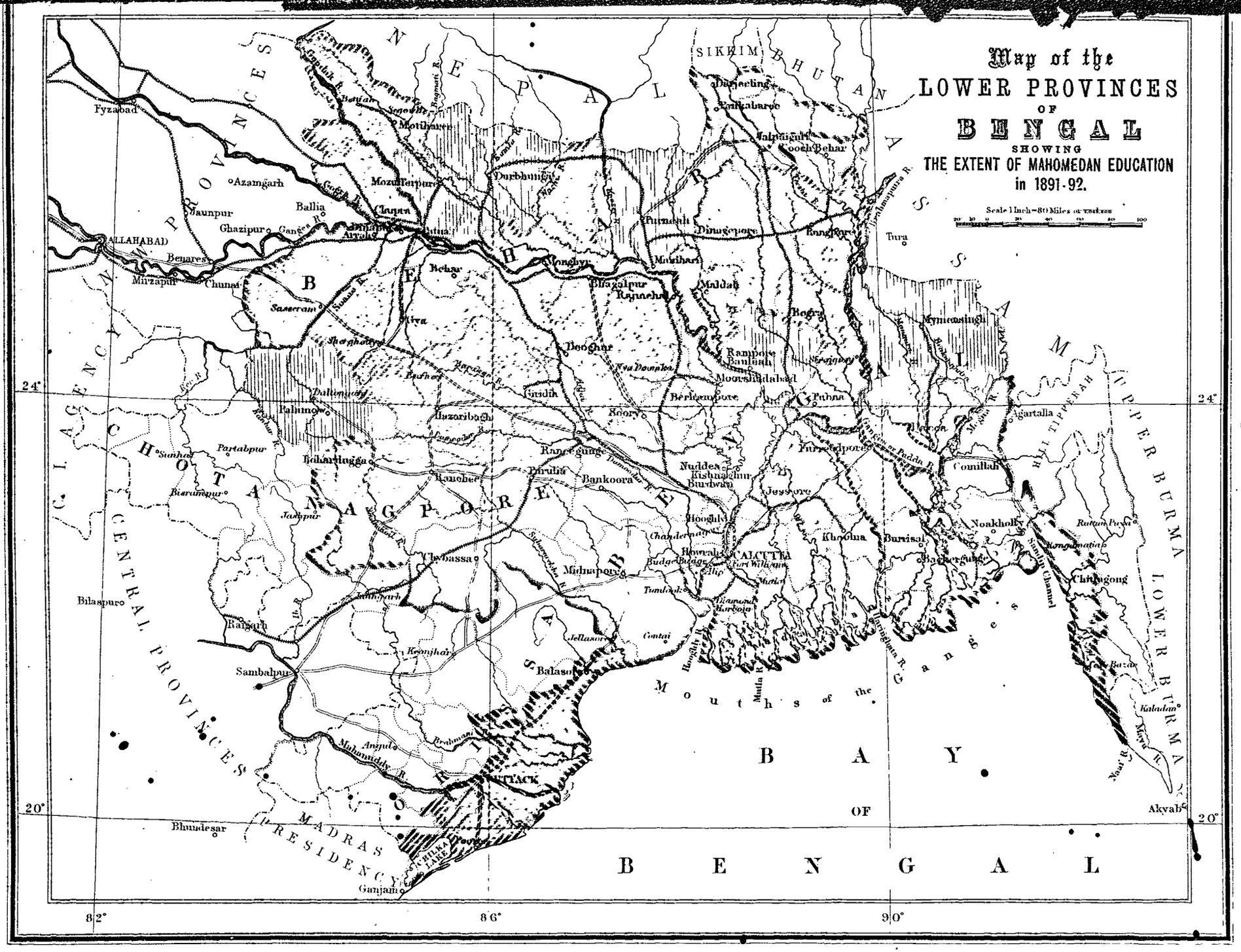

Reg. No. 620, Inst., B.—Nov. 92.—585 Bengal, Gl—702.

Litho S. I. O., Calcutta.

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

206. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions:—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.
Public Institutions—			
Arts colleges	5,225	299	5·7
High English schools	79,009	8,408	10·6
Middle „ „	60,886	9,085	14·9
„ vernacular schools	62,789	9,968	15·8
Upper primary schools	145,725	28,550	19·5
Lower „ „	1,030,237	295,622	28·6
Professional colleges	1,062	37	3·4
Technical schools	2,864	447	15·6
Training „	1,943	194	9·9
Madrassas	2,631	2,597	98·7
Total ...	1,392,371	355,207	25·5
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	34,862	13,865	39·7
Elementary	31,571	8,331	26·3
Teaching the Koran only	70,360	70,346	99·9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards	2,801	1,098	39·2
Total ...	139,594	93,640	67·8
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,531,965	448,847	29·2

The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 415,428 to 448,847, or by 33,419, and the percentage from 28·2 to 29·2. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 433,653 and 29·06, so that the loss of last year has been more than regained. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased in every class of public institutions except middle vernacular schools and training schools. Last year the number of pupils in lower primary schools went down from 278,902 to 271,222. This year it has risen to 295,622. The number of Muhammadan pupils in training schools has again decreased: this time from 220 to 194. Sir Alfred Croft remarked last year that the returns of Muhammadan schools were understated. This may to a certain extent account for the great increase in private as well as in public institutions for the education of Muhammadans. The number in private institutions has this year risen from 86,779 to 93,640. There is a falling off in elementary private institutions and in other schools not conforming to departmental standards.

207. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, remarks that the increase of Muhammadan pupils in the Dacca Division is shared by all the districts in the division. He ascribes the increase in great measure to the fact that the District Boards show "every reasonable regard for the interests of the Muhammadans." He draws from the fact that, contrary to the experience of former years, the increase is greater in public than in private schools, the conclusion that the Muhammadans are gradually appreciating the advantage of secular education. The great increase in the district of Noakhali in the Chittagong Division seems to be due to some favourable concessions made to Muhammadan pupils by the District Board. In Tippera also there is an increase, but there is a slight falling off in the district of Chittagong.

In the Rajshahi Division there has been the large increase of 3,821 Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools, while the total increase of pupils has been 5,381. In this division the percentage of Muhammadans in schools is 56·8, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of inhabitants is 63·1. As regards the schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the increase in madrassas has been only 11 and in schools teaching the Koran only 85. On these figures Mr. Bellett remarks:—"Do not these small rates

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of increase show that Muhammadans, in this division at least, care but little for the education supposed to be specially provided to meet their needs?"

In the Presidency Division the total number of Muhammadan pupils increased by 1,148. The increase was shared by all classes of public schools, except middle vernacular schools, madrassas, and private elementary institutions. In the Burdwan Division there has been an increase of 335 Muhammadan pupils. This is the more significant, as the total number of pupils of all creeds in the division has decreased by 3,018.

In the Patna Division the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the Muhammadan population has advanced from 1·5 to 1·7. There is a steady advance in all districts except Champaran. There is a gain of 15,860 in the total number of pupils and of 3,048 in the number of Muhammadan pupils.

In the Bhágalpur Division the total number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions taken together has fallen from 20,756 to 17,101, and the percentage from 22·6 to 20·2.

In the Chota Nagpur Division the Muhammadan pupils attending all classes of schools have advanced from 3,435 to 3,789, and their percentage to pupils of all denominations from 5·7 to 6·1. The increase in this percentage is specially remarkable in private schools, and is due in a great measure to a larger number of maktabs and Koran schools being returned during the year.

The variation in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the Orissa Division is nominal only, as the number in public institutions has decreased by 8, while in private institutions it has increased by 22.

208. The following table shows the estimated expenditure of the Moshin Fund compared with the actual expenditure. The annual increase of the educational portion of the fund is usually taken at about Rs. 63,100:—

Head of Charges.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Maintenance of madrassas ...	35,156 0 0 (*a*)	32,426 6 7
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools ...	4,350 0 0	4,801 11 4
Scholarships	10,080 0 0	9,722 2 5
Short-fee payments	15,459 0 0 (*b*)	19,646 10 9
Miscellaneous	70 0 0	.....
Total ...	65,115 0 0	66,596 15 1

(*a*) Includes Rs. 800 to Sylhet Madrassa, Rs. 192 for boarders in the Muhammadan Hostel at Midnapore, Rs. 480 to Joreghat Madrassa, and Rs. 20 to Sitapur Madrassa.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 760, being the contributions to Midnapore and Berhampore colleges, transferred to local bodies.

The expenditure shows a slight decrease under the head of Scholarships, but there is an increase under all the other heads. The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 42,311-8-8 and the closing balance to Rs. 32,739-8-2.

209. The following statement shows the success gained by Muhammadan students at the various University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

Name of Examination.	Number of successful candidates.		Percentage of Muhammadans.	
	Muhammadans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
M.A.	2	46	4·3	
B.A.	14	275	5·09	5·7
First Arts	47	1,035	4·5	
Entrance	85	1,712	4·9	10·6
Middle Scholarship Examinations from middle English schools.	126	1,498	8·4	14·9
Middle Scholarship Examinations from middle vernacular schools.	161	1,782	9·03	15·8
Upper primary	407*	2,491*	16·3	19·5
Lower „	2,678†	18,630†	14·8	28·6

* Exclusive of those passing from other than upper primary schools, but inclusive of private students.
† „ „ „ lower „ „ „ candidates.

The number that passed the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance examinations during the preceding year was 2, 12, 16, and 110 respectively. It will be observed that there is a large increase in the F.A. and a large decrease in the

Entrance examination. There is a serious falling off in the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations. It was pointed out last year that every possible inducement is offered to Muhammadans, in the form of scholarships and prizes, to read for the examinations of the University, but nevertheless the results are a little disappointing. It must be admitted that those Muhammadans who do proceed to the highest degree of the University generally acquit themselves very well.

210. The following table compares the general results of the central examination of madrassas for the last two years:—

	1891.					1892.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	82	53	20	6	79	103	45	26	28	99
Dacca ...	51	12	10	17	39	61	8	11	21	40
Chittagong	54	23	11	11	45	56	22	9	21	52
Hooghly ...	25	3	7	13	23	21	5	4	5	14
Tippera ...	8	4	2	1	7	14	2	5	7	14
Chittagong (Islamia)	17	...	1	2	3	11	...	...	1	1
Sasarám ...	11	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	4
Total ...	248	95	51	50	196	270	83	57	84	224

The most striking feature in the results of the present year is the passing by the Sasarám Madrassa of all the four candidates sent up. This institution failed to pass any candidates last year. The Tippera (or Hussamia) Madrassa also passed all the candidates sent up. The Chittagong Islamia Madrassa, which last year sent up candidates for the first time, has this year passed only one out of eleven. The results of the examination taken as a whole would lead one to suppose that either the papers are very easy or the candidates very well prepared.

211. The following table gives the results of the same examination in fuller detail:—

		Number passed in the—			
Class.	Madrassas.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class ...	Calcutta	8	5	5	18
	Dacca	1	3	4	8
	Chittagong	3	2	7	12
	Hooghly	2	...	1	3
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	...	...	1	1
Third-year class ...	Calcutta	7	5	...	12
	Dacca	1	2	3	6
	Chittagong	4	2	4	10
	Hooghly	...	...	1	1
	Tippera	1	...	3	4
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	1	1
	Sasarám	...	...	...	...
Second-year class ...	Calcutta	9	4	9	22
	Dacca	4	1	5	10
	Chittagong	7	1	3	11
	Hooghly	1	2	3	6
	Tippera	1	4	1	6
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	...	2	...	2
First-year class ...	Calcutta	21	12	14	47
	Dacca	2	5	9	16
	Chittagong	8	4	7	19
	Hooghly	2	2	...	4
	Tippera	...	1	3	4
	Chittagong (Islamia) ...	...	...	...	...
	Sasarám	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	83	57	84	224

212. The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrassas under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar

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Madrassa are maintained from Provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund:—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	399	425	11,698	11,809	13,693	14,010
Dacca	432	422	...	...	15,071	15,391
Chittagong	456	543	...	...	10,001	11,578
Hooghly	69	68	...	...	2,417	2,123
Rajshahi	63	51	...	...	3,506	3,527
Cox's Bazar Madrassa, Chittagong ...	34	60	418	429	550	540
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa ...	63	59	15,482	15,219	15,482	15,219
Total ...	1,516	1,628	27,598	27,457	60,720	62,388

213. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number on the roll of the Calcutta Madrassa and its branch school on the 31st March 1892 was 1,319, against 1,215 in 1891, showing an increase of 104 pupils. They were distributed as follows:—

College Department ...	... 48
Arabic Department ...	... 425
Anglo-Persian Department	... 539
Colinga Branch School ...	... 307

The attendance at the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary. Only 37 students attended them during the year under report, against 57 students in the preceding year. The number of resident students during the past year was 84, against 81 in the preceding year. The attendance at the night-school is voluntary. The numbers on the rolls are about 31. The night-school is not as much appreciated as was hoped, but those students who attended it did well in the examinations.

The cause of physical education is not neglected. In November 1891 an athletic and sporting club was formed, towards the establishment of which the Government contributed Rs. 300. Admission to this club is voluntary. Members pay a monthly fee of 2 annas. The number on the rolls is 150. The club is divided into three sections, each under a captain of their own election. There is a regular daily routine, one hour every day after school hours being given in turn to drill, sports (cricket, tennis, football, &c.) and athletic exercises. Drill instruction is given twice a week on the madrassa premises by two pensioned soldiers; for the sports a space has been acquired on the maidan, where a tent has been erected. Three prizes are awarded annually to those pupils who have shown the greatest proficiency.

The number of boarders on the 31st March in the boarding-house, 9 Marquis Street, was 21, as against 19 in 1891. It cost Rs. 6,826, the Government grant being Rs. 1,800.

214. *Dacca Madrassa.*—In the Arabic Department the numbers fell from 218 to 196, while in the Anglo-Persian Department they rose from 214 to 226. The slight fall in the numbers, taken together, may be to a certain extent accounted for by a virulent epidemic of small-pox, which caused many students to resign and leave the town in the early part of 1892. Nine candidates appeared for the Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the first division, one in the second, and two in the third. The number of boarders was 34, against 33 in the previous year. The boarding-house is under the charge of the Persian teacher of the Anglo-Persian Department. He manages its affairs in consultation with a committee of the boarders. The discipline of the madrassa appears to be in all respects satisfactory. There is no gymnasium, but some of the students are allowed to resort to the Dacca College gymnasium. The cricket club supported by the Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan Ullah Bahadur seems to be doing well.

215. *Hooghly Madrassa.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1892 was 68, against 69 in the preceding year. The fee-income amounted to Rs. 264, against Rs. 261 in the previous year. The gross expenditure was Rs. 2,123, against Rs. 2,417.

216. *Chittagong Madrassa.*—The numerical strength was 543, against 456 on the same date of the preceding year. The students of the Anglo-Persian Department were 72 in number, against 35 in the preceding year. The Superintendent reports that an additional teacher is required. The number

of students reading English as an additional subject was 194. There were 28 boarders in the hostel.

The numerical strength of the Mir Ahya Branch Madrassa was 116. Of these 20 were reading English as a second language.

217. *Rajshahi Madrassa.*—The number of students was 51, against 63 in the preceding year. The falling off is attributed to insufficient accommodation in the boarding-house, but the Principal remarks that the evil has now been remedied by the erection of a new building, partly to be used as an additional boarding-house and partly for the accommodation of a class. It must, however, be observed that the number of inmates of the madrassa boarding-house continued to be 30 as in the preceding year. This is the largest number that the building will accommodate. There are 12 free boarderships at Rs. 2-8. The other inmates pay Rs. 2 a month towards the expenses of the establishment. This is supplemented by a grant of Rs. 45 from the Mohsin Fund.

218. *Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassa.*—This institution, which is not so much a madrassa as a school for the members of the Nawab's family, had 59 pupils on its rolls, against 63 on the corresponding date in the preceding year. The standard of studies has been further raised, and it has now come to the full curriculum of a high English school. The income of the school, with the surplus regranted, amounted to Rs. 36,093, of which Rs. 15,219 were spent during the year under review. The number of boarders was 14, against 17 in the previous year. Cricket, lawn-tennis, billiards, and badminton were regularly played.

219. The following institutions deserve mention as intended solely or principally for Muhammadans:—

In the Burdwan Division the Midnapore Madrassa received Rs. 130 from the Midnapore Municipality in addition to the maintenance grant from the Mohsin Fund. It has never passed any students at the Entrance examination owing to the incompetence of its staff. There are madrassas at Bohar and Kusumgram in the Burdwan district, as stated in last year's report. The Muhammadan school at Margram, in the district of Birbhum, has had its grant withdrawn by the District Board on account of its having proved a failure, and the services of the Maulvi attached to that school for teaching the Muhammadan boys Arabic and Persian have been dispensed with. There is a Maulvi at the Birbhum Zilla School, and one has been appointed in the Rampur Hát High English School. The number on the rolls of the Sitapur Madrassa was 22. All these 22 students are boarders. They read Persian in addition to the Koran. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,428, as usual, being the proceeds of an old Dutch endowment, of which the British Government is the trustee.

In the Rangpur Madrassa the roll number has risen from 82 to 115, and the average daily attendance from 48 to 88. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 626 to Rs. 690. In the Dacca Division the Madaripur Madrassa is, properly speaking, a middle English school, with an Arabic Department attached to it. In December last it had 157 pupils on its rolls. Of these 88 were Muhammadans, and 40 of them belonged to the Arabic Department. It receives a monthly grant of Rs. 25 from Government, Rs. 10 from the Faridpur District Board, and Rs. 10 from the Madaripur Municipality.

In the Chittagong Division the Cox's Bazar Madrassa had on its rolls 60 pupils, against 34 in the year before. In addition to their oriental studies, 6 of the boys read English and 24 read Bengáli. The total amount of expenditure was Rs. 540. Rupees 51 was realised from fees and fines.

The Madrassa Islamia went down in numerical strength from 130 pupils to 125. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education remarks that it seems to be gradually declining, as far as the roll-number is concerned. It sent up for the first time candidates to the central examination. The total expenditure was Rs. 660, of which Rs. 540 were met from fees and Rs. 120 from subscriptions.

The Sultanpur Victoria Madrassa, which teaches Bengáli and English as optional subjects, had 52 pupils on its rolls: 45 Muhammadans and 7 Hindus. The number of Bengáli and English-reading pupils was 40 and 20 respectively. The Sitakund Madrassa had 43 pupils in February when the Muhammadan Inspector visited it. The Hussamia Madrassa at Comilla is liberally supported by the local zamindar, Chaudri Hussam Hyder. On the 31st March last there

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were 108 pupils on its rolls. The Assistant Inspector visited it in September last and expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with its management and efficiency. Its success in the central examination has already been mentioned.

There are two madrassas at Noakhali, the Madrassa-i-Islamia and the Madrassa-i-Saberia. The former, which is supported by Chaudhuri Muzaffar Husain, teaches Arabic and Persian up to the 6th standard of the high madrassas, and Bengáli up to the lower primary standard. The latter teaches only the classical languages of the Muhammadans.

In Bihár the Sasarám Khanakha Madrassa had 50 pupils on its rolls, against 70 in the preceding year. Its success at the central examination has been already mentioned. The Guzri Madrassa at Patna teaches Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, besides the Koran. A little English is taught at the option of the boys.

At Dinapore a new madrassa, called the Madrassa-i-Islamiah, has sprung up, professing to teach Arabic and Persian with the ritual of Islam. The Madrassa-i-Ahmadia at Arrah has revived. It teaches Arabic and Persian, and in the lower classes Hindi, but it does not conform to any departmental standard. The Madrassa Imania at Muzaffarpur teaches Arabic and Persian, literature, in addition to philosophy and mathematics. It is maintained by the heirs of the late Muhammad Taki Khan Bahadur. The number of pupils on the 31st March was 41, and the number of teachers 3. There is also in Muzaffarpur the Madrassa Khadimul Ulum, which teaches the same subjects. It is supported by the Muhammadan community. It had on the 31st of March 54 pupils and 3 teachers.

In the Bhágalpur Division the Dilalpur Madrassa had 37 pupils on its rolls, against 56 in the previous year. All the pupils were Muhammadans, and 13 of them were girls. The pupils are taught and boarded gratis, and the school is entirely supported by private contributions. The pupils are taught theology only, and are said to be mostly Wahabis. The Bhágalpur Madrassa has an Arabic Department attached to it, but it is principally a high English school. It had 371 pupils on its rolls.

At Purulia in Manbhum there is the only regularly organised school for Muhammadans in the whole of the Chota Nagpur Division. Even this institution is divided into two departments, (1) the madrassa proper, and (2) the attached upper primary department. The former section, attended only by Muhammadans, had 19 pupils on its rolls. The course of instruction was not in accordance with any departmental standard. The attached upper primary department contained pupils of all denominations.

Of the middle schools in the Orissa Division, three in Cuttack (viz., Tendakora, Krishnánandpur and Kanpur) and two in Balasore (viz., the Beadon Madrassa and Dhamnagar) and one in Puri (viz., Rasalpur) are solely or chiefly intended for Muhammadan pupils. There are seven upper primary schools for the special benefit of Muhammadan pupils. Five are in Balasore and two in Puri.

The Balasore District Board has also established two stipendiary maktabs at Dhamnagar and Jallesvar, two of the most populous Muhammadan villages in the district, thus carrying out a suggestion made by Sir Alfred Croft in his last report.

220. On the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education Dacca, representing to Sir Alfred Croft that Muhammadan boys, who at first go through a course of religious instruction, generally join schools later than Hindu boys, the latter issued a circular to the effect that the rule forbidding the admission of a boy above the age of 14 to any class in a zilla school below the 4th should be relaxed in the case of Muhammadan candidates. It was considered more advantageous that Muhammadan boys exceeding 14 years of age should come to school, even if the discipline of the school suffered slightly thereby, than that they should be kept away.

221. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca, insists upon the necessity of providing more Muhammadan teachers in primary schools, but the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, states it as his opinion that Muhammadan pupils prefer Hindu gurus. This is supported by the authority of Mr. C. B. Clarke. But there seems to be something like unanimity with regard to the desirability of providing teachers of Urdu in

middle schools where possible. There can be no doubt that well-to-do Muhammadans attach great importance to the study of Urdu and Persian, and they will never take heartily to the departmental system if these languages are neglected. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

222. The Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Bihár Circle, is of opinion that high education is progressing in such a satisfactory way among the Muhammadans that it is no longer necessary, except in isolated cases, to afford them special facilities in the shape of short-fee payments from the Mohsin Fund. Dr. Martin says that he cannot support this proposal, for the present at least. A preferable way of relieving the pressure on the Mohsin Fund would seem to be that proposed by Sir Alfred Croft, the payment out of the general revenues of schools of those Maulvis who are now paid out of the Mohsin Fund.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

223. The total aboriginal population of Bengal, according to the census of 1881,* was 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 469,622 as other western aborigines, 88,399 as eastern aborigines, and 35,404 as "unspecified." While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes whose homes are in Western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and in the Feudatory States attached to them. The Dhangars, Uraons, Pathaliks, and Paharias come under the class "other western aborigines." Under the heading of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and the south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, the Khasi, the Manipuri, Kuki, and the Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Mech and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; and the Tippera, Reang, Chakma, and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tippera hills.

The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Parganas, Manbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hazáribágh, Singhbhum, Bhágalpur, and Birbhum. Besides the Sonthals, the Paharias, Dhangars, and the Kols inhabit the Sonthal Parganas. Amongst the aboriginal tribes that are found in the four districts of Chota Nagpur, the principal are, besides the Sonthals, (1) the Hos, inclusive of the Mundas, and (2) the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singhbhum only, and the Mundas or Munda Kols and the Uraons in Lohardaga. There is great affinity between the Kolarian dialects used by the Hos, the Mundas, and the Sonthals. On the other hand, the Uraons are an entirely distinct people, whose language belongs to the Dravidian family like that of the Dhangars and the Paharias of Rajmahal. In addition to the aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur mentioned above, the Khararias, Bhunyas, and Gunjas are found in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhunyjas in Singhbhum.

224. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal and other backward races in each division:—

Division.	Number of Pupils attending different Classes of Schools.								Creed of Pupils of Aboriginal and other backward Races.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
Presidency	1	...	3	16	61	1	...	82	4	78
Calcutta	5	12	1	2	39	34	1	94	81	13
Burdwan	2	4	6	122	2,746	10	136	3,026	141	2,885
Rajshahi	23	1	...	61	275	3	10	373	172	201
Dacca	1	26	4	10	429	98	...	568	58	510
Chittagong	56	28	...	55	327	33	7	506	...	506
Patna	2	...	...	...	185	...	121	308	2	306
Bhágalpur	22	12	31	371	4,098	416	158	5,108	624	4,484
Chota Nagpur	109	477	193	1,270	14,713	819	103	17,684	2,858	14,826
Orissa	...	27	30	4	201	5	...	267	59	208
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	38	18	108	1,270	9	196	1,641	...	1,641
Total ...	223	625	286	2,019	24,344	1,428	732	29,657	3,999	25,658
									29,657	

Excluding six students of the aboriginal class, all Christians attending colleges for general and special education (four in Free Church Institution and Duff College, one in Bishop's College, and one in Medical College).

* The figures for these races for 1891 are not yet available.

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The number of pupils of aboriginal races under tuition decreased slightly, viz., from 29,757 to 29,657, or by 100. The Christians diminished by 121, but the non-Christians increased by 21. The number of aboriginal pupils attending middle English schools remained almost stationary. There was a slight decrease under the head of special and private schools. The largest falling off, viz. of 310 pupils, took place in the girls' schools. There was some advance in the other classes of schools.

225. *Presidency Division.*—The total number of pupils under this head fell off from 93 to 82. As in the previous year, no such pupils have been returned from Nadia. In Jessore their number increased from 3 to 4, and in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad they diminished by 8 and 5 pupils, respectively, while from Khulna one aboriginal Christian was returned this year. Two non-Christian pupils have been newly returned from Murshidabad reading in middle vernacular schools, and one Christian girl reading in a girls' school.

226. *Calcutta.*—Eighty-one Christians, 13 non-Christians, and 45 "Others" have been returned as belonging to the aboriginal and backward races. It is stated that there is something offensive in the word 'aboriginal' itself, and it is for this reason that advanced pupils do not like to be classified as such. Such an assumption alone can account for the sudden falling off from 180 in the previous year to only 81 aboriginal Christians during the year under report. The decline from 147 to 45 'Others' is explained by the exclusion of the Brahmas, 250 of whom have been, for the first time, returned under a separate head. Some pathsalas under missionary management, and one at Kulibazar, Kidderpore, are kept almost exclusively for the education of *mehters* and *kulis*, who represent the genuine aboriginal section of the Calcutta community.

227. *Burdwan Division.*—Sonthals are almost the only aborigines in this division. They live in the wild parts of Midnapore, Bankura, and Birbhum. In Burdwan, Raniganj is the only subdivision where they appear, coming from the neighbouring districts of the Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum to work in the mines of the district, in the iron works at Barakar, and in the pottery works at Raniganj. In Hooghly and Howrah they occasionally come in quest of employment, and disappear when the working season is over. In places where there are Christian missionaries, some few among them have been converted to the Christian faith, and have settled near towns where there are schools.

The training school at Bhimpur in the Midnapore district under the American Baptist Mission is the only school in that district intended for the education of the aborigines. The number of primary schools attached to the training school was 42, as in the previous year. In Bankura, besides the grant-in-aid training school for Sonthals, there were 40 schools for aboriginal pupils, one of which was aided from the Circle Fund and the rest from the District Fund. In Birbhum there were 14 Sonthal lower primary schools, of which 12 were stipendiary. In the beginning of 1890, a special grant of Rs. 800 per annum was sanctioned for the education of the miners' children in the Barakar and Raniganj coal districts in Burdwan. The administration of this grant, which was in the hands of the Burdwan District Board, has been transferred to the District Magistrate during the year. On the 31st March last there were 8 miners' schools with a monthly stipend of Rs. 8 each, attended by 127 aboriginal pupils, against 6 schools with 90 pupils in the previous year. Schools for miners' children are mostly in the elementary stage: reading, writing and arithmetic are the subjects taught.

228. *Rajshahi Division.*—In the Rajshahi Division the total number of aboriginal pupils has risen from 325 to 373. The two aborigines in a middle English and an upper primary school in Bogra were a Sonthal and a Banua. In the Darjeeling Terai there were 14 Kols at a newly-opened night school on the Krishnapur tea estate. There is one Sonthal at the Champasuri pathsala reading for the lower primary examination. The largest number of aborigines are to be found in the Darjeeling Hills. There were 22 in the high English schools, 57 in upper primary schools, 185 in lower primary schools, 3 in girls' schools, and 1 in a private school. In Dinajpur the majority of the aboriginal pupils are Sonthals. The Deputy Inspector writes:—"A primary school for the aboriginal tribes has been very lately opened at Mangalbari, with a teacher who is himself an aboriginal (a Sonthal), and has passed the upper primary examination."

In Jalpaiguri the boys returned as aboriginals from the upper primary schools are Mechs. In the lower primary schools 31 are Christian aborigines, but their nationality cannot be traced. Of the 26 non-Christians, 1 is a Dhangar, 5 are Mechs, 1 a Garo, 8 Lepchas, and 11 Bhutias. In Rajshahi there was only one aboriginal pupil, viz., a Banua.

229. *Dacca Division.*—In the Dacca Division all the 7 aboriginal pupils returned from the Dacca district were Manipuris reading in the Tezgao Upper Primary School. In Faridpur all the 15 aboriginal pupils were Banuas. The only one of these reading in a high school is a Christian convert. From Backergunge 4 of the aboriginal pupils have been returned as belonging to the Magh race. In Mymensingh there were 513 pupils belonging to aboriginal races at school on the 31st March last, against 464 in the preceding year. These aboriginal pupils belong to the *Garo, Koch Madhari, Rajbansi,* and other races dwelling in, or at the foot of, the Garo Hills. Of these 513 pupils, 439 were boys and 74 girls, and 16 of them were Christian converts. Eleven of these pupils read in middle English, 2 in middle vernacular schools, 10 boys and 4 girls in upper primary schools, and 416 boys and 70 girls in lower primary schools. In connection with the education of girls belonging to aboriginal races in Mymensingh, the Deputy Inspector writes that "it is worthy of note that there are two girls' schools in thána Durgapur, which are attended only by the girls of the aboriginal races, taught by two female teachers belonging to that race."

230. *Chittagong Division.*—In the Chittagong Division the aboriginal pupils in the Chittagong district are mostly Barua Maghs, and a few Burmese, called Arakani Maghs. The Barua Maghs should, according to the Assistant Inspector's opinion, no longer be classed as aborigines. He remarks that "they have all the ways and manners of civilised people." The Barua and Arakani Maghs are Buddhists. There are two schools in the Chittagong district specially intended for the Barua Maghs—the middle vernacular Board schools at Pahartali and Satbaria. They have 115 Barua Maghs atending them. There are a middle English and a lower primary school at Cox's Bazar specially for the Burmese. The former has 24 Burmese pupils on its rolls and the latter 61. A special school for Burmese girls also exists at the same station. It has 36 Burmese girls under instruction under the management of a Burmese lady. This school receives aid from the Cox's Bazar Municipality.

All the schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are for aboriginal pupils. The Rangamati Government High English School had 85 pupils, of whom 58 belonged to the backward races, 25 being Chakmas, 21 Jumia Maghs, 8 Tipras, 3 Gurkhas, and 1 a Kuki. The Bandarban Government Middle English School had 18 Maghs. The aided upper primary school at Chandrakona had 11 Maghs and 7 Baruas, and that at Demagiri had 38 pupils, Maghs, Chakmas, and Tipras. The decrease in the Rangamati High English School was due to the transfer of the Gurkha sepoys from Rangamati to the Frontier owing to the Lushai disturbances.

The Tipras are the only aborigines in the district of Tippera. They congregate near the town of Comilla and in villages bordering on Hill Tippera. The Tipra pupils in middle English schools are those at Mogra. They belong to the family of the "Senapati," the old Commander-in-Chief of the Tippera Raj. The Tipra boys in primary schools have increased by 75 and the girls by 17.

231. *Patna Division.*—In the Patna Division the number of aboriginal pupils was 308, of whom 306 were Tharus. The number of Tharu patshalas increased by 6.

232. *Bhágalpur Division* —In the Bhágalpur Division the number of pupils of aboriginal races has undergone a decline during the last two years. This decrease has been shared more or less by all the districts. In the Sonthal Parganas their number declined from 5,121 to 4,599. The decrease was shared by all classes of schools except the high English, where there was an advance in the number. Of the 4,599 aboriginal pupils at school, 145 were Paharias, 55 Dhangars, and the rest Sonthals.

In Bhágalpur the number of aboriginal pupils declined from 64 to 56, in Monghyr from 578 to 299, in Purnea from 60 to 10, and in Malda from 168 to 154. The aborigines of Malda are Sonthals, of whom there is a small colony in the district.

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233. *Chota Nagpur Division.*—The Chota Nagpur Division has, as usual, returned the largest number of pupils of aboriginal races, who have increased from 17,166 to 17,684, or by 518. The Christians have increased by 154 and the non-Christians by 364. Under the latter head there was an increase of 127 Sonthal and of 549 Uraon pupils, the Hos (including the Mundas) and "other aboriginal tribes" showing a loss of 108 and 204 pupils respectively. The increase in the number of Christians is shared, more or less, by all districts except Hazáribágh, which has returned 53 fewer Christian pupils. The Sonthal pupils increased in Hazáribágh and Singhbhum, but declined in Manbhum. The increase in Uraon pupils took place in Lohardaga and Hazáribágh. The loss of Mundas occurred in Hazáribágh and Lohardaga.

234. There were, at the end of the year under review, 14 elementary schools, attended by 800 pupils, for the children of the labourers working in the coal mines at and about Karharbari in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazáribágh district. Of these schools, 10 were for boys, 2 for girls, and 2 were night-schools for adults. Of the 800 pupils, 682 were male and 118 female children. Classified according to caste and creed, 428 called themselves Hindus, 296 Muhammadans, and 76 aborigines. From these schools, 29 pupils competed at the last lower primary scholarship examination, of whom 21 were successful. Two of the successful pupils, viz., 1 boy and 1 girl, obtained scholarships. In the preceding year the number of these schools was 13 and that of the pupils attending them 722.

The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,750 during the year, of which Rs. 1,083 were paid from the primary allotment of the district and Rs. 667 from private sources. An inspecting pandit was appointed for these schools on Rs. 12 a month, half of which is paid from the district primary fund and the remaining half by the East Indian Railway Company, which contributes Rs. 300 for these schools.

235. In the statement given below are compared the results of the educational work of the several missions in the Chota Nagpur Division for the last two years:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.					
			1890-91.			1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.		
	1890-91.	1891-92.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	24	48	911	210	1,121	1,189	279	1,468	3,116	11,993	15,109	3,501	11,897	15,398
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	47	1,010	245	1,255	1,361	222	1,583	2,585	7,060	9,645	2,615	6,816	9,431
Free Church (Scotch)...	48	47	849	149	998	867	81	948	3,078	4,041	7,119	3,074	4,796	7,870
St. Xavier's	6	4	181	125	306	142	53	195	290	414	704	245	1,049	1,294
Total ...	120	146	2,951	729	3,680	3,559	635	4,194	9,069	23,508	32,577	9,435	24,558	33,993

The schools under the several missions increased from 120 to 146, and the pupils attending them from 3,680 to 4,194, or by 514. The boys increased by 608, but the girls decreased by 94. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 32,577 to Rs. 33,993, or by Rs. 1,416. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 9,069 to Rs. 9,435, chiefly in connection with the German Mission.

236. *Orissa Division.*—In the Orissa Division there was a marked increase in Balasore in the number of aboriginal pupils, viz., from 40 to 241, owing to the establishment of Sonthal schools in the Fatiabad pargana of that district, which borders closely upon Maurbhanj.

237. *Orissa Tributary Mahals.*—In the Orissa Tributary Mahals the aggregate number of the children of the aboriginal races borne on the school-rolls is returned at 1,641, showing an increase of 37 pupils in all. The majority of the students belonged to the Puran, Kond, Gond, Sonthal, Bhunyas, Bathuri, and Kurmi races. Special schools for the education of Sonthals, Bhunyas, and

Kond pupils had for many years past been in existence in Maurbhunj, Keonjhar, and Khondmals respectively. Keonjhar has, however, lost all those schools during the late disturbances in that State, and no efforts have been made up to date to restore them. Of all the States, however, Maurbhunj is the one which has of late succeeded in bringing the largest number of aboriginal children under the salutary influences of education. The Bahalda Middle English School in the Bamanghati subdivision of that State, notwithstanding the fact that it was started only a few months ago, has succeeded in counting 38 aboriginal pupils on its rolls.

238. The following table compares the number of aboriginal pupils who passed the Entrance and the departmental examinations during the last two years:—

Division.	1890-91.						1891-92.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
Presidency ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	...	4	4	18	26	...	1	...	7	11	19
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhágalpur ...	...	...	12	26	106	144	...	1	5	17	111	134
Chota Nagpur...	1	5	1	1	197	205	2	21	5	27	181	236
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	1	1	6	8	...	...	...	...	8	8
Total ...	1	5	18	34	336	394	2	23	10	51	313	399

The total number of passes at each of the examinations exceeds that in the previous year, except at the middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools and the lower primary scholarship examination, in which there has been some falling off.

From the Chota Nagpur Division two aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance examination (against one in the year before), viz., one Christian from the Ranchi and one non-Christian Tamaria from the Chaibassa Zillah School.

As noticed in the last report, two special junior scholarships, confined to aboriginal pupils who pass the Entrance examination, have been sanctioned by Government, of which one was obtained by a Christian boy who passed from the Ranchi Zillah School.

The results of the other examinations also of the pupils of aboriginal descent in the Chota Nagpur Division, compare very favourably with those of the preceding year.

In the Bhágalpur Division the results of the middle and upper primary scholarship examinations show some decline, but those of the lower primary scholarship examination some advance.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

239. The subjoined statement gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division :—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency	15	353	59	558	8	58	3	25	10*	247	...	...	...	...	95	1,241
Calcutta	...	...	6	33	...	...	...	...	100	3,004	...	...	...	...	106	3,037
Burdwan	41	469	190	1,438	66	469	16	113	45	530	5	60	...	...	363	3,070
Rajshahi	56	1,202	27	198	80	781	...	...	61	788	...	...	...	...	224	2,969
Dacca	150	2,492	410	3,580	727	4,151	27	104	3,645	35,661	18	251	67	283	5,039	46,523
Chittagong	84	2,423	112	1,261	206	2,391	34	307	1,865	27,760	18	311	3	51	2,322	34,504
Patna	496	5,293	675	8,959	1,687	12,199	3	15	174	1,768	151	1,425	1	25	3,187	29,684
Bhágalpur	346	3,125	147	1,354	655	4,149	1	4	61	489	6	84	5	177	1,221	9,382
Chota Nagpur ...	55	613	9	116	52	386	...	...	5	74	...	...	...	...	121	1,189
Orissa ...	51	775	53	545	946	5,707	...	...	2	19	5	91	...	...	1,057	7,137
Orissa Tributary Mahálś	...	...	6	75	116	721	...	...	1	20	10	43	...	...	133	859
Total ...	1,294	16,745	1,694	18,117	4,543	31,003	84	568	5,969	70,360	208	2,265	76	536	13,868	139,594

* Four being girls' schools attended by 86 Muhammadan girls.

Indigenous education, which received a check in the previous year, shows a great advance during the year under report. The total number of institutions under this head increased from 13,387 to 13,868, and the pupils attending them from 132,057 to 139,594. This increase was shared by all classes of schools, except 'elementary' and 'other' schools for boys. As stated in previous reports, the disappearance of an indigenous school of any class from the departmental returns is no proof of its extinction.

240. In December 1887, instructions were issued for carefully enquiring into the existence of elementary pathsalas and maktabs. It is evident, however, that in spite of the exertions of the inspecting officers, the statistics of these schools are collected with some difficulty, as the teachers have nothing to gain by supplying them. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle reports that the indigenous schools are not likely to be correctly returned by the inspecting officers. In the Rajshahi Division, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Pabna, echoes the recommendation of Mr. Bellett, made in previous years, that the teachers of the indigenous schools who submit returns should be paid annual rewards in small sums. Regarding the increase in the number of advanced schools teaching Persian in the district of Bogra, the Deputy Inspector says that when the contents of the circular mentioned in the last report about encouraging this class of schools were made known, the returns were easily furnished by the teachers. Dr. Martin considers it possible that the total gain in indigenous schools of all kinds in the Bihár Circle is more of a gain on paper than a real gain, since these schools supply information at their option only.

241. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian increased by 148 and their pupils by 1,512. The constitution of these institutions has been discussed at length in previous reports, and the Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors have thrown no new light on them. In the Burdwan Division a great many of these institutions are said to be maktabs teaching a little Persian in addition to the Koran. The most important of the advanced Arabic or Persian schools in that division are the madrassas at Bohar and Kusumgram, both in the district of Burdwan. They are both endowed institutions. The madrassa attached to the Burdwan Raj College is maintained from the Devottar Fund of the Raj estate.

242. *Sanskrit tols.*—The Sanskrit *tols* increased by 40 and the pupils attending them by 1,260.

Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, was deputed under the orders of Government on a tour of inspection of Sanskrit *tols* in Bengal. The exhaustive and interesting report communicating the results of his inspection was reviewed in Resolution No. 857, dated the 21st March 1892, and the thanks of Government were conveyed to the Pandit. It is needless to recapitulate the various points

discussed in the Pandit's report. I may only mention here the specific proposals made by him for the revival of Sanskrit study in the indigenous *tols*, which may be classified as follows:—

(1) A provision for large salaries or stipends (non-pensionable) to the teachers of a few selected *tols* or other institutions for the study of Sanskrit.

(2) A system of rewards in the form of small stipends to be awarded annually to teachers and pupils on the results of periodical examinations; the stipends to teachers being tenable for one year and those to pupils for two years, a term which may be extended to three years in the case of Nyaya students.

As regards financial provision for carrying out the proposals, the Government of Bengal directed that in addition to the allowance of Rs. 200 a month now paid to *tol* students at Nadia, the following arrangements shall be made:—

(*a*) Five stipends to *tols*, costing Rs. 3,360, will be awarded during the year 1892-93, the cost being met from savings in the education budget for that year.

(*b*) During the year 1892-93, on the result of examinations conducted by the recognised associations, the whole of the rewards to teachers and one-half of the rewards to pupils will be awarded, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,320 *plus* half of Rs. 4,920, or Rs. 9,780. This sum will have to be paid in the year 1893-94, so that in that year there will be required Rs. 3,360 *plus* Rs. 9,780, or Rs. 13,140.

(*c*) In 1893-94 examinations will again be held by the associations for rewards to teachers and for the remaining half of the rewards to pupils, and in 1894-95—

	Rs.
A provision will have to be made for	13,140
And the rest of the rewards to pupils	2,460
Total ...	15,600

(*d*) Provision should be made in due course in the education budgets of the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 for the additional sums of Rs. 13,140 and Rs. 15,600, that is, for a total expenditure of Rs. 18,000 in the latter year.

243. In the resolution cited above, the Bengal Government has invited the co-operation and support of the wealthy nobility and gentry in Bengal in the furtherance of the study of Sanskrit, which the Government is anxious to encourage by the means above described, as well as by supporting the Sanskrit College in Calcutta. There is every reason to hope that the people will promptly respond to this call for help in a cause for which they have already done so much. The most important *tols* in the country owe their existence to private liberality. The Mulajor Sanskrit College is maintained out of the interest of a lakh of rupees given by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.I.E., of Calcutta; the *tols* of Navadwip are in receipt of private contributions for distribution to the pupils, besides Rs. 200 a month from Government. The Victoria Jubilee *tol* is maintained by Srimati Annakali Devi of Kasimbazar. The Raj *tol* in Burdwan; the *tols* of Purbasthali and Triveni; the Biswanath Chatushpathi at Chinsura; the Sanskrit school at Tikari in Gaya; the Balarampur Maharaja's Sanskrit school at Puri; and the Nayaghur, Angul and a few other *tols* in the Orissa Tributary Mahâls are all maintained by private contributions.

In the Presidency Division the Naihati Municipality aids some of the *tols* of Bhatpara. In the Burdwan Division some of the municipalities of Hooghly and Howrah afford similar help. In the district of Midnapore, the zamindar of Pachitgur in the Government estate of Pataspur has opened a new Sanskrit *tol* in which, over and above the ordinary curriculum of Sanskrit studies prevalent in such schools, the Bengâli language and arithmetic (both European and native) are taught.

In the Rajshahi Division one Sanskrit *tol* in the town of Pabna, where the pupils are said to be preparing for the Title examination, receives Rs. 10 a month from the District Board and Rs. 5 from the Municipality. In the Chittagong Division a new *tol* has been opened at Noakhali.

In the Orissa Tributary Mahâls the Baramba and Hindol *tols* are new institutions.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

244. The Sanskrit Title examination was held in February simultaneously at Calcutta, Cuttack, Bankipore, Dacca, Barisál, and Puri. Examination centres were sanctioned also for Darbhanga and Rampur Boalia, but no candidates presented themselves at those centres. The number of candidates was 131, against 119 in the preceding year. Of these 112 were Bengális, 8 Uriyas, 10 Biháris, and 1 a Panjabi. As in previous years, the candidates were Brahmans for the most part, with 2 Vaidyas, 2 Kayasthas, and 1 Baishnav. One hundred and twenty-four candidates actually presented themselves for examination, of whom 46 passed, against 63 in the year before. There were 97 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 2 in grammar, 1 in the Puránas, 15 in modern and 1 in ancient Hindu law, 4 in Hindu logic, 2 in ancient Nyaya, 1 in Vedanta, and 1 in Sankhya. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 1,973, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,700 as before, and the balance was raised from fees paid by the candidates. The Government rewards to pandits and pupils amounted to Rs. 1,450.

There are, besides, some local agencies that hold examinations and confer titles on successful candidates. The most important are—(1) the Vidagdhajanani Sabha in Navadwip, (2) the Dharma Sabha of Rampur Boalia, (3) the Sárasvat Samaj of Dacca, (4) the Bihár Sanskrit Sanjivana, the last two getting Rs. 500 each annually from Government. These two grants will, however, be discontinued from the current year when the orders of Government on the recommendations of the Principal of the Sanskrit College have come into force.

245. *Elementary Schools.*—The elementary schools for boys fell off by 355, but those for girls increased by 20. In the Burdwan Division, the decrease in the number of elementary schools, which are said to be mostly lower primaries, is ascribed to the disappearance of some, the non-return of a few, and the transfer of others to the recognised primary class. The same is reported to have been the case in the Chittagong Division. Elementary schools, however, increased in the Rajshahi Division, on account of several primary schools having been excluded from the reward examinations for non-fulfilment of the conditions of the rules. The Deputy Inspector of Rangpur remarks that with the general advancement of a district, elementary schools must decline in proportion as they adopt the departmental standards and gain in attendance. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the elementary schools do not conform to the departmental standards of instruction. Printed primers have not yet found their way to them.

246. *Koran schools.*—These schools increased by 684 and their pupils by 8,143. The constitution of these schools has been already described in previous reports. In Calcutta, some of the Koran schools are kept by female Muhammadan teachers, whom the prospect of a small fee has, for the first time, induced to furnish returns to the Department. In the Chittagong Division, Koran schools decreased by 77. Many of them adopted the departmental standards and were transferred to the primary class. The Koran schools in Chota Nagpur are few in number, and have shown but little fluctuation during the last two years.

247. "Other schools" for boys declined from 322 to 208, but those for girls advanced from 18 to 76. In the Chittagong Division, the "other schools" for boys are the Kyoungs, except one at Noakhali, a Christian Sunday school, where elementary instruction in Bengáli is imparted in addition to English. Of the three "other schools" for girls returned from Chittagong, one is the Burmese girls' school at Cox's Bazar, wrongly returned as a private institution, and the other two should have been classed as elementary private schools for girls.

248. *Kyoungs.*—These Buddhist monastic schools have declined from 23 to 16 in Chittagong, and from 4 to 1 in the Hill Tracts. The Chittagong District Board have abolished the post of Kyoung examiner, without making any provision for the inspection and examination of the Kyoungs, but the matter is under the consideration of the Divisional Commissioner. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there was no Sub-Inspector towards the latter part of the year, and only one Kyoung with two pupils was returned.

In the Orissa Division, of the 5 schools classed as "other schools," two are Telugu institutions. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, the "other schools" are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

249. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books in Bengal Proper having for the past four decades been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has since 1875 been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E., as President. It is composed of the best scholars that we can find, and all of them are men of some distinction, no less than 16 of the members (including four European scholars) being also Fellows of the Calcutta University. Their position is such as to make them entirely independent, and there is not the smallest ground for the suspicion that they ever swerve from the path of duty under private influence.

250. As some misconception existed a few months ago as to the constitution of the Committee and the mode in which they discharged their important duties, I deem it due to them to place on record the procedure followed in respect of every book submitted to them for examination. The Committee is for purposes of business divided into six Sub-Committees—namely, a Sub-Committee on English Language and Literature, consisting of 11 members; one on Bengáli Language and Literature with 12 members; a third on Sanskrit Language and Grammar and Bengáli Grammar with 7 members; another on History and Geography with 9; one on Mathematics with 6; and one on Science with 7 members. Publishers and authors of books on any one of the foregoing subjects generally submit to the Committee's office a sufficient number of copies of the work to be examined, for the use of each member of the Sub-Committee concerned. The Secretary or Assistant Secretary then forwards to each member a copy of the book, with a covering letter, asking him to report on the book, in regard to its matter, manner, style, language, grammar, spelling, religious, political, and moral tendency, paper, printing, and price, and to state whether the book is recommended for school use or for prize or library purposes, and the school classes, if any, for which it is suitable. Each member submits in due course his report, which is tabulated in a book kept for the purpose; and every notice convening a meeting of the General Committee gives the names of the books to be considered at it, so that members may come prepared to support or oppose their introduction. If all the reporting members approve the book, it is as a rule accepted. In cases of doubt or grave differences of opinion, the book is subjected to an examination at the meeting itself in the light of the recorded opinions of members, and is either approved or rejected after a fair discussion as to its merits and defects. A book is sometimes referred back to one or more members for re-examination, on some special point elicited in the course of the discussion. The detailed proceedings are immediately printed and circulated to all the members and the Director for information. The proceedings are confirmed at the next meeting. The Director annually revises the list of text-books in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and managers of schools are restricted to the use of the books named therein.

251. The procedure, as described above, is calculated to ensure for each book a fair consideration, and it leaves no opening for the exercise of undue influence by any of the members in favour of any publication. It may not be out of place to state here that some books of acknowledged merit have been rejected because they were too high for middle schools, though quite suitable for high schools or colleges and training schools. Such a result must have occasionally furnished outside critics with an opportunity for calling in question the decisions of the Committee. Again, the authorised list, which has been in course of formation for about 20 years, necessarily contains books which have now ceased to embody the latest researches or advances in modern science. This difficulty has of late years been fully recognised by the Committee. The general report for 1888-89, after noticing with cordial approval the labours of the Committee in issuing the first complete list of text-books for middle schools, expressed the hope that as time went on the Committee would consider whether several of the books then approved would not subsequently become antiquated or

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

otherwise unsuitable. In the report for 1889-90 it was distinctly stated that the Committee had been requested "to re-examine, from time to time, books already authorised, in order to ascertain whether they continued to be suitable text-books after the appearance of other books on the same subjects." The report for 1890-91, referring to the same subject, said that the authorised list of text-books "will be subject to periodical revision, not only with a view to the inclusion of new books in it, but for the purpose of eliminating books which, from time to time, become antiquated or otherwise unsuitable for schools." The question was formally laid before the Committee for consideration by Sir Alfred Croft early in June 1891, with the result that a Sub-Committee, consisting of four well-known scholars, was appointed to overhaul the authorised list of 690 books. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has, since the close of the year, placed at the disposal of this Sub-Committee a sum of Rs. 600 for the appointment of paid readers, whose sole duty it is to note objectionable passages for the consideration of the members. The work of this Sub-Committee will not be over for some time, and will be subject to revision by the General Committee.

252. The Committee undertook, at the request of Sir Alfred Croft, to prepare for high and primary schools authorised lists of text-books similar to those for middle schools. The consequence has been a rush of books on various subjects unprecedented in the history of the Committee, no less than 438 books having been received for examination during the year under report. Adding to this number the 38 books undisposed of at the end of the preceding year, the total number was 476. Of these, 152 were approved for school use, 82 for prizes and for inclusion in school libraries, and 233 were declared unsuitable for schools. The number of books pending at the end of the year was only 9, but a large number of new books have since been received in the Committee's office and sent out to the several members of Sub-Committees for examination. The session of the Committee began on 12th November 1891 and ended on the 18th June 1892; the number of meetings held was 12, each meeting lasting three hours on an average. Besides the approval and rejection of books reported upon by members, the Committee had many miscellaneous references and complaints to dispose of, involving questions of plagiarism and copyright. Three Special Sub-Committees met several times during the year, but their proceedings are not recorded. On the motion of the President, the Committee adopted, with the sanction of the Director, the plan of marking certain books as suitable for prizes and for school libraries which were not quite fit for class use. This limited approval will bring to notice many publications of some merit.

253. The process of revision of the authorised list, as described above, will not be over for some months. The Committee have therefore deemed it expedient to defer the republication of the full list until the labours of the Revision Sub-Committee are completed and accepted by the General Committee. There is no practical objection to this course, though it will probably be useful to issue a supplementary list of approved books for middle schools, based on the Committee's proceedings during the year under report. The Director will, for the present, continue to issue the middle scholarship course two years in advance of the date of the examination, in accordance with the Resolution of Government, dated 7th January 1882. It may be useful to remember that when separate scholarship courses were issued by each of the five Circle Inspectors, different authors of merit had a chance of seeing their works patronised by one or other of the Inspectors; while under the new system one course has to be prescribed by the Director for all the Bengáli-speaking districts of the Lower Provinces, with the result that the number of disappointed authors is necessarily more numerous.

254. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihár and Orissa. The Bihár Committee is reported to have examined many books during the year under report, and the Inspector hopes that in a month or two a list may be submitted to the Director for approval.

255. The Inspector, Dr. Martin, adds a suggestive note on the use of Hindi and Urdu in the schools of Bihár. He says:—

"For lower primary schools I think it might be possible to write small text-books in the *lingua franca* of the country which, if printed in both Urdu and Kaithi, would be indifferently

called Urdu or Hindi, according as they were read by Muhammadans or Hindus. But as more difficult books are prepared, divergence arises by the introduction of foreign words, on the one hand from Sanskrit and on the other from Persian and Arabic, and the more classical the books are made, so much the greater is the difference observable between Hindi and Urdu, until at last their common origin is with difficulty recognized.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

"The question then arises, whether it is not incumbent upon us to have the books for lower primary schools printed in both the Urdu and Kaithi characters. I answer no—*first*, because it does not seem to be any very great hardship to call upon the Muhammadans of the population to learn the Kaithi character, which is all that is needed to enable them to keep pace with their Hindu brethren; and *secondly*, because in the districts of Bihár Proper the Muhammadan element represents only a small proportion of the entire population, so that in an ordinary lower primary school there will be found on an average four or five Muhammadan pupils only.

"When we come to schools of a more advanced kind, then there is no doubt a marked difference between the two languages, particularly for the middle examinations; but I think the needs of the Muhammadans are met by the system at present in force, which enables them to substitute in the place of the Hindi text-books in literature and grammar, books in Urdu by their own co-religionists. For such subjects as mathematics and geography and science, I can see no special hardship—all other circumstances taken into consideration—in calling upon them to get up these studies through the medium of Hindi text-books. Technicalities will arise in either case; and though the Musalman would like to see these clothed in a Persian or Arabic garb, still it is not more difficult for him to understand them when presented to him in another form. History, perhaps, may be different, and I would gladly prescribe as a text-book that history which is translated into both languages. Such a history is, I understand, to be found in Hunter's History of the Indian People, but an objection is raised to it on the ground that some portions of it wound the susceptibilities of the Hindus. This argument I can hardly admit as a sound one, since the book has for many years been used as a text-book by the University, and no objection has been raised to it. In sanitary science there is the book "Way to Health" written in both Hindi and Urdu. If the Urdu version is a *translation* of the original Bengáli production, then Muhammadan candidates in schools with Urdu teachers might be allowed to read the Urdu version.

"That the present system of having all subjects, except literature and grammar, treated alike for Muhammadans and Hindus in Hindi text-books is not very repulsive to the former will appear from the fact, that in the Patna Division with a Muhammadan population representing 11·5 per cent. of the total population, we find in the middle class schools 14 per cent. of the school population to be Musalman. In the upper primary schools the percentage falls to 8 per cent., but when we take all the middle and upper primary schools together, we find the percentage to be 10·4, which is not much under the proper proportion. In the Bhágalpur Division the proportions are given more symmetrically; thus the Muhammadan population is 19·6 per cent. of the total population; it is 19·9 per cent. of the middle English school population; it is 18·5 per cent. of the middle vernacular school population, and it is 18·7 per cent. of the upper primary school population.

"On the whole, therefore, it appears to me to be quite unnecessary to do much more than is at present being done, to introduce the Urdu language into middle and upper primary schools. The only change that I think might be made with a view to falling in with the wishes of the educated and influential members of the Muhammadan community would be to prescribe text-books in history and sanitary science in Urdu, as well as in Hindi, if books on these subjects are procurable, which are alike, except for the language in which they are expressed."

Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, writes as follows in reference to the foregoing extract:—

"As regards the character in which the text-books are printed for the lower primary schools, I should prefer to see greater freedom of choice allowed to the pupils than is advocated by the Inspector. It may, I think, be left to the boys and their parents to decide whether they learn the Urdu or the Kaithi character or both, and I see no reason why we should forcibly interfere. It is admitted that acquaintance with the Urdu character is required for the study by Muhammadans of more advanced subjects, and it therefore seems desirable that they should be given proper opportunity of acquiring this from their early youth.

"In conclusion, I would strongly advocate the teaching of the Roman character (on the Hunterian system) to those who wish to learn it in our vernacular schools. The use of this character in place of Nagri (or Kaithi) is now being widely adopted in Government offices, and it is tolerably certain that it will soon be made incumbent on all Government employés, however low their grade, to read and write it with facility."

The questions raised by the Inspector and the Commissioner will require careful consideration.

256. The Orissa Committee at present consists of 16 members, of whom only 4 belong to the Education Department. Many books were examined by them, and only two of them were approved. The Committee met in March last for the purpose of revising the provisional list of text-books then in force.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

The revised list has since been submitted to the Director for approval. The Joint-Inspector reports favourably on a series of good Uriya wall-maps brought out by Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterjee of Calcutta, and considers that the undertaking is well worthy of the patronage of the Department. Some sets of these maps have since been purchased for distribution among the middle and upper primary schools of Orissa.

257. The Calcutta School-Book Society still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society exercises a healthy regulating influence over the prices of school-books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency rapidly to advance when the supply falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mufassal 217,913 books valued at Rs. 83,755.

258. In March 1891 the School-Book Society was amalgamated with the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as its first President. The amalgamated Society receives a grant of Rs. 2,400 a year from the Government of India and Rs. 400 a month from the Government of Bengal. In the Useful Literature Branch, supplies of cheap and healthy books continue to be obtained from England, and disposed of to the public at the Calcutta depository and the mufassal agencies.

DARJEELING,
The 24th September 1892.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				GRAND TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE OF—	REMARKS.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		TOTAL OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,775	Towns ... 232 Villages ... 259,686 Total ... 259,918	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions — For males ...	32	14	2,308	48,587	21	239	51,201	2,988	4,543	5,969	208	64,909	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 24·97	
			Institutions — For females...	2	...	61	2,682	10	...	2,755	...	84	...	76	2,915	1·12	
			Institutions — Total ...	34	14	2,369	51,269	31	239	53,956	2,988	4,627	5,969	284	67,824	26·09	
			Scholars ... Males ...	5,201	1,062	197,161	1,093,173	862	6,225	1,303,684	34,612	30,490	63,774	2,207	1,434,767	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·26	
			Scholars ... Females ...	24	...	5,523	82,789	326	26	88,687	250	981	6,586	594	97,098	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·76	
			Scholars ... Total ...	5,225	1,062	202,684	1,175,962	1,187	6,251	1,392,371	34,862	31,471	70,360	2,801	1,531,865	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 13·98	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

(For details, *see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	Rs. 7,00,667	Rs. 3,24,849	Rs. 30,55,313	Rs. 25,72,095	Rs. 83,997	Rs. 2,65,783	Rs. 70,02,704	Rs. 4,17,963	Rs. 10,363	Rs. 4,28,326	Rs. 93,744	Rs. 63,641	Rs. 5,88,638	Rs. 2,14,480	Rs. 1,56,539	Rs. 11,17,042	Rs. 85,48,072	
„ females ...	6,438	...	4,96,368	2,76,660	25,152	...	8,04,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,04,618	
Total ...	7,07,105	3,24,849	35,51,681	28,48,755	1,09,149	2,65,783	78,07,322	4,17,963	10,363	4,28,326	93,744	63,641	5,88,638	2,14,480	1,56,539	11,17,042	93,52,690	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·73	10·96	19·	8·40	3·07	6·36	59·52	14·89	·26	15·15	...	2·55	14·01	6·84	1·93	25·33	100·	
(*b*) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district funds expenditure on public instruction	...	...	21·87	45·09	·09	·52	66·57	·28	·21	·49	...	...	22·33	1·92	7·69	31·94	100·	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·09	...	57·02	30·32	...	1·56	88·99	6·64	·18	6·82	...	...	·49	·01	3.69	4·19	100·	

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Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,622	1,812	1,468	1	46	57	53	7	1,097	1,145	924
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	91	92	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	255	278	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	244	229	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	19	2,212	2,411	2,009	1	46	57	53	7	1,097	1,145	924
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS												
High and Middle Schools.												
For Boys—												
High schools ... English	49	13,991	13,464	10,628	8	2,023	1,935	1,445	178	27,891	27,411	20,805
Middle ,, ... English	6	833	800	655	20	1,650	1,600	1,209	592	41,599	40,055	30,360
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	33	2,533	2,406	1,790	152	8,626	8,037	6,415	811	43,482	41,472	31,634
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	241	207	161	...	...	...	...	11	1,075	1,013	835
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,214	2,048	1,710
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	52	47	26	21	1,386	1,281	1,014
Total Secondary Schools ...	90	17,598	16,877	13,234	181	12,351	11,619	9,095	1,633	117,647	113,280	86,358
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	5	118	112	60	10	278	257	176	3,450	128,129	118,862	93,044
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	3	125	112	72	35,986	835,580	751,008	599,099
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	4	186	181	116	262	9,359	8,458	6,481
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,087	37,427	34,169	25,988
Total Primary Schools ...	5	118	112	60	17	589	550	364	41,785	1,010,495	912,497	724,612
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.												
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
School of Art	1	181	167	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	658	658	545	...	...	...	...	6	229	216	171
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	167	712	667	477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	192	198	184
Medical schools	4	597	648	582	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	417	445	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	34	35	32	3	103	114	75	6	316	296	204
Madrassas	7	1,628	1,609	1,233	...	...	...	...	5	359	368	301
Other schools	1	40	42	35	...	...	...	...	8	279	264	188
Total Special Schools ...	201	4,267	4,271	3,423	3	103	114	75	30	1,375	1,342	1,048
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	315	24,195	23,671	18,726	202	13,089	12,340	9,587	43,455	1,130,614	1,028,264	812,942

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Exclusive of the average daily attendance

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92:

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										
Unaided.														Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of Public Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aborig-inal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
15	2,460	2,569	1,506*	34	5,225	5,173	4,526	...	54	46	4,741	75	299	5	...	5	24	...	
6	472	516	321*	12	563	563	...	...	...	6	519	3	34	...	...	1	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	255	255	...	...	109	...	139	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	244	244	...	...	26	...	216	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	
21	2,932	3,085	1,827	48	6,287	6,235	4,526	...	189	52	5,615	79	336	6	...	10	24	...	
133	33,528	32,747	25,105	308	77,433	75,402	39,488	41,932	1,953	634	65,896	218	8,408	70	153	101	17	...	
209	14,419	13,370	10,275	827	58,501	39,394	1,129	57,322	945	387	47,297	37	9,085	500	125	125	280	...	
117	6,710	6,219	4,852	1,113	61,351	8,497	565	61,330	4	102	50,759	18	9,955	39	247	227	479	...	
3	260	180	229	16	1,576	1,473	171	595	982	269	156	149	...	...	...	20	...	134	
3	171	178	119	23	2,385	2,353	254	124	2,203	116	45	12	...	...	...	9	...	463	
...	...	...	...	22	1,438	278	20	1,438	1	285	1,097	37	13	5	...	...	...	55	
465	55,088	52,694	40,580	2,369	202,684	127,397	41,627	162,741	6,088	1,793	165,250	471	27,461	614	525	482	776	652	
202	7,087	6,429	4,998	3,667	135,612	1,076	535	135,240	232	279	104,082	43	28,398	326	1,693	559	3,307	...	
8,931	152,243	135,943	112,003	44,920	987,948	491	61,652	980,739	68	2,324	671,616	99	288,394	2,030	22,314	1,103	28,880	...	
35	568	488	400	301	10,113	679	...	9,752	325	510	8,437	56	152	604	26	3	...	419	
294	4,862	4,265	3,306	2,381	42,289	46	1,898	42,179	...	1,575	32,614	36	7,228	239	554	43	...	1,381	
9,462	164,760	147,125	120,707	51,269	1,175,962	2,292	64,085	1,167,910	625	4,688	816,749	234	324,172	3,199	24,587	1,708	32,187	1,800	
...	...	...	...	1	181	...	...	...	5	1	168	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	21	887	49	530	882	...	70	625	1	42	73	76	...	33	...	
7	44	39	28	174	756	...	...	756	...	1	579	1	152	15	8	...	1	...	
5	108	108	50	10	300	52	...	271		216	77	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	
5	438	474	324	9	1,035	118	...	917	10	6	870	13	122	...	...	14	5	...	
...	...	...	...	3	417	95	...	322	...	...	342	...	73	...	...	2	...	...	
6	219	199	166	18	672	51	...	460	3	111	356	...	152	45	5	...	...	...	
9	644	603	504	21	2,631	775	2,397	688	...	...	34	...	2,597	...	...	...	20	...	
4	240	230	178	13	559	72	261	352	...	2	426	...	93	...	...	38	...	...	
36	1,693	1,653	1,250	270	7,438	1,212	3,188	4,648	19	407	3,477	15	3,238	139	89	54	59	8	
9,984	224,473	204,557	164,364	53,956	1,392,371	137,136	113,426	1,335,299	6,921	6,940	991,091	799	355,207	3,958	25,201	2,254	33,046	2,460	
...	...	...	...	1,294	16,745	30	16,220	740	...	1	2,883	...	13,861	...	...	...	249	...	
...	...	...	...	1,694	18,117	...	18,099	63	...	...	18,113	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	For boys	...	549	8,295	...	767	7,906	...	...	4,829	...	3,422	...	44	...	150	...	
		,, girls	...	19	213	...	87	213	...	...	78	...	135	...	...	...	...	4	
...	...	For boys	...	3,994	22,708	2	1,490	21,661	...	6	17,619	...	4,675	12	393	3	271	...	
		,, girls	...	65	355	...	35	355	...	...	251	...	99	...	5	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	5,969	70,360	...	69,977	834	...	...	14	...	70,346	...	...	...	6,599	13	
...	...	For boys	...	208	2,265	386	859	1,592	...	2	881	...	1,068	35	15	264	58	...	
		,, girls	...	76	536	4	51	485	...	14	441	...	30	...	...	51	...	...	
		Total	...	13,868	139,594	422	107,585	33,849	...	23	45,109	...	93,640	47	457	318	7,328	21	
GRAND TOTAL			...	67,824	1,531,965	137,553	221,011	1,369,148	6,921	6,963	1,036,200	799	448,847	4,005	25,658	2,572	40,374	2,481	

of the Metropolitan Institution.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lowe

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.
	Managed by Government.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
	Managed by District or Municipal Boards.
	Provincial revenues.
	District funds.
	Municipal funds.
	Fees.
	Subscriptions.
	Endowments and other sources.
	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,67,845	...	...	1,51,177	...	13,714	4,32,736	...	...	78	2,747	...	3,993	6,818
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional Training.														
Law	—2,537	...	...	9,667	...	665	7,795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	...	2,05,206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	83,042	...	...	9,759	...	...	92,801	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Total ...	5,41,416	...	...	1,82,743	...	14,379	7,38,688	...	...	78	2,747	...	3,993	6,818
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary School.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,37,715	...	2,200	3,00,031	4,823	9,486	4,54,255	4,043	...	4,434	34,857	511	6,595	50,440
Middle ,, ... { English	21,620	...	340	19,495	...	...	41,455	18	6,035	1,487	7,131	2,011	...	16,682
{ Vernacular...	8,967	...	3,160	8,938	777	628	22,470	274	37,617	1,975	23,450	4,673	35	68,024
For Girls—														
High schools... English	18,686	...	120	5,343	378	...	24,527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	...	252
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,86,988	...	5,820	3,33,807	5,978	10,114	5,42,707	4,335	43,652	8,148	65,438	7,195	6,630	1,35,398
Primary School.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	685	112	216	24	7	1,044
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	53	81	...	...	4
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,168	...	45	...	1,213
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	954	1,333	297	69	7	2,660
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	27,352	...	...	4,155	...	...	31,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	67,485	873	...	1,176	...	231	69,765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	6,556	995	...	...	3	...	7,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	76,402	...	...	15,638	...	1,315	93,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	10,214	...	...	5,649	...	1	15,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,765	...	...	...	...	2,193	3,958	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225
Madrassas	27,457	...	60	20,354	...	14,517	62,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	4,445	...	...	...	...	...	4,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,21,676	1,868	60	46,972	3	18,257	2,88,836	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225
Buildings	3,48,131	...	...	...	19,137	3,360	3,70,628	...	1,915	4,423	...	754	166	7,258
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	528	...	...	...	...	...	528	...	797	...	...	105	...	902
Total ...	3,48,659	...	...	...	19,137	3,360	3,71,156	...	2,712	4,423	...	859	166	8,160
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ,, ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	13,99,789	1,868	5,880	5,63,522	25,118	46,110	19,42,287	6,311	50,861	13,982	69,288	9,023	10,796	1,60,261

* Includes Rs. 450
† Excludes Rs 450
‡ Includes Rs. 9
§ Excludes Rs. 9

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

INSTITUTIONS.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24,391	...	...	54,945	24,607	48,296	1,52,239	66,636	...	*48,676	1,15,312	2,92,686	...	78	2,75,505	†1,38,836	7,07,105	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,252	...	795	19,047	—2,537	...	...	27,919	1,460	26,842	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,066	...	...	12,140	...	2,05,206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,042	...	...	9,759	...	92,801	
24,391	...	...	54,945	24,607	48,296	1,52,239	84,888	...	*49,471	1,34,359	5,66,257	...	78	3,25,323	†1,40,296	10,31,954	
18,318	1,869	15,697	4,23,288	91,574	37,208	6,87,954	5,04,208	71,897	1,24,297	7,00,402	2,60,076	1,869	22,331	12,62,384	3,45,391	18,93,051	
44,911	1,17,683	8,895	1,82,728	1,71,127	14,324	5,39,668	42,520	50,361	‡2,731	1,05,612	66,549	1,23,718	10,731	2,51,874	§2,50,545	7,03,417	
46,395	66,737	7,218	1,29,449	78,442	5,448	3,33,689	14,701	12,511	7,450	34,662	55,636	1,04,354	12,353	1,76,538	1,09,964	4,58,845	
25,339	...	...	1,36,868	6,451	32,062	2,00,720	44,433	512	24,254	69,204	44,025	...	120	1,86,649	63,657	2,94,451	
9,002	...	345	68,029	29,902	23,229	1,61,507	4,188	4,143	...	8,331	40,002	...	345	72,217	57,274	1,69,838	
7,970	...	859	3,490	11,918	7,590	31,827	...	...	...	...	7,970	...	1,111	3,490	19,508	32,079	
52,935	1,86,289	33,014	9,43,852	3,89,414	1,19,861	19,55,365	6,10,055	1,39,424	1,68,732	9,18,211	4,74,258	2,29,941	46,991	19,53,152	8,47,339	35,51,681	
98,546	1,33,813	4,706	1,82,018	51,842	12,467	4,33,397	8,368	4,204	4,251	16,823	49,596	1,34,503	4,818	1,90,602	72,795	4,52,314	
44,026	3,12,602	11,618	11,57,669	1,28,202	1,37,014	18,41,131	2,28,323	28,763	21,161	2,78,247	94,026	3,12,871	11,671	13,86,073	3,15,140	21,19,781	
15,053	2,240	3,375	11,003	72,036	28,603	1,62,310	1,358	4,772	1,472	7,602	45,053	2,240	4,543	12,361	1,06,928	1,71,125	
21,094	24,688	3,952	5,228	34,921	8,409	98,292	472	3,630	3,141	7,243	21,094	24,688	3,952	5,700	50,101	1,05,535	
88,719	4,73,348	23,651	13,55,918	2,87,001	1,86,493	25,35,130	2,38,521	41,369	30,025	3,09,915	2,09,769	4,74,302	24,984	15,94,736	5,44,964	28,48,755	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,352	...	...	4,155	...	31,507	
5,717	...	...	188	9,327	...	14,232	...	...	...	...	72,202	873	...	1,364	9,558	83,997	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,556	995	...	...	3	7,554	
2,440	...	...	2,077	11,427	2,099	20,043	180	4,350	579	5,109	4,440	...	...	2,257	18,455	25,152	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,228	395	719	6,342	76,402	...	...	20,866	2,429	99,697	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,214	...	...	5,649	1	15,864	
1,685	200	360	500	1,224	2,067	6,036	10	358	260	628	5,426	3,743	360	1,316	7,002	17,847	
90	695	330	528	1,803	740	4,191	2,200	2,900	10,569	15,669	27,547	695	330	25,082	30,534	82,248	
656	93	531	385	2,826	175	4,666	1,309	151	495	1,955	5,101	93	531	1,094	3,647	11,066	
2,588	988	1,221	3,678	26,612	5,081	49,168	8,927	8,154	12,622	29,703	2,35,240	6,399	1,281	60,383	71,629	3,74,932	
7,642	1,027	1,053	214	6,700	2,257	34,893	...	5,060	124	5,184	3,71,773	2,942	5,476	214	37,558	4,17,963	
1,615	1,465	145	...	121	830	8,176	...	153	604	757	6,143	2,262	145	...	1,813	10,363	
9,257	2,492	1,198	214	6,821	3,087	43,069	...	5,213	728	5,941	3,77,916	5,204	5,621	214	39,371	4,28,326	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,744	...	93,744	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,641	...	...	...	...	63,641	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,49,779	2,34,863	406	...	3,590	5,88,638	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,507	...	...	...	15,095	86,602	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,470	...	...	...	3,500	28,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,429	9,119	11	...	2,394	80,953	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	10,346	...	...	910	14,549	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,194	752	...	...	1,460	3,406	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	...	...	878	2,188	5,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,355	9,880	207	...	129	16,571	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,521	12,203	104	7,508	4,394	26,730	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,209	18,463	287	...	1,080	26,039	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,473	2,681	1,874	2,181	5,101	15,310	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,661	37,596	569	...	1,013	66,839	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,32,521	3,35,903	3,458	1,04,311	40,819	11,17,042	
8,80	6,63,117	59,084	23,58,607	7,34,455	3,62,818	47,34,971	9,42,391	1,94,160	2,61,578	13,98,129	24,95,961	10,51,740	82,413	40,38,119	16,84,448	93,52,680	

provincial revenues.
ferred to column 27.
municipal fund.
ferred to column 29.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						TOTAL.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	50	14,309	6,090	...	6,090	3,923	...	3,923	2,636	...	2,636	1,617	...	1,617	43	...	43	14,309	...	14,309
High English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	7	1,705	672	...	672	516	...	516	385	...	385	132	...	132	...	...	...	1,705	...	1,705
High English — Aided	178	27,891	7,830	...	7,830	8,743	...	8,743	6,557	1	6,558	4,463	8	4,471	281	8	289	27,874	17	27,891
High English — Unaided	133	33,528	11,983	...	11,983	9,929	...	9,929	6,956	...	6,956	4,477	...	4,477	183	...	183	33,528	...	33,528
Middle English — Government	6	833	6	...	6	203	...	203	288	...	288	311	...	311	25	...	25	833	...	833
Middle English — District Fund	15	991	...	...	...	223	1	224	231	...	231	367	1	368	163	5	168	984	7	991
Middle English — Municipal	5	659	...	...	...	145	...	145	193	...	193	305	...	305	16	...	16	659	...	659
Middle English — Aided	592	41,599	...	...	...	8,382	29	8,411	12,011	27	12,038	18,778	113	18,891	2,222	37	2,259	41,393	206	41,599
Middle English — Unaided	209	14,419	9	...	9	2,308	1	2,309	3,974	...	3,974	7,024	50	7,074	1,037	16	1,053	14,352	67	14,419
Middle Vernacular — Government	33	2,533	...	...	...	507	1	508	619	...	619	1,106	...	1,106	300	...	300	2,532	1	2,533
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	146	7,965	...	...	...	1,374	3	1,377	2,026	1	2,027	3,461	24	3,485	1,055	21	1,076	7,916	49	7,965
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	6	661	...	...	...	115	...	115	179	...	179	333	...	333	34	...	34	661	...	661
Middle Vernacular — Aided	811	43,482	10	...	10	7,275	4	7,279	11,074	22	11,096	20,637	255	20,892	4,116	89	3,205	43,112	370	43,482
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	117	6,710	...	...	...	1,079	...	1,079	1,559	1	1,560	3,144	35	3,179	869	23	892	6,651	59	6,710
Total	2,308	197,285	26,600	...	26,600	44,722	39	44,761	48,688	52	48,740	66,155	486	66,641	10,344	199	10,543	196,509	776	197,285
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	241	...	45	45	...	21	21	...	44	44	...	111	111	...	20	20	...	241	241
High English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	11	1,075	...	92	92	3	312	315	7	252	259	37	205	242	46	121	167	93	982	1,075
High English — Unaided	3	260	...	22	22	1	59	60	15	76	91	12	50	62	13	12	25	41	219	260
Middle English — Government	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	20	2,214	...	...	...	26	374	400	40	445	485	110	493	603	235	491	726	411	1,803	2,214
Middle English — Unaided	3	171	...	...	...	1	12	13	7	20	27	15	30	45	29	57	86	52	119	171
Middle Vernacular — Government	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	52	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	21	21	...	25	25	...	52	52
Middle Vernacular — Aided	21	1,386	...	...	...	...	38	38	5	149	154	27	949	976	23	195	218	55	1,331	1,386
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61	5,399	...	159	159	31	819	850	74	989	1,063	201	1,859	2,060	346	921	1,267	652	4,747	5,399
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,369	202,684	26,600	159	26,759	44,753	858	45,611	48,762	1,041	49,803	66,356	2,345	68,701	10,690	1,120	11,810	197,161	5,523	202,684

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	5	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	54	1	55	41	1	42	116	2	118
	District Fund ...	8	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	62	118	7	125	37	3	40	217	10	227
	Municipal ...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	35	...	35	8	...	8	51	...	51
	Aided	3,450	128,129	...	...	...	494	2	496	20,849	109	20,958	79,047	1,751	80,798	24,588	1,289	25,877	124,978	3,151	128,129
	Unaided	202	7,087	...	...	...	15	...	15	1,075	1	1,076	4,289	58	4,347	1,564	85	1,649	6,943	144	7,087
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	2	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39	26	...	26	65	...	65
	Municipal ...	1	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	10	...	10	60	...	60
	Aided	35,986	835,580	...	...	...	2	...	2	3,047	69	3,116	542,100	12,626	554,726	265,283	12,453	277,736	810,432	25,148	835,580
	Unaided	8,931	152,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143	82,613	1,401	84,014	65,755	2,331	68,086	148,511	3,732	152,243
	Total ...	48,687	1,123,560	...	...	...	511	2	513	25,205	179	25,384	768,845	15,844	724,189	367,312	16,162	373,474	1,091,378	32,187	1,123,560
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	4	186	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	16	16	...	106	106	...	62	62	...	186	186
	Aided	262	9,359	...	3	3	...	65	65	84	980	1,014	242	5,029	5,271	130	2,876	3,006	406	8,953	9,359
	Unaided	35	568	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	10	417	427	3	91	94	13	555	568
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,087	37,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	87	93	768	21,477	22,245	437	14,652	15,089	1,211	36,216	37,427
	Unaided	294	4,862	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	67	2,406	2,473	103	2,277	2,380	170	4,692	4,862
	Total ...	2,682	52,402	...	3	3	...	67	67	40	1,139	1,179	1,087	29,435	30,522	673	19,958	20,631	1,800	50,603	52,402
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		51,269	1,175,962	...	3	3	511	69	580	25,245	1,318	26,563	769,932	45,279	754,711	367,985	36,120	394,105	1,093,178	82,789	1,175,962
GRAND TOTAL (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) ...		53,638	1,378,646	26,600	162	26,762	45,264	927	46,191	74,007	2,359	76,366	775,788	47,624	823,412	368,675	37,240	405,915	1,290,334	88,312	1,378,646

EDUCATION—GENERAL. TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES—																						
1. Master of Arts	5	2	4	11	51 (a)	16	14	47 (b)	128	24 (c)	3	4	15 (d)	46								
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	6	20	396 (e)	322 (f)	359 (g)	72	1,149	130 (h)	67 (i)	73	10	280								
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12*	8	15	35	662	360	1,224	64	2,310	359	141	499	12	1,011								
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...								
2. Bachelor of Law	5	...	7	12	27	...	149	...	176	7	...	41	...	48								
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	(j) 44	...	...	...	44	(k) 17	...	...	...	17								
2. Ditto ditto L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(j) 44	...	...	...	44	(k) 57	...	...	...	57								
3. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	(k) 11	...	...	...	11	(k) 11	...	...	...	11								
4. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(j) 35	...	...	...	35	(k) 24	...	...	...	24								
5. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	4								
6. Do. L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	33	20	...	...	...	20								
7. Honours in Medicine	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2								
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	2								
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	4								
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3								
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For Boys	57	172	116	345	1,069	1,095	1,967	64	4,195	557	422	688	17	1,684								
{ „ Girls	2	4	2	8	9	8	8	...	25	3	2	6	...	11								
2. Middle English examination. { „ Boys	22	508	110	640	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	76	1,158	222	42	1,498	...	4	1,343	1	126	21	2	1
{ „ Girls	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular examination. { „ Boys	155	703	97	955	598	2,316	337	533	3,784	350	1,146	146	140	1,782	...	4	1,607	...	161	4	6	...
{ „ Girls	...	12	...	12	...	19	...	1	20	...	6	...	...	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination. { „ Boys	9	2,288	84	2,381	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,348	87	40	2,491	...	1	2,025	...	407	8	43	7
{ „ Girls	2	29	3	34	4	60	9	...	73	2	33	7	...	42	...	8	28	...	...	6	...	...
5. Lower primary examination. { „ Boys	2	9,900	99	10,001	3	32,278	217	266	32,764	1	18,329	136	164	18,630	...	13	15,603	...	2,678	14	299	23
{ „ Girls	...	220	2	222	...	499	6	...	505	...	365	5	...	370	...	8	325	2	33	1	...	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																						
1. Training school examination for Masters	9	1	...	10	635	15	...	...	650	437	10	...	...	447								
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	154	...	...	...	154	111	...	...	...	111								
3. Vernacular medical examination ...	4	...	...	4	135	...	...	...	135	114	...	...	...	114								

* Including one Municipal College.
(a) Including three females.
(b) Ditto one female.
(c) Ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto ditto.
(e) Ditto six females.
(f) Including one female.
(g) Ditto ditto.
(h) Ditto four females.
(i) Ditto one female.
(j) Ditto two females.
(k) Ditto one female.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	1,869
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	15	991	963	713	...	6,035	...	3,871	2,011	...	11,417	...	...	1,17,683	1,23,718
Middle „ ... ... { Vernacular...	146	7,965	7,390	5,906	...	37,617	...	20,532	4,673	35	62,857	...	...	66,737	1,04,354
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... { Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	161	8,956	8,353	6,619	...	43,652	...	23,903	6,684	35	74,274	...	...	1,86,289	2,29,941
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	8	227	212	140	...	685	...	161	...	7	853	...	...	1,33,818	1,34,503
Lower „	2	65	55	36	...	269	...	2	...	...	271	...	...	3,12,602	3,12,871
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,240	2,240
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,688	24,688
Total ...	10	292	267	176	...	954	...	163	...	7	1,124	...	...	4,73,348	4,74,302
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	...	...	873
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	...	...	995
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	103	114	75	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225	...	...	200	3,743
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	695
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	93
Total ...	3	103	114	75	1,976	3,543	...	806	900	...	7,225	1,868	...	988	6,399
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,915	...	...	754	...	2,669	...	...	1,027	2,942
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	797	...	...	105	...	902	...	...	1,465	2,262
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	859	...	3,571	...	...	2,492	5,204
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,863
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,119
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,823
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,903
GRAND TOTAL ...	174	9,351	8,734	6,870	1,976	50,861	...	24,872	8,443	42	86,194	1,868	...	6,63,117	10,51,749

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTION MANAGED BY			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	46	57	53	...	78	...	2,747	...	3,993	6,818	...	...	...	78	78	
7	1,705	1,607	1,189	1,248	4,434	...	27,507	511	5,514	39,214	2,200	...	15,697	22,331	24,200	
5	659	637	496	18	1,487	...	3,760	...	...	5,265	340	...	8,904	10,731	1,34,449	
6	661	647	509	274	1,975	...	2,918	...	...	5,167	2,827	...	7,551	12,353	1,16,707	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345	345	345	
1	52	47	26	...	252	...	...	...	...	252	...	...	859	1,111	1,111	
19	3,077	2,938	2,220	1,540	8,148	...	34,185	511	5,514	49,898	5,487	...	33,356	46,991	2,76,932	
2	51	45	36	...	112	...	55	24	...	191	...	...	4,706	4,818	1,39,321	
1	60	57	36	...	53	...	79	...	...	132	...	...	11,618	11,671	3,24,542	
4	186	181	116	...	1,168	...	...	45	...	1,213	...	...	3,375	4,543	6,783	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,952	3,952	28,640	
7	297	283	188	...	1,333	...	134	69	...	1,536	...	...	23,651	24,984	4,99,286	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	873	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	995	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	360	4,103	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	330	390	1,085	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	531	624	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	1,221	1,281	7,680	
...	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	1,053	5,476	8,418	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	145	2,407	
...	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	...	...	4,423	...	...	1,198	5,621	10,825	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	2,35,269	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9,130	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	83,864	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,458	3,39,361	
27	3,420	3,278	2,461	1,540	13,982	...	37,066	580	9,507	62,675	5,547	...	59,426	82,413	11,34,162	

Education—Subsidiary Table I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Khas Mahál Grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1891-92.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from — Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid Schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training Schools. For Masters	5	219	4,687	...	...	188	9,327	...	14,202	
Training Schools. „ Mistresses	4	161	2,520	...	...	736	6,677	2,099	12,032	
For Boys ... High English	169	26,433	1,19,566	1,201	15,587	10,160	89,123	35,355	6,70,992	
For Boys ... Middle „	97	8,416	44,911	...	6,941	42,957	43,030	4,579	1,41,518	
For Boys ... „ Vernacular	92	8,963	19,290	...	5,387	41,876	16,681	1,051	84,285	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	33	1,651	8,941	...	122	3,206	9,699	1,040	23,008	
For Boys ... Lower „	111	3,520	7,034	...	20	2,289	4,287	...	13,630	
For Girls ... High English	11	1,075	25,339	...	...	1,36,868	6,451	32,062	2,00,720	
For Girls ... Middle „	19	2,170	40,602	...	...	67,923	29,812	23,220	1,60,957	
For Girls ... „ Vernacular	20	1,268	7,850	...	859	3,440	11,955	5,914	30,018	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	183	7,374	43,105	...	2,356	10,665	69,535	28,494	1,54,155	
For Girls ... Lower „	117	3,867	10,760	...	1,211	663	22,685	1,475	36,796	
For Girls ... Other special schools	9	442	2,341	200	110	1,024	3,977	2,203	9,855	
Total	870	65,609	3,36,346	1,401	32,593	7,21,097	3,23,239	1,37,492	15,52,168	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	222	8,375	26,372	23	36	17,940	1,411	1,090	46,872	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	106	3,764	9,316	1	...	5,022	479	141	15,559	
For Boys ... Lower „	15(*a*)	377	1,079	...	...	302	60	...	1,531	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls ... Upper Primary	1	27	87	...	...	...	...	...	87	
For Girls ... Lower „	1	25	239	...	...	...	...	...	239	
Total	345	12,568	37,093	24	36	23,954	1,950	1,231	64,288	
*** C.—Government Estates' Schools.**										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	1	48	489	...	...	102	122	...	713	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	196	7,021	10,088	403	...	9,260	1,588	485	21,824	
For Boys ... Lower „	1,593	32,138	14,820	3,783	44	47,421	3,678	2,429	72,175	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls ... Upper Primary	3	48	162	...	...	24	81	...	270	
For Girls ... Lower „	25	430	724	14	...	55	2	...	795	
Total	1,818	39,685	26,283	4,200	44	56,862	5,474	2,914	95,777	
D.—Schools aided by District Boards under the Grant-in-aid Rules.										
For Boys ... High English	3	349	...	668	...	3,157	528	35	4,388	
For Boys ... Middle „	480	31,981	...	1,17,683	...	1,35,953	1,25,682	8,855	3,88,173	
For Boys ... „ Vernacular	477	24,602	25	66,644	...	65,417	60,645	2,873	1,95,604	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	5	175	...	354	...	287	446	...	1,087	
For Boys ... Lower „	Nil									
For Girls ... Middle English	Nil									
For Girls ... „ Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls ... Upper Primary	Nil									
For Girls ... Lower „	Nil									
Total	965	57,107	25	1,85,349	...	2,04,814	1,87,301	11,763	5,89,252	
*** E.—Schools aided by Municipalities.**										
For Boys ... High English	8	1,500	...	...	1,606	15,189	2,434	1,820	21,049	
For Boys ... Middle „	15	1,202	...	...	1,954	4,718	2,491	923	10,086	
For Boys ... „ Vernacular	16	1,485	...	...	2,063	4,165	421	382	7,031	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	44	1,939	80	...	3,118	3,184	640	46	7,068	
For Boys ... Lower „	336	9,730	252	...	6,181	12,879	998	1,687	21,907	
For Girls ... High English	Nil									
For Girls ... Middle „	1	44	...	...	345	108	90	9	550	
For Girls ... „ Vernacular	Nil									
For Girls ... Upper Primary	3	123	...	...	210	72	359	...	671	
For Girls ... Lower „	31	812	24	...	1,556	54	1,530	756	3,920	
Total	454	16,890	356	...	17,063	40,367	8,873	5,623	72,282	

(*a*) Excluding 16 schools with 381 pupils aided from the funds of the Maharaja of Chota Nagpur. The total expenditure was Rs. 682, of which Rs. 147 were paid from fees, and the balance from subscriptions and endowments.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted.

* Only those schools are shown under the headings (C and E) which draw no grant from any other public source. Where the same school receives a grant both from a municipality and from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund it is returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1891-92.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(*a*)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys ... Middle	2	86	549	2	87	138	21	.....	159	708
boys ... Upper primary	1,925	69,512	98,849	729	29,114	43,875	4,205	2,292	50,372	1,49,221
boys ... Lower primary	(*a*)1,754	52,319	56,664	(*b*)1,116	33,172	37,602	5,601	1,237	44,440	1,01,104
girls ... Middle	1	118	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
girls ... Upper primary	64	1,641	3,329	4	77	242	36	.....	278	3,607
girls ... Lower primary	566	11,387	17,006	(*c*)81	1,977	2,951	800	159	3,910	20,916
Total ...	4,312	135,063	1,76,517	1,932	64,427	84,808	10,663	3,688	99,159	2,75,676

(*a*) Exclusive of 13 schools with 325 pupils in the Darjeeling Terai.
(*b*) Do. of 18 do. with 207 ditto ditto.
(*c*) Do. of 2 do. with 21 ditto ditto.

(*b*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys ... Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
boys ... Upper primary	562	20,405	13,407	227	13,634	35	1,124	44	44	13,678
boys ... Lower primary	28,806	669,030	2,85,035	7,644	2,92,679	3,733	66,373	3,201	3,201	2,95,880
girls ... Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
girls ... Upper primary	7	112	150	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
girls ... Lower primary	927	14,572	10,814	1,633	12,447	360	4,710	1,090	1,090	13,537
Total ...	30,362	704,209	3,09,406	9,504	3,18,910	4,128	72,207	4,335	4,335	3,23,245

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.
(3) Advance stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	2,75,676
,, non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	3,23,245
,, schools abolished before the close of the year	11,376
,, chief gurus and inspecting pandits	90,737
,, examination charges	13,239
,, scholarships and prizes to pupils	33,444
,, grants for buildings and furniture	8,017
,, other payments*	31,694
Total payments ...	7,87,428
Total allotment for primary schools ...	8,02,098

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."

	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,333
Contributions to Khas Mehal, Circle and other schools	5,839
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools ...	2,883
Commission for money-orders	6,480
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,109
Total ...	31,694

EDUCATIGN—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by public and private bodies during the official year 1891-92.

	Expenditure from District Funds in schools maintained by the Department.	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	8	868	1,869	1,869
Middle schools ... English ...	...	15	991	6,035	682	32,050	1,17,683	1,23,718
Middle schools ... Vernacular...	...	146	7,965	37,617	478	24,647	66,737	1,04,354
For girls—								
Middle schools ... English ...	Nil							
Middle schools ... Vernacular...	Nil							
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	161	8,956	43,652	1,168	57,565	1,86,289	2,29,941
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For boys—								
Upper primary	...	8	227	685	2,773	1,00,366	1,33,818	1,34,503
Lower do.	...	2	65	269	30,703	6,96,682	3,12,602	3,12,871
For girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	54	1,242	2,240	2,240
Lower do.	...	...	...	...	1,629	25,169	24,688	24,688
Total Primary Schools ...	...	10	292	954	35,159	8,23,459	4,73,348	4,74,302
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	873	...	...	...	...	...	...	873
Guru-training classes	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	995
Industrial schools	...	3	103	3,543	...	...	200	3,743
Other schools	...	...	...	...	4	201	788	788
Total Special Schools ...	1,868	3	103	3,543	4	201	988	6,399
Buildings	...	...	...	1,915	...	...	1,027	2,942
Furniture (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	797	...	...	1,465	2,262
Total ...	...	...	...	2,712	...	...	2,492	5,204
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,863
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,119
Scholarships held in— Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,346
Scholarships held in— Special schools (other than training schools) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,880
Do. for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,203
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,463
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,277
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,903
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	1,868	174	9,351	50,861	36,331	8,81,225	6,63,117	10,51,749

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1890-91 *and* 1891-92.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		OTHER SCHOOLS.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	7	8	1,653	2,023	5,002	4,434	47	46	9,046	8,172	19,097	17,897	24,099	22,331	114	107	27,182	27,329
Middle „ „ ...	6	5	709	659	1,927	1,487	53	54	4,708	5,413	9,842	9,235	11,769	10,731†	56	61	7,001	5,592
„ „ vernacular	4	6	397	661	1,385	1,975	80	78	7,330	7,444	10,898	10,378	12,283	12,353	32	23	2,931	2,203
For Girls—																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	90	114	120	120	120	120	...	...	...	...
Middle „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25	44	195	345	195	345	...	1	...	14
„ „ vernacular	1	1	41	52	252	252	9	9	433	423	859	859	1,111	1,111	4	2	208	167
Total Secondary Schools...	18	20	2,800	3,395	8,566	8,148	191	189	21,632	21,610	41,011	38,834	49,577	46,991	236	193	37,332	35,212
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	2	2	61	51	110	112	60	85	2,816	3,794	3,440	4,706	3,559	4,818	151	95	7,445	4,985
Lower „ „ ...	1	1	67	60	56	53	473	719	16,532	24,747	8,641	11,618	8,697	11,671	1,717	931	49,197	24,696
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools...	4	4	169	186	1,037	1,103	47	43	1,728	1,799	3,538	3,375	4,575	4,543	22	25	1,072	1,180
Lower „ „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	82	2,444	2,492	3,580	3,952	3,580	3,952	157	179	3,748	4,110
Total Primary Schools ...	7	7	297	297	1,203	1,333	657	929	23,520	32,832	19,208	23,651	20,411	24,984	2,047	1,230	61,462	34,971
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	581	485
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	89	...
Guru-training class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	31	32
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	80	53	476	360	476	360	6	6	266	292
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	308	395	821	921	833	921	19	26	2,227	2,766
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	23	388	448	1,297	1,281	1,309	1,281	46	50	3,187	3,525
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	567	4,423	...	...	...	...	409	1,198	976	5,621	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	406	...	...	...	...
Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,863	3,041	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal expenditure					10,336	13,904					61,925	64,964	74,292	82,335				

* Including Government schools, if in receipt of Municipal grants.
† Includes Rs. 9 contributed to an unaided institution.

EDUCATION—SUBS

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholar

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	212	187	146	2	7	7	7
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *For Boys*—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,173	1,051	929	5	960	886	821
Middle „ ... ditto	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	9	820	818	640	1	64	76	60
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	830	776	625	2	191	108	178
Middle „ ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,087	1,949	1,629	2	159	164	109
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	41	4,910	4,594	3,823	10	1,374	1,236	1,168
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	241	224	152	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	68	56	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	335	311	236	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	648	603	444	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	59	5,770	5,364	4,413	12	1,381	1,243	1,175

IARY TABLE V.

the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30	31
4	219	219	219	...	41	6	136	4	28	...	...	3	4	...	
12	2,133	2,133	1,142	276	1,941	24	78	...	52	...	...	38	12	...	
11	974	974	76	104	942	29	2	...	1	...	...	...	103	...	
10	1,021	1,021	123	81	974	22	5	...	...	...	...	20	...	116	
19	2,246	2,246	250	...	2,199	31	7	...	...	...	...	9	...	449	
52	6,374	6,374	1,591	461	6,056	106	92	...	53	...	...	67	115	565	
6	241	241	...	...	232	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	86	...	
2	73	72	...	...	66	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	
8	335	335	...	...	322	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	
16	648	648	...	...	620	21	...	...	...	...	...	7	99	125	
72	7,241	7,241	1,810	461	6,717	133	228	4	82	...	...	77	218	690	

EDUCATION—SUP

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans an

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INS													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings (see note VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	15,304	...	...	13,699	...	...	29,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 450 from
† This includes sale proc

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1891-92.

TUTIONS—																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.*							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6,000	...	...	14,771	...	19,619	40,390	66,636	...	48,676†	1,15,312	6,000	...	...	81,407	68,695	1,55,702	
30,573	...	...	1,23,115	13,868	17,327	1,54,883	85,407	280	23,046	1,08,733	30,573	...	...	2,08,522	54,521	2,93,616	
16,894	...	...	12,913	12,397	2,129	44,333	1,740	3,871	...	5,611	32,198	...	...	28,352	18,397	78,947	
20,219	...	...	1,34,504	1,948	13,243	1,69,914	42,865	...	24,040	66,905	20,219	...	...	1,77,369	39,231	2,36,819	
38,775	...	...	67,702	28,970	23,220	1,58,667	4,160	3,871	...	8,031	38,775	...	...	71,862	56,061	1,66,698	
1,06,461	...	...	3,38,234	57,183	55,919	5,57,797	1,34,172	8,022	47,086	1,89,280	1,21,765	...	...	4,86,105	1,68,210	7,76,080	
3,832	...	...	2,367	3,994	837	11,030	...	...	...	...	3,832	...	...	2,367	4,831	11,030	
657	...	...	873	22	...	1,552	...	...	...	...	657	...	...	873	22	1,552	
5,056	...	...	3,865	4,893	628	14,442	...	...	...	...	5,056	...	...	3,865	5,521	14,442	
9,545	...	...	7,105	8,909	1,465	27,024	...	...	...	...	9,545	...	...	7,105	10,374	27,024	
18,500	...	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...	...	...	18,500	
1,436	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	1,436	...	...	...	...	1,436	
19,936	...	...	...	...	...	19,936	...	...	...	...	19,936	...	...	...	...	19,936	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,879	...	...	...	...	14,879	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,133‡	...	...	...	...	4,133	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	560	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,692	...	...	...	...	19,692	
42,942	...	...	3,60,110	66,092	77,003	6,45,147	2,00,808	8,022	95,762	3,04,592	1,76,938	...	...	5,74,617	2,46,679	9,98,434	

...cial revenues.
...ld in primary schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1891-92.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	7	1,173	93	...	93	376	...	376	315	...	315	246	6	252	131	6	137	1,161	12	1,172
High English ... Unaided	5	960	178	...	178	398	...	398	230	...	230	129	...	129	25	...	25	960	...	960
Middle ,, ... Government	1	90	...	...	...	21	...	21	38	...	38	28	...	28	3	...	3	90	...	90
Middle ,, ... Aided	9	820	...	...	...	192	29	221	147	26	173	150	29	179	228	19	247	717	103	820
Middle ,, ... Unaided	1	64	...	...	...	15	...	15	26	...	26	18	...	18	5	...	5	64	...	64
Total ...	23	3,107	271	...	271	1,002	29	1,031	756	26	782	571	35	606	392	25	417	2,992	115	3,107
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	8	830	...	50	50	3	251	254	7	190	197	27	150	177	46	106	152	83	747	830
High English ... Unaided	2	191	...	17	17	1	53	54	15	48	63	4	28	32	13	12	25	33	158	191
Middle ,, ... Aided	17	2,087	...	...	...	26	354	380	40	424	464	102	432	534	232	477	709	400	1,687	2,087
Middle ,, ... Unaided	3	159	...	...	...	...	12	12	5	20	25	15	21	36	29	57	86	49	110	159
Total ...	29	3,267	...	67	67	30	670	700	67	682	749	148	631	779	320	652	972	565	2,702	3,267
Total Secondary Schools ...	52	6,374	271	67	338	1,032	699	1,731	823	708	1,531	719	666	1,385	712	677	1,389	3,557	2,817	6,374
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided ...	6	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	35	46	21	67	82	57	139	155	86	241
Lower ,, ... Aided ...	2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	54	8	62	59	13	72
Total ...	8	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	8	35	51	26	77	136	65	201	214	99	313
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided ...	8	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56	73	36	58	94	72	96	168	125	210	335
Total ...	8	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	56	73	36	58	94	72	96	168	125	210	335
Total Primary Schools ...	16	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	64	108	87	84	171	208	161	369	339	309	648
GRAND TOTAL (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS AS IN GENERAL TABLE V (A).	60	7,022	271	67	338	1,032	699	1,731	867	772	1,639	806	750	1,556	920	838	1,758	3,896	3,126	7,022

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
High schools ... Government	57	15,493	1,52,869	129	6,754	3,18,488	21,361	4,99,601	
... Aided	174	26,963	92,865	1,869	15,697	3,02,177	1,20,909	5,33,517	
... Unaided	128	32,556	...	...	...	4,20,374	1,71,529	5,91,903	
Middle English ... Government	138	2,393	6,334	6,035	1,827	12,927	2,011	29,134	
... Aided	473	40,906	29,244	1,17,683	9,240	1,70,142	1,69,852	4,96,161	
... Unaided	204	13,967	...	...	9	40,808	55,886	96,703	
Middle vernacular ... Government	184	11,101	7,964	37,617	5,387	32,388	6,113	89,469	
... Aided	832	44,861	54,365	66,737	8,077	1,32,939	1,03,398	3,65,516	
... Unaided	106	6,241	...	...	...	14,653	16,562	31,215	
Upper primary	3,901	1,43,387	85,217	1,36,743	9,361	1,96,311	1,63,979	5,91,611	
Lower „	46,132	1,015,726	1,13,025	3,37,559	15,623	13,46,908	3,58,054	21,71,169	
Miscellaneous (private)	267 / 33	6,817 / 392	1,49,968	6,399	1,281	46,558	68,312	2,72,518	
Total ...	52,629	1,360,803	6,91,851	7,10,771	73,256	30,34,673	12,57,966	57,68,517	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	8	1,997	24,933	...	...	31,782	1,533	58,253
... Aided	53	8,165	27,748	668	100	92,572	22,040	1,43,128
... Unaided	18	2,776	...	...	...	25,977	28,124	54,101
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Aided	113	7,978	5,232	23,099	857	40,427	29,219	98,834
... Unaided	28	2,026	...	...	...	7,785	5,733	13,578
Middle vernacular ... Government	13	737	...	3,444	595	2,357	704	7,100
... Aided	187	1,965	9,436	18,385	2,883	33,962	25,620	90,286
... Unaided	16	942	...	...	...	2,317	2,229	4,546
Upper primary	537	20,275	10,749	18,926	2,076	29,337	15,366	76,454
Lower „	4,583	1,23,779	16,602	50,191	5,350	1,64,830	62,427	2,99,400
Miscellaneous (private)	86 / 33	824 / 392	23,636	...	360	1,079	14,809	39,884
Total ...	5,675	1,71,856	1,18,341	1,14,713	12,221	4,32,425	2,07,804	8,85,504

CALCUTTA.

High schools ... Government	5	1,549	44,513	...	...	48,452	...	92,965
... Aided	4	521	5,840	...	...	5,612	25,122	36,574
... Unaided	40	13,850	...	...	...	2,40,640	45,066	2,85,706
Middle English ... Government	2	383	4,869	...	...	2,926	...	7,795
... Aided	3	326	936	...	216	1,570	1,418	4,140
... Unaided	8	651	...	...	...	4,434	748	5,182
Middle vernacular ... Government	1	224	2,412	...	...	3,022	...	5,434
... Aided	20	2,867	6,173	...	498	19,911	17,715	44,297
... Unaided	3	397	...	...	...	2,598	41	2,639
Upper primary	136	4,699	22,898	...	226	8,851	61,928	93,903
Lower „	208	9,687	7,483	...	1,463	24,258	8,462	41,666
Miscellaneous	10	763	13,798	...	...	7,344	10,705	31,847
Total ...	440	35,917	1,08,922	...	2,403	3,69,618	1,71,205	6,52,148

BURDWAN.

High schools ... Government	7	1,834	4,252	...	2,546	35,302	6,105	48,205
... Aided	58	8,400	25,226	1,201	6,126	1,00,696	28,368	1,61,617
... Unaided	18	3,412	...	...	...	20,510	36,946	57,456
Middle English ... Government	8	885	18	1,612	1,164	6,161	672	9,627
... Aided	154	9,417	3,579	35,455	1,650	46,491	42,524	1,29,699
... Unaided	46	3,051	...	...	...	9,163	12,068	21,231
Middle vernacular ... Government	24	1,405	...	6,215	...	4,916	761	11,892
... Aided	135	7,965	4,522	14,771	2,466	25,014	19,388	66,161
... Unaided	15	915	...	...	...	2,381	2,008	4,389
Upper primary	935	32,515	10,810	31,741	2,697	50,429	24,279	1,19,946
Lower „	9,125	2,14,475	9,321	74,364	2,455	3,18,280	35,768	4,40,188
Miscellaneous	31	758	13,641	202	130	798	8,504	23,275
Total ...	10,556	2,85,032	71,369	1,65,561	19,234	6,20,131	2,17,391	10,93,686

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

RAJSHAHI.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
High schools ... Government	8	2,243	12,613	...	2,988	38,297	2,163	56,061	
... Aided	9	1,407	6,063	...	1,230	12,206	9,292	28,791	
... Unaided	2	187	...	...	...	281	3,901	4,182	
Middle English ... Government	3	377	...	682	...	1,787	566	3,035	
... Aided	68	4,540	1,485	13,958	632	16,018	21,838	53,931	
... Unaided	14	929	...	...	...	1,382	7,845	9,227	
Middle vernacular ... Government	27	1,722	493	5,475	514	4,910	1,037	12,429	
... Aided	98	4,904	1,446	12,878	192	9,056	12,945	36,517	
... Unaided	11	466	...	...	...	561	2,096	2,657	
Upper primary	421	14,947	4,569	18,736	461	17,259	12,709	53,734	
Lower ,, ...	2,610	63,309	5,887	37,123	1,111	70,707	22,693	1,36,921	
Miscellaneous	23	429	17,185	3,591	...	940	3,943	25,659	
Total ...	3,294	95,410	49,741	92,443	7,128	1,73,404	1,00,428	4,23,144	

PATNA DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	7	2,612	15,833	...	...	57,749	3,627	77,209	
... Aided	10	1,809	6,449	...	4,155	19,021	12,203	41,828	
... Unaided	21	4,709	...	...	...	43,630	27,458	71,088	
Middle English ... Government	3	194	...	801	363	700	212	2,076	
... Aided ...	31	2,079	2,920	5,293	2,082	7,686	12,283	30,264	
... Unaided	11	607	...	...	...	1,516	4,357	5,873	
Middle vernacular Government	43	2,199	168	9,852	1,632	4,350	2,033	18,035	
Aided ...	4	341	514	309	545	619	1,562	3,549	
Unaided	13	700	...	...	...	61	4,030	4,091	
Upper primary	196	9,994	5,129	14,777	939	8,988	4,131	33,964	
Lower ,, ...	6,032	132,060	4,906	4 9,080	2,912	1,61,821	65,920	2,84,639	
Miscellaneous	17	1,086	21,317	478	731	6,620	14,572	43,718	
Total ...	6,388	158,390	57,235	80,590	13,359	3,12,761	1,52,388	6,16,334	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	5	1,113	11,269	129	1,100	23,131	2,873	38,502	
... Aided	4	583	2,589	...	355	6,281	5,714	14,939	
... Unaided	7	1,558	...	...	...	17,207	9,019	26,226	
Middle English ... Government	4	306	...	2,482	...	306	433	3,221	
... Aided ...	27	1,627	2,087	4,356	1,243	6,076	10,004	24,866	
... Unaided	5	182	...	...	...	525	1,427	1,952	
Middle vernacular Government	18	1,157	746	3,412	887	3,303	527	8,875	
Aided ...	20	981	1,513	1,965	348	3,359	1,912	9,097	
Unaided	2	178	...	...	...	394	341	735	
Upper primary	192	8,393	9,463	8,211	654	11,467	14,194	43,989	
Lower ,, ...	3,013	61,322	12,609	24,262	1,134	1,04,611	9,795	1,51,751	
Miscellaneous	7	212	1,030	198	...	...	1,642	2,870	
Total ...	3,384	77,612	41,606	44,955	5,721	1,76,660	57,881	3,26,823	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	5	1,060	10,128	...	...	15,523	1,835	27,486	
... Aided	2	184	1,492	...	...	1,216	1,818	4,526	
... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
... Aided	21	1,674	7,561	...	629	1,830	14,959	25,179	
... Unaided	2	126	...	...	...	30	246	276	
Middle vernacular Government	16	986	4,145	...	333	971	577	6,026	
Aided ...	16	962	2,845	...	469	1,571	1,972	6,857	
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper primary	120	5,537	10,309	...	423	4,068	10,894	25,699	
Lower ,, ...	1,827	49,726	44,154	...	263	31,056	22,330	97,803	
Miscellaneous	29	208	5,712	...	...	...	2,231	7,943	
Total ...	2,038	60,463	86,346	...	2,322	56,265	56,862	2,01,795	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
High schools ... Government	5	1,564	15,367	...	120	36,942	2,059	54,488	
High schools ... Aided	21	3,708	10,324	...	2,891	40,336	9,375	62,946	
High schools ... Unaided	17	5,107	...	...	...	60,387	18,110	78,997	
Middle English ... Government	1	60	...	...	300	253	...	553	
Middle English ... Aided	115	9,332	1,993	23,301	1,401	37,910	24,354	88,965	
Middle English ... Unaided	58	4,096	...	...	...	9,021	16,822	25,843	
Middle vernacular ... Government	17	1,337	...	2,957	1,174	5,878	319	10,328	
Middle vernacular ... Aided	223	9,769	16,272	16,139	307	26,237	12,235	65,190	
Middle vernacular ... Unaided	30	1,857	...	...	...	4,745	4,143	8,888	
Upper primary	705	23,865	4,228	21,423	309	35,412	13,328	74,700	
Lower ,, ...	6,666	146,621	5,100	45,248	385	1,70,163	65,911	2,86,807	
Miscellaneous	18	1,154	29,577	1,327	...	25,150	232	56,286	
Total ...	7,876	208,470	82,367	1,04,395	6,887	4,52,954	1,66,888	8,13,991	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	4	951	7,372	...	...	19,194	1,076	27,642	
High schools ... Aided	7	1,399	3,164	...	...	17,141	3,747	23,952	
High schools ... Unaided	5	1,007	...	...	...	11,242	2,905	14,147	
Middle English ... Government	1	18	1,194	...	...	...	...	1,194	
Middle English ... Aided	25	2,177	298	5,731	330	7,652	5,102	19,143	
Middle English ... Unaided	25	1,996	...	...	...	6,253	5,232	11,485	
Middle vernacular ... Government	10	753	...	2,519	...	2,181	107	4,807	
Middle vernacular ... Aided	100	4,789	8,854	4,788	184	12,055	4,195	30,076	
Middle vernacular ... Unaided	14	706	...	...	...	1,570	1,422	2,992	
Upper primary	375	15,030	4,817	12,180	66	21,327	4,521	42,911	
Lower ,, ...	5,294	115,146	4,213	32,121	75	1,05,475	32,015	1,73,899	
Miscellaneous	16	1,042	5,444	...	60	3,483	11,082	20,069	
Total ...	5,876	145,014	35,256	57,339	715	2,07,603	71,404	3,72,317	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High schools ... Government	3	630	6,584	...	...	12,116	90	18,790	
High schools ... Aided	6	787	4,070	...	840	7,076	3,230	15,216	
High schools ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Middle English ... Government	3	170	253	458	...	794	128	1,633	
Middle English ... Aided	29	1,756	2,247	6,490	...	4,452	8,151	21,340	
Middle English ... Unaided	7	303	...	...	9	699	1,408	2,116	
Middle vernacular ... Government	15	581	...	3,743	252	500	48	4,543	
Middle vernacular ... Aided	29	1,318	2,790	3,502	185	1,155	5,854	13,486	
Middle vernacular ... Unaided	2	80	...	...	...	26	252	278	
Upper primary	284	8,132	2,245	10,749	1,595	9,183	2,629	26,311	
Lower ,, ...	6,773	99,601	3,350	25,230	475	1,95,767	33,333	2,58,095	
Miscellaneous	30	346	18,628	603	...	1,144	592	20,967	
Total ...	7,181	113,704	40,167	50,775	3,266	2,32,852	55,715	3,82,775	

W. J. & others—Reg. No. 3480J—585—24-10-92.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION—No. 323T—G.

DARJEELING, THE 24TH OCTOBER 1892.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1891-92.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Department of Public Instruction throughout the year 1891-92. As he took furlough from the 5th April, the report for that year has been submitted by the Officiating Director, Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., and has reached Government in due time. In accordance with the orders in force, which prescribe that details should be examined more fully in alternate years, the present report is considerably longer than its predecessor.

Number under instruction.

2. There has been a satisfactory increase in the numbers of pupils under instruction, viz., from 1,336,886 to 1,392,371 in public institutions, and from 132,057 to 139,594 in private or indigenous institutions: total 1,468,943 to 1,531,965. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has risen from 52,563 to 53,956, while private or indigenous institutions are 13,868 instead of 13,387: total 65,950 in 1890-91 and 67,824 in 1891-92. Among the schools classed as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 43,670 to 43,972, and the unaided schools from 8,893 to 9,984. In the various classes of institutions there were the usual fluctuations, but it is noteworthy that the numbers of pupils in receipt of university and secondary education diminished, while primary education attracted more students than before. The decline in the number of lower primary schools, which had been continuous for four years, has not only been arrested, but the rebound has carried the figures nearly up to the highest strength previously attained. The following statement shows the facts for five years—

	Number of Lower Primary schools.	Number of pupils.
1887-88	45,596	991,110
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948

At the same time upper primaries are more numerous by 121 and their pupils by 6,780. Female schools increased in number from 2,270 to 2,743, and their pupils from 49,638 to 57,801. Arabic and Persian schools recovered to a slight extent their losses previously recorded, whereas elementary Koran schools, which declined in 1890-91, more than regained their strength in 1889-90. In commenting last year on the figures of the census of 1891, it was mentioned that, whereas the number of male and female children of school-going age had increased in ten years by between 6 and 7 per cent., the number of boys at school had advanced by 54 per cent. and of girls under instruction by 166 per cent. From further calculations on the revised census figures it appears that, of the children of a school-going age, 26·2 of the boys and 1·7 of the girls are at school. Education in Bengal has therefore a large field for the extension of

its operations, especially among the lower classes, so that any advance in primary instruction is gratifying.

Financial results.

3. The net Government expenditure for the year exceeded the sanctioned estimate by Rs. 33,679. The actual excess was Rs. 57,571, but the receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 23,892. As has been previously explained, the Accountant-General each year reduces the departmental budget by a large amount on account of probable savings, whereas the departmental authorities are unable to effect all the savings anticipated by that officer. No blame attaches to them, so long as they keep within their own budget, while trying to secure any feasible saving. The Accountant-General's attention was invited last year to the Director's observations on this subject, and will again be drawn to them. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 93,52,000 as compared with Rs. 85,74,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 7,78,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 22,26,000 to Rs. 24,96,000, an increase of Rs. 2,70,000; and that from all public sources, including district and municipal funds, rose from Rs. 32,67,000 to Rs. 36,29,000, *i.e.*, by Rs. 3,62,000. The private expenditure rose from Rs. 53,07,000 to Rs. 57,23,000. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 45,000, secondary education by Rs. 1,78,000 (due to the re-inclusion of the figures for unaided secondary schools for Europeans and Eurasians), primary education by Rs. 1,66,000, and female education by Rs. 1,06,000, chiefly from private sources. Under the last two heads district funds contributed Rs. 45,000 more than last year, and municipal funds Rs. 5,000 more. It is very unsatisfactory to find that, while municipal funds contributed Rs. 46,000 (though less than last year) on secondary education, so small a sum as Rs. 17,000 was spent from the same source on primary education. The construction of a new building in Calcutta for the Government School of Art added largely to the sum spent on buildings.

Controlling agencies.

4. Sir Alfred Croft was on tour for 65 days, inspecting colleges and schools, and conferring with the local officers. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Officiating Director will be able to complete the full amount of inspection which the Head of this important department is expected to perform. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

Designation of officers.	1890-91.		1891-92.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	147	5	157
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	137	9	143
European Inspectors	2	86	2	65
Deputy Inspectors	43	167	44	169
Sub-Inspectors	191	199	193	208

In nearly every class there is an improvement. Mr. Bellett and Mr. Reuther did specially good work in their circles; they were 204 and 176 days, respectively, on tour away from their head-quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the work of the Inspectors of European Schools lies principally in Calcutta, where most of these schools are situated; and hence a large number of days need not be spent by them away from head-quarters. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle gave more of his time to the Chittagong

Division, but he still appears to devote himself too much to the districts nearer to his head-quarters. The periods spent on tour by the Deputy Inspectors vary from an average of 156 days in Orissa to 195 days in the Patna Division. If the Deputy Inspector of Patna, Babu Bhagwan Prasad, could visit 514 schools in 248 days, it is unsatisfactory to find that in the six districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, and Balasore the prescribed minimum of 150 days could not be attained. So also in the case of the Sub-Inspectors. Babu Umes Chandra Basu, Board Sub-Inspector, of Ranaghat, has again headed the list by visiting 447 schools in 262 days. No sufficient explanation is offered of the failure of the Sub-Inspectors in Chota Nagpur to comply with the standing orders that they should spend at least 200 days in the interior of the country, and visit 406 schools a year. The Lieutenant-Governor is not content that the average for the officers in each division should meet these requirements, but would desire to be furnished in future with the names of the individual officers, Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, who fall short of the standard of work. He leaves it for the present to the Director to take proper notice of their deficiencies. Last year the 940 chief gurus and inspecting pundits paid 270,388 visits to schools: average 287. This year 921 of them paid 280,916 visits: average 305. The Lieutenant-Governor last year expressed his approval of the plan of substituting inspecting pundits for chief gurus, and it may be inferred from the above figures that some improvement has been thereby effected. The observation quoted by the Director that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers, commends itself to His Honour's approval.

District Boards.

5. Sir Charles Elliott would have been glad to have received from the Director a fuller account of the share taken by the District Boards throughout the Province in the work of education. As they constitute a link of the chain of Government in this respect, it is important that their services should be properly utilised and their co-operation sought for by the Chairmen of the Boards. Mr. Tawney reports that the Boards have gradually learned during the last six years to work in harmony with the Department of Public Instruction for the advancement of education. So far as the District Boards have been mentioned, the notices of them are generally satisfactory. In the Presidency Division the relations between the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors have been perfectly cordial. The Inspector of the Bihár Circle writes in the same strain, and similar reports have been received from Chittagong and Orissa, while no complaint is heard from Dacca. In Malda the proceedings of the District Board are unfavourably criticized; and in Bankura the Board is said to be dilatory in the despatch of business. The Director should communicate promptly with the Commissioner in such cases. He has done right in naming the District Boards which have been unpunctual in submitting reports and statements and in making payments. The Chairmen of the Boards in question will be reminded, through the Commissioners, of their responsibilities for such matters of routine business, as the Lieutenant-Governor looks to them to carry out the orders of Government with regularity in this as much as in other departments of the administration. With respect to Local Boards it is stated, again somewhat indifinitely, that the delegation of education work to them has been attended with varying success. The information regarding them is meagre: in the few cases referred to they are said to control primary education within their limits. The few District Committees still existing appear to meet very seldom for the transaction of business.

University education.

6. The number of colleges stands at 34, the same as last year, divided into—Government 11, municipal 1, aided 7, and unaided 15. It is not to be expected that there should be much change in these numbers from year to year. The students on the lists are returned as 5,225 instead of 5,232 last year, a variation of no significance. The aided colleges have, taken together, lost 81 students. The Government colleges show an increase of 16 students. The Midnapore college had 46, instead of 50, youths under instruction. The unaided institutions have attracted 62 more than last year, and nearly recovered the numbers then recorded as lost. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates

at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Entrance	1,932	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643
Percentage of success...	45·8	24·2	50	42·7	40
First Arts	481	629	996	693	1,011
Percentage of success...	39	27	36	36	44
Bachelors of Arts ...	323	366	399	231	280
Percentage of success...	40	34	40	29	24
Bachelors of Law ...	238	187	254	128	48
Percentage of success...	66	52	70	63	27
Masters of Arts ...	58	62	57	46	...
Percentage of success...	52	50	45	36	...

7. A comparison of the tables shows that out of the 2,415 youths reading on the 31st December 1891 for the F. A. examination, so many as 2,310 attended the examination: the proportion was lowest in the aided colleges. The increased number of candidates depends on the higher number passing the Entrance examination two years previously. The percentage of successful candidates has, it may be seen, risen from 36 to 44. In Government colleges the percentage was 53, in aided colleges 39, and in unaided colleges 40. The most successful college was the Brajamohan Institution at Barisál, which sent up 43 candidates, of whom 38 passed; only one failed in mathematics, and none failed in English. Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success has continued to fall from 40 in 1890 to 29 in 1891, and 24 in 1892. Comparing the groups of colleges the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A course.	B course.	Total.
Government	25	58	33
Aided	19	40	20
Unaided	18	33	20
Total ...	20	47	25

It is satisfactory that only one failed out of the seven candidates in Physiology and Botany. More than half the candidates sent up from Bengal colleges failed in Philosophy, and an explanation is offered that the students read notes and abstracts instead of the works prescribed by the University. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that a similar surmise might be hazarded in respect of other subjects besides Philosophy. Of the 128 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 46 passed, as compared with 57 out of 127 last year. The figures illustrating the ratio of success in the statement above are curious and important, as they prove that the F.A. examination is becoming easier every year, while the B.A. and M.A. examinations are made more difficult, thus illustrating the oscillation of the pendulum and the varying fortunes in different years. It appears that, since the great reaction which followed the severe pluckings of 1889, the tendency has been for the Entrance examination to grow harder, the First Arts to grow easier, and the examinations for B.A., B.L. and M.A. to grow harder. The Lieutenant-Governor, in the Resolution on the report for 1890-91, expressed his opinion that efforts should be made to secure uniformity of standard, and that this could only be attained by continuity in the examining body. He is not aware whether the Director addressed the University authorities on this subject, or whether any notice has been taken of his remarks, but he trusts that the matter will not be forgotten. It seems to him that, while it is proper that examinations for University degrees should be so severe as to make those degrees genuine titles of honour, it is not judicious, nor in accordance with general policy elsewhere, to oppose many difficulties in the way of those who desire to matriculate; and in a minor degree the same may be said of the First Arts examination. The facts given in paragraphs 41 to 58 regarding the colleges separately are of interest; but no reference has been made, as should have been done, to the disgraceful theft of Entrance examination papers from the custody of the Principal of the Patna College, and the extent, if any, to which the pupils were implicated; the final report in the case has not yet been received by Government.

8. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased during the year from Rs. 6,62,377 to Rs. 7,07,104—a rise of nearly Rs. 45,000. Of this amount the expenditure from Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,69,850 to Rs. 2,92,686, the fee receipts from Rs. 2,61,308 to Rs. 2,75,505, and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,31,219 to Rs. 1,38,835. The charge on Provincial revenue is nearly 41·4 of the total expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to be furnished with an explanation of the total increased charge of about Rs. 24,000 for Government colleges on Provincial revenues. The whole of this sum can hardly be attributable to the variations in the number and pay of the officers on duty in successive years. Increased Government expenditure in one college, through the transfer thereto of more expensive officers, should entail a corresponding economy elsewhere, but the facts are that in Government colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 4,00,726 to Rs. 4,32,736; and of this sum the charge on Provincial revenues has risen from Rs. 2,43,757 to Rs. 2,67,845, while the receipts from fees and other sources have increased from Rs. 1,56,969 to Rs. 1,64,891. Perhaps it may turn out that there is some inaccuracy in the table from which these figures are taken, which treats the total expenditure on a college as equivalent to the receipts from different sources. Thus the Midnapore College received Rs. 1,950 from Government in 1890-91 and nothing in 1891-92, but it did not necessarily spend less on education, because it omitted to draw the provincial grant during the year. From the figures, however, as given, it appears that the annual cost of each student in a Government college increased from Rs. 231-12-3 to Rs. 238-13, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 140-15-8 to Rs. 147-13. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor noticed with gratification the diminished cost of the Presidency College, but this year it has risen from Rs. 79,836 to Rs. 1,08,968. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal ...	143	124	138	129	127
The Government share thereof ...	63	50	55	52	52

The net result of the last two years is that, though the average total cost of a student has somewhat decreased, nevertheless the cost to Government is practically the same.

The B or Science course.

9. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature course has risen this year from 667 to 967, whereas the students of the B or Science course are more numerous by 182 to 140. The increase in the former case has been 45 per cent.; in the latter, 30: thus showing the greater popularity of the A course. On the other hand, the percentage of success is 20 in the A course, and 46 in the B course. Mr. Tawney adheres to Sir A. Croft's view that the usual preference of the best students for the Science course has again manifested itself: he adverts to the fact that, of the 52 holders of senior scholarships, 22 have chosen the A course and 29 the B course. His conclusion is that, as a general rule, serious students are apt to prefer the B course, but he admits that some diligent students have a marked preference for the literary course, arising from the natural bias of their minds. In the Government Resolution last year, the various considerations on either side of this question were discussed: on the one hand, the Director's views were set forth, and the want of arrangements for teaching Science; on the other hand, the notion that the A course conduces more readily to appointments. The present report shows that, at any rate, in one of the unaided colleges, that is, in the City College, a strenuous attempt is being made to teach Science, and it is hoped that the new chemical laboratory, which is in course of construction at the Presidency College, will to some extent remove the difficulty that science students have hitherto experienced. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel quite satisfied that the best students embark on the Science course for the sake of Science, and not because it is the easiest course in which to obtain a degree; if this were not the case, and if students took up the Science course for the love of the study, it is probable that they would pursue it after they leave the University; but it is notorious that this is very rarely the case.

¶0. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the past four years are contained in the following statement:—

Secondary education.

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,319	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	25,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750

The decrease of 108 schools and 4,927 pupils is said to be more nominal than real, owing to the reclassification of 88 primary fund middle schools now returned as upper primaries. The numbers of the pupils in the high English and middle English schools are comparatively stationary, while the loss is chiefly confined to middle vernacular schools. The decrease of the contribution from provincial revenues and municipal funds, especially the latter, is satisfactory, accompanied as it is by an increase in the expenditure from private sources. This is consonant with the policy of Government to set free funds for primary and female education by withdrawing from secondary schools as far as possible. In connection with the grant-in-aid system, by which Government assists 1,565 schools to the extent of 28 per cent. of their expenditure, the Director points out the difficulty, for want of means, of helping the 453 unaided secondary schools on our returns: the applications for renewal of grants-in-aid are thoroughly examined and revised so as to admit new grants, but little can be done. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, is not anxious to afford any special assistance to these middle schools, and certainly cannot place more funds at their disposal to the detriment of primary education. The high English schools have increased in number from 351 to 356, but the number of pupils is practically unaltered, being 75,300 against 75,587. At the University Entrance Examination 1,643 boys passed, as compared with 1,710 in 1891, and 2,156 in 1890, the percentage of success being 40 instead of 42 and 50, respectively. Thus the tide of success of these schools has continued to ebb. The failures may be partly attributed to the want of preparation of the candidates, and partly to a specially difficult paper in English; but History and Geography proved more generally fatal than English. Mr. Tawney states his belief that there is a natural aversion to historical studies in the Indian mind; and this opinion is certainly supported by the fact that works of history are but rarely produced in this country, and little aptitude is shown by Indian students for research and the verification of facts. The Director has supplied some new tables of statistics for zilla schools, dividing them into (*a*) schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or (*b*) zilla schools of the first, second or third class, supervised by the Circle Inspectors. These classes indicate whether the schools have 300 or more pupils, between 300 and 175, or less than 175. By a system of merit-marks based on the results of the Entrance Examination, it is shown that the collegiate schools have, as a class, fallen off, as well as the zilla schools of the second class, while the others have improved. In Calcutta the Government high English schools maintained for the benefit of native students, did better than last year, whereas the unaided schools were less successful. In accordance with the request of Government, the Director has supplied some information as to places where Government zilla schools exists alongside unaided schools of the high English status. There are 49 high English schools for boys maintained by Government, of which 12 are attached to colleges and are accordingly governed by special considerations. The remaining 37 are distributed throughout the nine divisions. In four of these divisions, viz., Burdwan, Rajshahi, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, there are no unaided high English schools at the stations where the 15 zilla schools are situated. The Director has examined the possibility of private enterprise taking the place of the other 22 zilla schools. The local circumstances require consideration in each case; and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot concur with Mr. Tawney in thinking that it must necessarily follow that where three schools, viz., one Government and two unaided, at a place have more than 300 pupils each, the

Government zilla school should be maintained. Some other remarks of Mr. Tawney's, such as those about making over a zilla school to a joint-committee of a District Board and Municipulity, for instance, seem to show that the Director has not quite understood the Lieutenant-Governor's mind on this important point. His Honour's view is that opportunities for obtaining high education must be provided for those who desire to use them. It is not strictly the duty of the Government to provide this class of education at the cost of the public, but in this respect, as in many others, the Government has felt bound to act as a pioneer in showing the way in which the object can be realised, and in stimulating the desire for the object. When it has performed that duty, it is time for Government to retire from its self-imposed task. In other words, when private high schools exist and flourish, when there is a sufficiency of educated teachers and of youths desirous of high education and ready to pay for it, the maintenance of a Government high school supported by public money is an injustice to private enterprise and an unecessary load on the shoulders of the State. The Lieutenant-Governor's view is therefore that when such conditions exist, the Government should altogether withdraw the zilla school where a private school exists on a solid basis. He quite recognises that, to avoid loss to Government and the incubus of a number of supernumerary teachers, the process of withdrawal must be gradual; but the true remedy for this difficulty would be that the service of the teachers should not be pensionable. A special paragraph should be devoted in future reports to recording what has been done by Government, year by year, towards carrying out this policy of retiring from direct promotion of the higher education.

Middle class schools.

11. It is to be regretted that the results of the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations are inferior to those of the preceding year. It is said that the candidates in the middle English are generally more successful than those in the latter examination, although the course of studies is harder; the Lieutenant-Governor has read this statement with some surprise, as the standard of English attained in the former is not very satisfactory. He accepts as sound the objections offered in paragraph 78 of the report to the middle examination curriculum, and will be prepared to consider its revision when submitted to Government. Orders have been issued during the year for the encouragement of drawing in schools, but the scheme cannot be brought into full operation until the supply of teachers available is considerably augmented. At the last Entrance examination 141 candidates took up drawing, of whom only 9 passed: it is presumed that the effect of the teaching of the newly-appointed drawing masters at the training and other schools had not had time to be felt. The Director is requested to furnish in future a separate table showing the candidates at the Entrance examination, from the schools which have obtained drawing teachers, and the measure of success they may achieve.

Physical training.

12. In the separate paragraphs regarding each of the colleges, the Director has given some interesting details of the games played by the boys, of the clubs organised by them for athletics, of their drill and gymnastic exercises, and inter-collegiate competitions, annual sports, and other means adopted for the furtherance of physical education. The following account is given of a corresponding movement in the principal schools :—

"Mr. Bellett says that the head-master of the Bogra Zilla School remarks that physical exercise has a very great effect in keeping the boys employed and away from evil company. It is interesting to find a head-master in this country taking this view, which is, I believe, one generally held by educational authorities in Great Britain. I have already described, in the section on University education, with what avidity the college students have taken to physicical exercise in all its various forms : and it is satisfactory to learn that the same spirit has manifested itself in schools also, according to their limited resources. A rule was laid down that when half the costs of buying gymnastic apparatus for zilla schools could be locally raised the other half would be supplimented by grants from the surplus funds. Most of the zilla schools availed themselves of this concession during theyear. Private schools also have shown commendable activity in this respect, and where funds are not available for buying costly apparatus, indigneous games are encouraged. Drill, where introduced, is no longer looked upon with dislike and out-of-door games are more indulged in than was the case some two or three years ago."

The Lieutenant-Governor regards this development as very encouraging. He sees on every hand a great increase of the zest with which these national English games, especially football, are played, and he has constantly on tour watched the performances of the boys with the greatest interest. He has noticed how much more the Bengalis take to these exercises than the Biháris: even in the Bihár zilla schools he has observed that the most proficient boys are Bengalis by birth. He looks forward to great improvement in the physique of Bengalis in the course of one or two generations from this source. In the interior of the country no difficulty is experienced in obtaining space for the boys' games, but in Calcutta the opposite is the case. Three Colleges for European boys (St. Xavier's, Doveton, and Armenian) and two for Natives (Presidency and Madrassa) have been allotted sites for games on the Calcutta Maidan by the Commissioner of Police; but most of the private schools in Calcutta find the distance of the Maidan and the want of playgrounds anywhere near the boys' homes an insurmountable obstacle. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men has given anxious consideration to this subject, and, though the difficulties and cost are great, does not despair of providing a ground large enough for the schools which are too far off to use the Maidan. His Honour is aware of the enormous value of land in Calcutta, as shown in land acquisition proceedings, but he feels confident that there are public-spirited and generous individuals among the wealthy landowners of the native community, who may be trusted to come forward and promote the welfare of their race by providing means for its physical improvement.

Discipline and moral training.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to read that discipline has markedly improved in all classes of schools (paragraph 83), and to a certain extent his own observation bears out the remark. But it shows a rather sanguine feeling when Mr. Tawney goes on to assert that "nearly all that it is possible to effect by departmental influence is being done to improve the discipline in schools." Sir Charles Elliott is satisfied that many of the high officials of the Department have this object sincerely at heart. But he wishes that it were generally accepted by every Principal, Professor, and Teacher in a Government college and school, that his relations to the students should not begin and end in the lecture-room, but that he should endeavour out of school hours to acquire their confidence and obtain an influence over them which should last through their lives. His Honour has observed with great pleasure how many of the staff of the Department devote themselves to joining with their boys both in athletic games and in intellectual pursuits which lie outside of the ordinary curriculum of the University, and he believes that the kindly leading and influence thus exercised does more to trian up the students to be gentlemen and scholars, useful citizens, and loyal subjects of the Queen, than a wilderness of moral text-books could do.

Boarding-houses.

14. Another most valuable influence operating in the same direction is that of boarding-houses, and the expressions used by Mr. Tawney on this question in his paragraph 85 have the Lieutenant-Governor's complete concurrence. The want of boarding-houses, or of decent lodging-houses, for the 4,000 (or so) students in Calcutta is the crying evil connected with the present University system. It seems almost inconceivable that such a system should have been allowed to grow up, and that no provision should have been made for the proper housing of so large a body of young men, the flower of the youth of Bengal, who are turned loose in Calcutta to find what lodging they may, with little experience of life, with little power of combination, and surrounded by temptations of all kinds. At Cambridge or Oxford no University student is allowed to live except in a licensed lodging-house, the keeper of which is bound by strict rules to permit nothing immoral and to insist on regular hours being observed. In Calcutta, unless the young men live in the houses of relatives or in the few boarding-houses provided by the authorities, such as the Eden Hostel and the Madrassa Boarding-house, they are obliged to make up parties of their own to hire houses, and fill them as full as they can hold for economy's sake. Not so much care is taken of their living in healthy and decent surroundings as is taken by Government for the pilgrims to Jagannath under the Puri

Lodging-house Act. If the University or the Municipality of Calcutta cannot move to remedy this evil, Sir Charles Elliott trusts that something will be done by the action of the gentlemen who form the society for the Higher Training of Young Men, who may be able by local knowledge and friendly influence to frame a list of the most decent and suitable lodging-houses, and indicate them to new arrivals and deter them from occupying those which are objectionable, or from over crowding those which are otherwise suitable. Such help as this will doubtless save many a young student from contracting seeds of disease arising from insanitary conditions or evil habits to which they are now liable and which may embitter and empoverish their whole lives.

Primary education.

15. The fluctuations in the numbers of the boys receiving primary education during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1887-88 ...	3,026	112,323	45,595	991,099
1888-89 ...	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90 ...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948

Not only has the increase in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils been sustained, but the number of lower primary schools has shown a recovery, and for the first time for some years the downward tendency in the number of their pupils has been checked at last. The total result is a net gain of 1,045 primary schools and 52,499 pupils. As Mr. Tawney explains, the fluctuations in the numerical statistics of primary schools depend on such various causes—and similar causes in different parts of the country produce dissimilar effects—that the explanations of the variations must be looked for in the details rather than in the totals. The state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods, or drought, in fact all the agricultural circumstances of the year, combine with the changing resources of the District Boards, and oscillations of local policy and classification, to influence the results. But after all the principal reason for the increased numbers has been the fact that more money has been spent this year on this branch of education throughout the Province; if adequate sums are disbursed the usual results ensue as a matter of course.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

Description of Schools.	From Provincial revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1891-92.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	95,806	97,766	1,92,461	1,77,910	2,88,267	2,75,676
Non-stipendiary schools	27,601	32,075	2,39,107	2,91,170	2,66,708	3,23,245
Schools abolished before the close of the year ...	3,241	3,807	7,760	7,569	11,001	11,376
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	9,833	12,263	81,234	78,474	91,067	90,737
Examination charges	1,175	1,036	11,125	12,203	12,300	13,239
Scholarships and prizes	7,653	7,376	17,617	26,068	25,270	33,444
Grants for buildings and furniture	4,163	7,006	4,052	1,011	8,215	8,017
Other payments	7,839	8,333	26,239	23,361	34,078	31,694
Total ...	1,57,311	1,69,662	5,79,595	6,17,766	7,36,906	7,37,428
Allotment	1,78,925	1,78,798	6,14,029	6,23,300	7,92,954	8,02,098
Savings	21,614	9,136	34,434	5,534	56,048	14,670

These figures show the increased expenditure on primary schools both by Government and by District Boards: they show also that the allotments were better worked up to. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the District Boards have spent less on stipendiary schools and more on payment-by-results schools. He fully appreciates Mr. Tawney's comment on the diminution in the savings from Rs. 34,434 to Rs. 5,534, when he writes:—"This indicates a real improvement in the administration of the Boards. Whenever the year closes

with a heavy unspent balance, it means laxity and delay on the part of the authorities in respect of payment, and consequent hardship to poor gurus whose income is so small and precarious." But he fails to understand the repeated complaint that the sources of revenue placed at the disposal of the Boards are not only not capable of any material expansion, but in some cases have shown a heavy falling off. As cess revaluation is constantly in progress in a number of districts, the revenue of the Boards must proportionately increase. He would ask the Director to report specially any instance of considerable decrease in the Boards' expenditure on education. The municipal contribution to primary schools is said, in paragraph 92 of the report, to have risen from Rs. 20,411 to Rs. 24,984, which is a satisfactory sign as indicating that municipalities are more alive to the importance of providing for the education of the poor, though the Commissioner of Burdwan desires to emphasise the fact "that municipalities continue to be too liberal in the matter of secondary education, and too niggardly in their grants to primary schools." Sir Charles Elliott finds it hard to understand the quotation from the report of the Presidency Inspector of Schools regarding the departmental grants to primary schools within the amalgamated area of the Calcutta Municipality. He thought it was the rule that departmental grants should be withdrawn from municipalities, at least as far as primary schools for boys are concerned, and the whole duty of educating all the boys of the municipal area in reading, writing, and arithmatic should be required of the municipality. The sums spent by the Corporation of Calcutta, viz., Rs. 2,369 in 1890-91 and Rs. 2,395 in 1891-92, on both primary and secondary schools, were altogether inadequate, and show a total failure on the part of the municipal authorities to realise their responsibilities to the people placed under their care. The subject will be fully dwelt on in the Resolution on the Annual Report of the Municipality.

16. In the Resolution on the report for 1890-91 the Lieutenant-Governor decided some important questions in connection with primary education, and especially dealt at some length with the question of the proportion of the primary grant spent on stipends allowed to stipendiary schools to the amount spent on rewards to non-stipendiaries, and accepted as working principles (1) the mixed system of stipends with rewards, (2) the fixation of a minimum and a low maximum of rewards, (3) the inclusion of the stipend in the rewards ultimately adjudged. It appears that there has been some delay in carrying out the decision of Government, and it is admitted that some of the Boards have not yet considered them at all. Mr. Tawney, however, mentions the names of 13 Boards, which have more or less accepted the recommendations of the department, as approved by Government, regarding the grant of stipends, and great changes are expected in consequence in these and other districts where similar lines of action may be taken. A new statement has been furnished in paragraph 93, as desired by Government, showing district by district the sums spent in stipends and in rewards, and the number of pupils passing the lower primary and standard examinations. In 9 out of 48 districts the amount paid in rewards is many times as great as that given in stipends; in 8 it is almost double; in 11 it is more: the remaining 20 districts gave more in stipends than in rewards. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Tawney that there is no reason why the districts named by him should not adopt the system of payment-by-results on the principles lately enunciated, the most important of which is to secure the establishment of a school of doubtful position, insuring its stability by the promise of a small stipend by way of retaining fee (as an advance payable out of the rewards) supplemented by rewards for passed pupils. The Director's conclusion is accepted by Government that there is little ground for the contention that the stipendiary pathsalas are the backbone of our primary education system, and that the non-stipendiary pathsalas have therefore no higher work to do at present than swell the bulk of our primary returns. That the majority of the stipendiaries are, on the whole, more efficient than most of the non-stipendiaries is due, *first*, to the practice hitherto followed, of admitting those schools to the stipendiary list which have shown good results year by year; and *secondly* to the better financial position and greater stability of these fortunate few. While anxious to encourage the system of rewards, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it sound that schools of an inefficient and ephemeral character, which

fail to earn even Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 on the results of the reward examinations, should not be allowed to derive any benefit from the system. The subject of stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools should be fully discussed in future reports.

17. The following table exhibits by divisions the apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes: in accordance with the wishes of Government, it shows for the first time the upper and lower primaries separately:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency	88,650	21,179	56,366	404	3,776	15,118	102,353	52·4	14·9	22·3	8·8
Calcutta	9,172	558	7,303	10	204	503	9,400	55·8	35·8	17·7	12·4
Burdwan	1,15,436	34,666	80,323	810	7,627	28,006	186,267	42·8	10·5	19·2	6·8
Rajshahi	68,324	20,070	40,526	389	2,030	13,647	50,363	41·	20·	23·	12·
Dacca	1,04,853	23,617	49,744	655	4,904	22,345	115,257	36·05	10·1	16·9	6·9
Chittagong	66,578	15,462	36,106	358	4,821	14,325	105,258	43·2	7.4	17·2	5·5
Pabna	93,763	18,951	53,783	181	5,610	9,232	122,975	104·7	9·6	32·8	7·8
Bhagalpur	64,311	13,382	34,528	174	1,942	7,507	43,893	76·9	17·7	28·3	12·5
Chota Nagpur	58,319	7,461	44,201	103	1,547	4,640	48,307	72·4	28·5	24·8	16·3
Orissa	46,798	11,857	27,845	246	4,853	6,844	73,439	48·4	5·8	27·7	6·06
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2,800	60	1,368	1	122	18	1,481	60·	...	...	...
Total ...	7,19,504	1,67,263	4,32,093	3,330	37,436	1,22,185	8,53,993	50·	11·8	22·	8·

The percentage of boys at primary schools to the number of boys of school-going age varies from 52 in Howrah to 8 and 7 in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and 6 in Purnea. It is not to be expected that the relative position of the different districts will vary much from year to year. Last year the Lieutenant-Governor desired that some change might be made in the method of ascertaining the comparative position of each district with respect to primary education, and suggested that the merit should be made to depend partly on the number of scholars and its ratio to the population of the district, and not only on the number of schools. Mr. Tawney has accordingly in paragraph 100 of his report supplied a new table, in which marks have been given on the number of pupils in each district in the different stages, viz. (1) the upper primary stage, (2) the lower primary stage, (*a*) reading printed books, (*b*) not reading printed books; and the progress of the district has been ascertained by the ratio of those marks to every hundred of the population of school-going age. It is perhaps a defect in this calculation that too high a value has been put on upper as against lower primary schools; for instance, as Howrah has 52 per cent. of its boys at school, while Calcutta has only 25 per cent., but the percentage of merit of Calcutta (68) is, on the system adopted, very little below that of Howrah (69·9). The Lieutenant-Governor has had the following table prepared, in which column 4 shows the percentage of boys at school to the boys of school-going age, and column 5 gives the percentage of merit, obtained by the method above described. A comparison of these two columns will convey a better impression of the real facts—

District.	Boys of school-going age.	Boys at primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	1,48,392	59,173	39·8	58·1
Khulna	92,697	33,183	35·7	48·5
Murshidabad	90,849	18,948	20·8	30·1
Jessore	1,41,200	25,149	17·8	25·5
Nadia	1,20,322	19,749	16·4	24·9
Total ...	5,93,460	1,56,202	26·2	37·4
Calcutta	67,011	16,868	25·1	68·

District.	Boys of school-going age.	Boys at primary schools.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly	88,820	44,035	49·5	71·5
Howrah	54,733	28,493	52·05	69·9
Bankura	78,891	32,125	40 7	65·1
Midnapur	1,96,215	91,466	46·6	58·4
Burdwan	1,02,430	40,010	39·06	56·5
Birbhum	58,445	20,702	35·4	45·3
Total ...	5,79,534	2,56,821	44·3	60·6
Dinajpur	1,21,807	20,160	16·5	26·5
Pabna	1,01,686	16,706	16·4	23·
Darjeeling	18,456	2,104	11·4	22·7
Bogra	62,837	9,474	15·07	21·3
Jaipaiguri	54,698	6,557	11 9	20·8
Rajshahi	98,151	11,858	12·08	18 2
Rangpur	1,59,271	16,753	10·5	10·7
Total ...	6,16,906	83,612	13·5	21·9
Backergunge	1,65,666	64,840	39·1	51·4
Dacca	1,80,087	48,586	26·9	34·4
Faridpur	1,33,963	31,247	23·3	32 7
Mymensingh	2,68,292	35,789	13·3	22·07
Total ...	7,48,008	1,80,462	24·1	34·4
Tippera	1,36,769	61,234	44·7	62·5
Noakhali	76,309	33,909	44·4	59·6
Chittagong	92,380	30,888	33·4	44·4
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,934	328	3·6	6·2
Total ...	3,14,392	1,26,359	40·1	54·8
Patna	1,29,859	31,776	24·4	26·3
Saran	1,70,088	31,106	18·2	19·8
Gaya	1,56,751	21,639	13·8	15·7
Champaran	1,40,420	15,930	11·3	10·1
Shahabad	1,48,619	12,941	8·7	9·6
Muzaffarpur	1,95,806	15,958	8·1	8·4
Darbhanga	2,05,647	15,637	7·6	8·2
Total ...	11,47,190	1,44,987	12·6	13·5
Malda	59,986	8,570	14 2	19·9
Sonthal Parganas	1,30,585	13,710	10·4	12·7
Monghyr	1,48,060	17,411	11·7	12 5
Bhagalpur	1,50,730	16,412	10·8	11·7
Purnea	1,49,024	9,388	6·2	6·7
Total ...	6,38,385	65,491	10·2	13·
Balasore	72,245	33,301	46 9	55·2
Cuttack	1,41,083	58,131	41·2	47·2
Puri	71,179	14,435	20 2	26·4
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,32,417	16,484	12·4	12·2
Total ...	4,16,924	1,22,351	29·3	33·6
Singhbhum	40,712	11,850	29·1	38·1
Manbhum	88,980	13,682	15·3	19·2
Hazáribágh	85,044	11,179	13·1	14·7
Lohardaga	82,780	10,821	13.07	12·7
Palámau	44,148	2,230	50·5	5·04
Total ...	3,41,664	49,762	14·5	18 6
Grand Total ...	54,63,474	12,02,915	22·01	29·8

Primary scholarships.

18. There has been a somewhat serious decline during the last three years in the standard of the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, *i.e.*, candidates from upper primary schools, including private students. The figures are given as follows in paragraph 130 of the Report:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8

The cause of this decline should be more carefully looked into by the Inspectors and their subordinates. The results of the corresponding lower primary scholarship examination exhibit a curious contrast with those just tabulated in the case of upper primary schools. Out of 10,001 schools which sent up pupil to this examination, 7,244, or 72·4 per cent., were successful against 6,586 out of 9,163, or 71·8 per cent., in the year before. Also the number of candidates advanced from 29,616 to 32,764, and that of successful candidates from 16,183 to 18,630, the percentage of success having risen from 55·3 to 56·8. The improvement has thus been general. But when improvement or deterioration are spoken of in connection with these examinations, it is always uncertain whether the standard is uniform in different divisions or in different years. It is at least essential that steps should be taken to secure uniformity in the standard of examination in all the districts of the same division, even if it is unattainable throughout the province. Such a system is in force in the Eastern Circle, and Sir A. Croft, in paragraph 101 of his report for 1890-91, expressed his intention of calling upon Inspectors of Schools to introduce such a measure in communication with District Boards. It does not appear why this change was not effected: the Director is requested to take such steps as may be necessary to have the system of examination for primary schools which obtains in the Eastern Circle adopted throughout Bengal. Last year also definite orders were issued accepting the suggestion that the reward examinations should be held *in situ* and the Sub-Inspector alone regarded as responsible for the results. This plan has only been partially adopted and should now be generally extended. The Noakhali practice of holding the examinations simultaneously on a fixed day by local committees of teachers appointed by the District Board does not commend itself to Government and should be forthwith discontinued. With regard to the emoluments of the gurus Mr. Tawney writes thus:—" The average earnings of a lower primary guru are Rs. 47-2 from all sources—an amount hardly sufficient to maintain a family, however small—of which Rs. 9-3 (or only 12 annas a month) were contributed from public sources, and Rs. 38 or more than four times as much, by the people themselves. As the extremes certainly widely differ, it is hardly possible even to imagine, making the fullest allowance for incorrect returns, how petty the incomes of weak schools are, and how utterly inefficient such schools must be; it has been often urged, and it may be repeated here, that in view of the present impossibility of increasing public contributions to any appreciable extent in the near future, the most prudent way to use our limited means best would be to discourage schools of doubtful efficiency, in order to set free funds for those that are really deserving of support." The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to draw a different conclusion from the figures. He considers that more aid should be furnished to schools of the lowest class to make them more efficient. The opinion expressed as to the extremely small incomes is impaired in value by our want of knowledge of the incomes which the gurus derive from fees.

Special instruction.

19. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses, and gurus, again declined from 222 to 205, and the pupils similarly from 1,958 to 1,943; the cost increased at the same time from Rs. 1,13,997 to Rs. 1,16,703. Calculations have been made which show the expensiveness of the first grade training schools at Calcutta and Patna, but no conclusion has been drawn from the facts. It is not stated whether the Director regards the teaching staff as too strong or too costly. The Lieutenant-Governor would like to have some remedy suggested, or to know

at any rate that value is obtained for the additional outlay. The results of the vernacular mastership examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show 447 as having passed successfully out of 650 candidates, but are less favourable than last year. Only 142 men have been granted first grade certificates after the three-year course, and may be regarded as having cost Rs. 62,739, or Rs. 442 each. Sir Charles Elliott would be glad if the Director would have the whole system of these schools carefully reviewed next year by Inspectors, and the results embodied in his report, as has been done in paragraph 130, which deals with the system of the training of gurus. As it is of importance that all the masters in middle and upper primary schools should have passed through training schools and have received certificates of competency, it is disappointing to find, from the figures supplied, that in middle vernacular schools, out of 1,331 head-teachers, 157 should not have passed through even a middle vernacular school, and that out of 1,425 other teachers so many as 431 should be similarly disqualified. So also, in the case of upper primary schools, out of 3,843 head-pandits so many as 914 have themselves not received even an upper primary education, and out of 584 other teachers 381 do not possess even this qualification. It is something, having regard to the small incomes of these schools, that in 3,661 of them there are 307 teachers who have passed the entrance or vernacular mastership examination, but there is evidently great room for improvement in the staff attached to them. An unfavourable account is given of the scheme of training gurus, which has now been in working for more than five years. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Rajshahi Circle, considers it a failure, and the Director admits that his argument has much force. Mr. Tawney would, however, apparently maintain the system, with a view to accelerating the elimination of the illiterate gurus by training them properly (in the third grade training schools), and in this opinion the Lieutenant-Governor concurs. At the same time he is disposed to regard the cost of these gurus as disproportionate to their value. A sufficient stimulus to improvement might be afforded if it were laid down that no one should be appointed a teacher in a lower primary school (stipendiary) unless he had passed through an upper primary school, or to an upper primary school unless he had received his education in a middle vernacular school, and so on: he wishes the Director to take these suggestions into his consideration.

20. The "other schools of special instruction," including all institutions and Departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March 1892.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure.				Average annual cost per pupil.	
				From public funds.		From private funds.	Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From provincial revenues.	From district and municipal funds.				
1		3		5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government law schools	6	91	92	.....	.....	7,795	7,795	.....	84 11 8
Unaided law schools	6	472	516	.....	.....	19,047	19,047	.....	36 14 7
Total Law Schools ...	12	563	608	.....	.....	26,842	26,842	.....	44 2 4
II.—Medicine.									
Medical College, Calcutta	1	255	278	1,93,066	.....	12,140	2,05,206	694 7 8	738 2 5
Government medical schools	4	597	648	76,402	.....	16,953	93,355	117 14 5	144 1 0
Unaided medical schools	5	438	474	.....	.....	6,342	6,342	.....	24 5 9
Total Medical Schools ...	10	1,290	1,400	2,69,468	.....	35,435	3,04,903	192 7 7	217 12 7
III.—Engineering.									
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	244	229	83,042	.....	9,759	92,801	362 10 0	405 3 1
Government Survey schools	3	417	445	10,214	.....	5,650	15,864	22 15 2	35 10 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	661	674	93,256	.....	15,409	1,08,665	141 1 3	164 6 3
IV.—Art and Industry.									
Government School of Art	1	181	167	27,352	.....	4,155	31,507	163 12 6	188 10 7
Government industrial schools	3	34	35	1,765	.....	2,193	3,958	50 6 10	113 1 4
Board industrial schools	3	103	114	1,976	3,513	1,706	7,225	48 5 2	63 4 7
Aided ditto	6	316	296	1,658	560	3,791	6,036	7 9 4	20 6 3
Unaided ditto	6	219	199	.....	.....	628	628	.....	.....
Total Art Schools ...	19	853	811	32,778	4,103	12,473	49,354	45 7 2	60 13 5
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.									
Government schools	1	40	42	4,445	.....	.....	4,445	105 13 4	105 13 4
Aided schools	8	279	264	656	624	3,386	4,666	4 13 6	17 10 9
Unaided do.	4	240	230	.....	.....	1,955	1,955	.....	8 8 0
Total Other Schools	13	559	536	5,101	624	5,341	11,066	10 10 10	20 10 3
Grand Total ...	58	3,926	4,029	4,00,003	4,727	95,500	5,00,830	.....	.....

It is worthwhile to draw attention to the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions, as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89 ...	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926

The remarkable decrease in the number of law students is accounted for by the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and pleadership examinations, which require shorter periods of study than formerly. The increase in the number of medical pupils is attributable to the opening of another school of Homœopathy in Calcutta. The total cost of the Calcutta Medical College slightly rose, but the average cost per pupil fell from Rs. 873 to Rs. 738. As the number of engineering students decreased, so the cost per head rose in all the institutions. The decrease at the Sibpur College is partly due to fewer admissions to the first year class, on account of the raising of the standard for admission: there were 75 applicants, and only 28 finally joined. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the new rules will not ultimately lead to such large rejections and to keeping down the number of pupils. His attention has been drawn to the facts that there were only three Europeans or Eurasians in the Engineer Department, and that, though the free list for Europeans and Eurasians was full, only 11 out of the 27 reduced—fee-ships were awarded in the apprentice department. There has been a continued falling off in this branch, and, as Mr. Tawney rightly observes, it is a question that needs enquiry. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in the Resolution on the Pauperism Committee's report, referred to the opportunities available at Sibpur to Indo-European youths for acquiring professional knowledge. The account given in the report of the successes attained by the students in athletics is gratifying: the defects in the gymnastic apparatus can be easily remedied. The numerical strength of the Cuttack Survey School has fallen from 77 to 42, and the decrease is attributed to passed students not having been yet provided with employment. This is an extraordinary explanation for Government to receive at a time when important survey-settlement proceedings are in progress throughout Orissa. A very different state of things is reported from Dacca, where the pupils increased from 221 to 268. The School of Art, in which the artistic and decorative industries of Bengal are concentrated, more than maintained its position by attracting 181 pupils instead of 173. The Director writes: "The recent Resolution of the Government of Bengal, making drawing a compulsory part of the course in training schools, and all but compulsory for the Entrance examination, has given a strong impulse to the cause of art in Bengal. Passed students of this school now rank themselves as teachers along with University graduates, and the habit of treating artists and artizans alike, which is so strong in this country, is likely to give way ere long. A taste has also been created for artistic excellence in school literature. Books illustrated after the European method are coming into fashion, and engraving, lithography, photography, and etching are almost in general demand. As it is the only school of the kind in Bengal, the supply of trained artists is accordingly far short of the demand." The Government school at Ranchi is very expensive—the cost of each pupil amounting to Rs. 123—considering the standard attained. The Lieutenant-Governor recently visited the Rangpur Board Industrial School, which owes its origin to Mr. Skrine's public spirit and energy, and thought it more advanced and popular than any similar institution

he had seen, and likely to be useful; he trusts that the diminution of the numbers, from 71 to 60, does not indicate a waning of its popularity. The notices of industrial schools contained in the report are satisfactory as showing that some real progress is being achieved. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Mr. Tawney's conclusion that technical education of an elementary character is gradually making its way among the people, and that the District Boards and other local authorities are also beginning to patronize it. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its workshop and apprentice department, is recognized by Government as the main centre from which the various industrial schools in the mufassal, annually springing up, are to get their supply of qualified teachers, and it is to this centre that the best boys of these schools should ultimately come for higher training. Some of the District Boards have done well in creating scholarships for the encouragement of such higher industrial studies.

Female education.

21. The progress of female education, in its main statistical aspects, is exhibited in the following table:—

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1892.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenue.	From public funds. District Funds.	From public funds. Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	241	207	161	18,686	.....	120	5,343	378	24,527
,, by District or Municipal Boards	5	238	228	142	.....	.....	1,420	.....	45	1,465
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,368	48,209	43,933	33,538	75,408	26,928	8,531	18,547	1,82,219	3,11,633
Unaided	331	5,511	4,839	3,767	.....	.....	.....	3,431	14,013	17,444
Total ...	2,706	54,199	49,207	37,608	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,321	1,96,655	3,55,069
						1,31,093		2,23,976		
1887-88 ...	2,247	46,038				1,17,214		1,90,659		
1888-89 ...	2,302	47,888				1,21,106		1,88,915		
1889-90 ...	2,153	45,690				1,20,171		2,06,788		
1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443				1,26,520		2,24,567		

This statement shows a material advance in female education during the year. There were 468 more girls' schools and 7,751 more pupils attending them; there were also 332 more girls reading in boys' schools. In Tippera there was an expansion from 276 to 499 schools, and from 3,724 to 6,972 pupils, which requires to be placed on a more substantial basis. It was not thought desirable to make over the control of grant-in-aid girls' schools to District Boards when the Local Self-Government Act was passed, so that girls' schools in Board areas still continue to receive departmental grants. There has been an increase in the expenditure from district and municipal funds, but there is room still for further contributions from these sources. The Bethune School sent up 7 candidates for the Entrance, of whom 2 passed; the Dacca Female School sent 2, and 1 passed. Four females are reported in paragraph 138 to have obtained medical degrees of different orders of distinction. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, furnished examination returns of 6,096 pupils, but the number of schools examined has not been mentioned. There are in Calcutta 162 primary girls' schools with 5,516 pupils, but it is believed that she does not examine schools of all denominations, as some of the latter prefer to have their progress tested by the ordinary Inspectors: it is presumed that some of her examinees belonged to the schools which she visited outside head-quarters. As the extension to the mufassal districts of the special standards for girls' scholarships, originally sanctioned for Calcutta, had not proved successful, as no additional scholarships could be created, Sir A. Croft submitted, and Government approved, a suggestion for separating some portion of the district allotment for scholarships and confining it to the girls' schools and candidates that would adopt the special standards. Some action has been taken in this direction in the 24-Parganas and the Patna Division, and the matter should not be overlooked by the Director, as it is clearly the proper policy.

Education of Europeans.

22. The slight variations in the statistics of European education may be seen from the subjoined figures. It will be observed that the tendency is for the number of schools to decrease and of the pupils to increase. It may be surmised that the depreciation in the value of silver will have some effect in the early future, if it has not already shown itself, in the number of Europeans under education in India. The figures for five years were—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Schools ...	72	71	68	69	67
Pupils ...	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098

The Government Boarding school at Kurseong had 90 students, instead of 81; the Government expenditure has been reduced by nearly Rs. 3,000, chiefly by an increase in the fees: the average cost of nearly Rs. 180 per scholar is still high. The 29 schools under Roman Catholic management afford education to 3,758, and the 14 Church of England schools to 1,698 children, out of the 7,098 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal was Rs. 6,73,285, of which sum Government paid Rs. 1,78,923. The examination of European schools was conducted throughout the year by the Inspector, Mr. Bamford, and his assistant. It is alleged that the proper administration of the present complicated Code is beyond the power of one inspecting officer; but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to think that there must be some defect in it, when two officers are required to inspect 56 schools in a year. He would welcome, therefore, the introduction of a simpler system such as Mr. Bamford advocates, based upon sounder principles, of which the main feature would be the substitution of collective for individual examination—a system which would permit the Inspector to spend much more of his time actually in the schools, and would not necessitate the employment of an Assistant Inspector. The introduction of a collective method of examination is not, however, free from difficulty, as the individual passes now awarded have a recognized value as certificates connoting certain qualifications. The proposed substitution of the middle scholarship examination as the qualification in the cases mentioned by the Director requires further consideration: the Lieutenant-Governor desires, therefore, to be favoured with a report on the whole subject. The touring done by these officers would hardly be considered sufficient were it not that so many of the schools are situated in Calcutta. In the University Entrance examination the European boys and girls did better than the natives, but, like the latter, they fell off from the previous percentage of success, both in numbers and in the standard attained. There are now five schools upon the special list of those in receipt of fixed annual grants under section 33 of the Code, in the place of grants based on the results of the annual examinations. The Inspector writes in glowing terms of the character of the examination possible for schools on this list, and the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to hear that he has been able thereby to obtain better knowledge of the schools than under a formal system of marking.

Muhammadan education.

23. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased during the year from 415,428 to 448,847, and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction from 28·2 to 29·2. The corresponding figures in 1890 were 433,653 and 29·06, so that the loss of last year has been more than recovered. These facts are satisfactory, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that there has been no falsification of the figures, as in Dacca in 1890, when fraudulent returns were made by subordinate inspecting officers of two municipalities. The figures should have been specially given for the Dacca Division, in which the increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils is said to be shared by all the districts. The number of pupils in lower primary schools, which went down from 278,902 to 271,222 last year, has risen this year to 295,622. The number in private institutions has risen from 86,779 to 93,640, of which the majority are schools that teach the *Koran* only; but there is a decrease in the number of elementary private institutions and in other schools not conforming to departmental standards. The actual expenditure of the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates, amounting to

Rs. 66,596. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Entrance	113	54	125	110	85
First Arts	19	21	57	16	47
Bachelors of Arts ...	12	18	21	12	14
Masters of Arts ...	1	1	3	2	2

The decrease of successful Entrance candidates is regretable and is not explained. Mr. Tawney writes: "There is a serious falling off in the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations. It was pointed out last year that every possible inducement is offered to Muhammadans, in the form of scholarships and prizes, to read for the examinations of the University, but nevertheless the results are a little disappointing. It must be admitted that those Muhammadans who do proceed to the highest degree of the University generally acquit themselves very well." In the general results of the central examination of the madrassas, 224 out of 270 candidates passed this year, as compared with 196 out of 248 last year. Three of the seven madrassas are maintained from Provincial revenues; the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The 1,628 pupils at the seven madrassas cost Government Rs. 27,457, and the total expenditure on their account was Rs. 62,388. At the Calcutta madrassa an athletic and sporting club was formed in November 1891, with the assistance of Government. The Nawab of Murshidabad's madrassa, which is chiefly a school for the Nawab's family, is exceedingly expensive for the number of pupils educated therein. Physical education is attended to here also. At the instance of the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca, the rule which forbids the admission of a boy above the age of 14 to any class in a zilla school below the fourth, has been relaxed in the case of Muhammadan candidates.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

24. The aboriginal population of Bengal includes the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Pathalíks, Paharias, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition decreased by 100 exactly, from 29,757 to 29,657; the Christians were fewer by 121, but the non-Christians increased by 21. The divisions in which the aborigines chiefly live are Burdwan, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur. In the first of these there were 3,026 pupils, in Bhagalpur 5,108, and in Chota Nagpur 17,684, of whom 2,858 were Christians and 14,826 non-Christians. As the Director includes in his returns 1,641 pupils from the Orissa Tributary Mahals, it is not understood why corresponding figures for the Chota Nagpur Tributary States have not been furnished. The four missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 146 schools as compared with 120 in 1890-91, and the pupils attending them increased from 3,680 to 4,914: the total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 32,577 to Rs. 33,993, and the Government expenditure from Rs. 9,069 to Rs. 9,435. The aboriginal pupils have gained a few more passes at the Entrance and other examinations than in the previous year.

25. Indigenous education, which declined to some extent in 1890-91, has nearly recovered the loss then recorded; the figures of the last five years are as follows:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Schools ...	10,048	11,709	13,867	13,387	13,868
Pupils ...	96,721	117,284	139,603	132,057	139,594

These schools are chiefly of importance as representing the sites which the extended operations of the department may hereafter occupy; they only indicate the existence of a large number of these schools which ought to die out as Government schools become more numerous and more popular. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian increased by 148 and their pupils by 1,512, while the Sanskrit *tols* increased by 40 and the pupils attending them by 1,260. During the year the valuable report on these *tols* furnished by Mahamahopadhaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., Principal of the Sanskrit College, communicating the results of his inspection, was reviewed by Government and published. The thanks of Government were conveyed to the

Pandit, and certain expenditure was sanctioned by Government to further the revival of Sanskrit study in the indigenous *tols*. The Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of testifying to the desire of Government that the study of Sanskrit literature should be encouraged, and of appealing to the wealthy nobility and gentry in Bengal for their co-operation and support in the same cause. It is very gratifying to read the Director's observation that "there is every reason to hope that the people will promptly respond to this call for help in a cause for which they have already done so much."

The Central Text-book Committee.

26. For the last 17 years the Central Text-book Committee (which now consists of 17 members with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E., as President) has been entrusted with the duty of selecting school-books out of the very large number of publications offered by private enterprise for its acceptance. It is composed of the best scholars available, all of them men of some distinction, and 16 of them Fellows of the Calcutta University. As Mr. Tawney observes, their position is such as to make them entirely independent, and there is not the smallest ground for any suspicion that they ever subordinate their duty to private influence. He gives an account of the procedure followed by the Committee in respect of every book submitted to them for examination. There are six Sub-Committees for the various branches of literature: the publishers and authors generally furnish sufficient copies of their works for the use of each member of the Sub-Committee concerned: each member reports on the work on certain definite points: these reports are tabulated in a book and duly considered at a meeting of the general Committee, after notice given: each book is then accepted either unanimously or subjected to further examination, and approved or rejected after fair discussion, or it may be referred back for re-examination. The proceedings of the meeting are printed and circulated and confirmed at the next meeting. The Director annually revises the list of text-books in accordance with the Committee's recommendations, and managers of schools are restricted to the use of the books named therein. It would be difficult to devise a system giving a better guarantee of fairness in original selection. At the same time, as Mr. Tawney points out, books which have been entered on the authorised list may become obsolete, or are superseded by later works, and for the purpose of revising the list of 690 passed books, a special Sub-Committee was lately appointed: their labours are not nearly concluded, and will be subject to the approval of the general Committee. The above remarks refer to their duties in connection with text-books for middle schools, but they have also undertaken to prepare similar lists of books for high and primary schools. In this connection they dealt with 476 works, approving 152 for school use, 82 for prizes and inclusion in school libraries, and declared 233 unsuitable for schools; nine were still pending. The numerous authors disappointed doubtless resent the unfavourable verdicts of the Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, satisfied that the General Committee, the Sub-Committees and the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa, have done a great deal of very useful work for which they deserve the thanks of Government. The only suggestion that it occurs to him to offer—and its principle is perhaps already acted upon—is that, when a book comes up for examination and discussion, a member of any Committee who is in any manner connected with the publisher or author should withdraw from the consideration of the particular work.

Conclusion.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to express his acknowledgments to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., for his successful administration of this important Department throughout the year 1891-92, and to Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., the present Officiating Director, for his Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the same period. He feels that with such competent advisers the cause of education, which he has much at heart, will make steady and substantial progress in the Province; and from personal observation and enquiry he is aware of the zealous and successful manner in which the majority of the Principals and Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and the teaching staff, carry out the educational policy of Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 324T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance.

No. 325T—G.

COPY forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Office for information. Attention is invited to paragraphs 3, 5, 15, and 16.

No. 326T—G.

EXTRACT paragraph 3 of the Resolution, together with extract paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of the Report, forwarded to the Accountant-General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

Circular No. 7T—G.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and for communication to Magistrates and District Boards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 24th October 1892.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 4784C—585—3-11-92.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1892-93.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1893.

Price Rs. 2.

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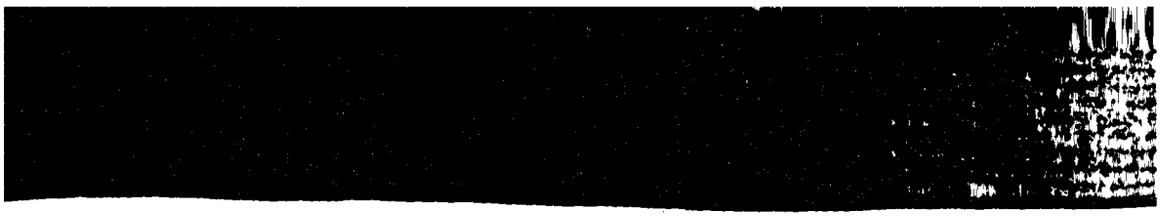
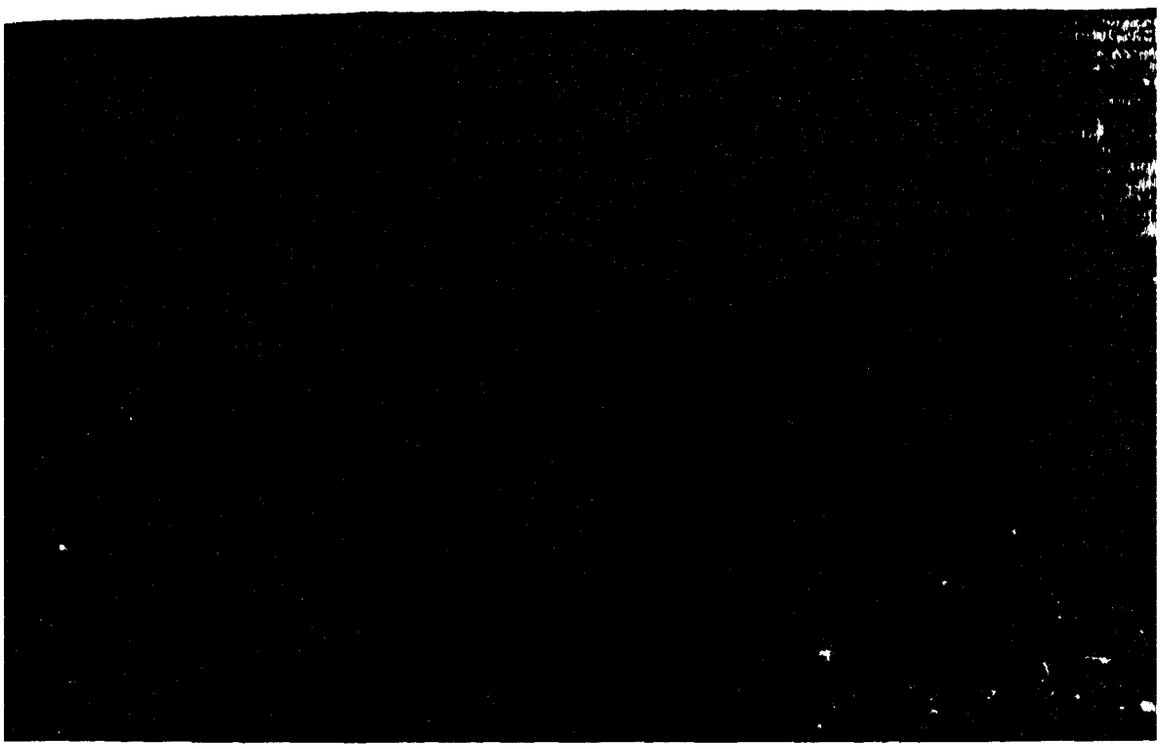


CORRIGENDUM.

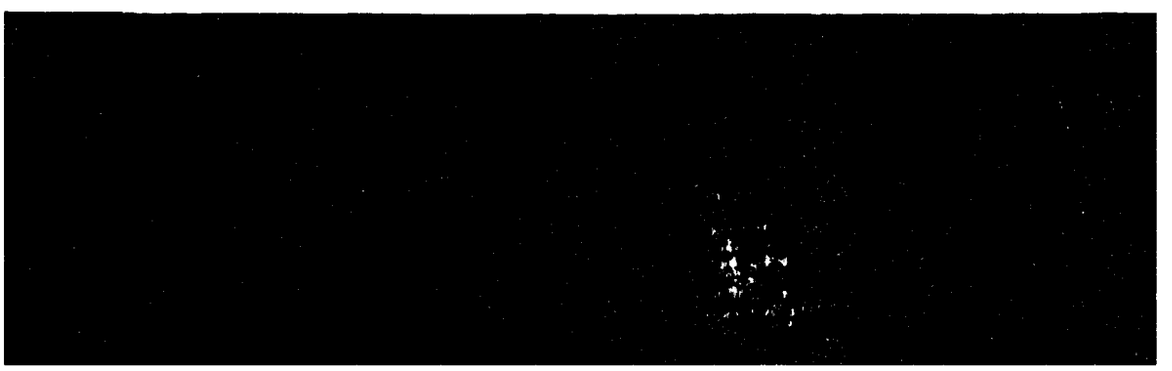
For lines 6, 7, and 8 of the letterpress, page 25, *substitute* the following :—

"there has been an accession of College pupils in the province. Though the Patna College has lost 22 pupils, the Bihar National College, Bankipore, has gained 49, and in the Bhagalpur Tejnarayan Jubilee."



CORRIGENDA.

1. Page 62, line 9 of letter-press. *For* "except" *read* "excepting that."
2. In the table in paragraph 148, page 83, *for* "90,885" *read* "90,779," and in the 6th line following, *for* "3,937" *read* "3,831."
3. Some of the tables in the general statistics will not give totals to correspond with the grand total as given in paragraph 2 of the Report. This is partly due to the exclusion from them of European schools, and partly to the exclusion of institutions for Collegiate education. Thus in subsidiary table VIII both of these are excluded.
4. On page 11, in paragraph 14 and line 3 of the Report, *for* "April 1893" *read* "April 1892."



REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1892-93.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

UNDER standing orders that full details should be gone into only in alternate years, the present report should, unlike its predecessor, be one of a general and summary character; in some respects I have been obliged to depart from this ruling, owing to Government having called for special information under several heads in the resolution on last year's annual report.

2. The following statement summarises the comparative statistics of all classes of educational institutions under inspection:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1892.	1893.
Public Institutions—						
University ... Colleges	34	5,225	33	5,443	154	165
Secondary ... High English schools ...	368	77,433	365	78,312	210	214
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	827	58,501	858	60,039	70	70
Secondary ... Do. vernacular schools ...	1,113	61,351	1,130	63,398	54	56
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,667	135,612	3,704	139,954	36	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	44,920	987,948	43,829	983,271	21	22
Special (including Madrasahs)	284	8,500	356	9,401	29	26
Female	2,743	57,801	2,856	60,249	21	21
Total ...	53,956	1,392,371	53,131	1,400,067	...	...
Private Institutions—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	1,294	16,745	1,217	14,812	13	12
(*b*) Sanskrit	1,694	18,117	1,796	17,915	10	10
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	568	8,508	622	9,447	14	15
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,059	23,063	4,262	24,877	5	5
(3) Elementary, teaching the *Koran* only ...	5,969	70,360	5,219	63,659	11	12
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	284	2,801	357	4,279	10	12
Total ...	13,868	139,594	13,473	134,989	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,824	1,531,965	66,604	1,535,056	...	...

3. Public institutions have decreased by 825, but the number of pupils attending them has increased by 7,696. Middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary, special schools and schools for girls have advanced in both respects, and lower primary schools have fallen off in both. In high English schools there is a loss of three schools, but a gain of 879 pupils.

Private institutions have suffered in both numbers and attendance, advanced Arabic and Persian schools show a large falling off in both respects, while on the other hand advanced Sanskrit schools show a gain. It is very doubtful if *Koran* schools, in which nothing else is taught but the mechanical

GENERAL SUMMARY.

reading of the sacred text, ought to have a place in a return which deals with secular instruction. Orders of the Government of India prevent their exclusion.

The gain of one pupil on an average in each school of general instruction (excepting the middle English) is a sure sign of educational strength and stability throughout the province.

It is noteworthy that the number of pupils in receipt of University and secondary education has increased, while primary schools, upper and lower taken together, present a loss—a loss which is, however, inappreciable, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The figures for lower primary schools for five years are given below:—

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271

4. The following table shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In	1884	there was	a gain of	1,369	schools	and a gain of	81,517	pupils.
,,	1885	,,	,,	2,384	,,	,, ,,	77,571	,,
But in	1886	,,	a loss of	15,108	,,	,, loss of	112,151	,,
In	1887	,,	,,	191	,,	but a gain of	4,073	,,
Again in	1888	,,	a gain of	6,140	,,	and a ,,	90,843	,,
,,	1889	,,	,,	1,146	,,	,, ,,	29,205	,,
,,	1890	,,	,,	1,657	,,	,, ,,	9,773	,,
But in	1891	,,	a loss of	335	,,	,, loss of	22,980	,,
Again in	1892	,,	a gain of	1,874	,,	,, gain of	63,022	,,
But in	1893	,,	a loss of	1,220	,,	,, gain of	3,091	,,

The net result during the past decade has been a loss of 2,284 schools and a gain of 223,964 pupils. The loss of schools is immaterial when compared with the great increase in the number of pupils.

5. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on our returns 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 26·2 and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9 per cent. are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7 respectively.

6. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1892.		1893.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	315	24,195	363	24,713
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	202	13,089	212	13,583
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	43,455	1,130,614	41,122	1,114,900
Unaided	9,984	224,473	11,434	246,871
Total ...	53,956	1,392,371	53,131	1,400,067
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,868	139,594	13,473	134,989
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,824	1,531,965	66,604	1,535,056

Of schools managed by Government there is an increase of 48, and of those managed by District or Municipal Boards an increase of 10. The falling off of 2,333 in the number of schools aided by Government or by District or Munucipal Boards is to a great extent accounted for by the gain of 1,450 unaided schools, inefficient primary schools having been transferred from

the head of aided to the head of unaided, owing to their having failed to earn a minimum sum fixed for rewards, a rule which was for the first time made general during the year. All this rise and fall will be more fully explained in the sections that follow.

7. The actual receipts fell short of the estimate by Rs. 25,730, as will appear from the following statement:—

Head of Receipts.	Budget estimate.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Fees—			
Government colleges, general	1,65,000	1,59,657	* The receipts in colleges and schools managed by Government according to departmental figures as in general table IV came to Rs. 6,14,002. The discrepancy is owing to the exclusion from the Accountant-General's figures of the receipts in the Medical College and the schools of medicine amounting to Rs. 36,399. Taking these into account the difference comes to Rs. 667 only.
Ditto ditto, professional	40,000	31,249	
Ditto schools, general	3,20,000	3,20,342	
Ditte ditto, special	20,000	13,857	
Total fees ...	5,45,000	5,25,105	
Contributions—			
From Native States and private persons ...	8,000	11,716	
„ Municipalities	7,000	6,322	
Land endowments	5,000	9,250	
Total contributions ...	20,000	27,288	
Miscellaneous	25,000	13,173	
Interest on Government Securities ...	14,000	12,704	
Total ...	6,04,000	5,78,270*	

In fees the estimated receipts exceeded the actuals by Rs. 19,895; contributions from Native States and private persons exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,716; and land and house endowments brought in Rs. 4,250 more than was anticipated: on the other hand, municipal contributions, miscellaneous items, and interest on Government securities brought in respectively Rs. 678, Rs. 11,827 and Rs. 1,296 less than they were expected to yield.

8. The table below compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures for each being supplied by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts which have been paid from Government treasuries on account of "Education":—

Budget Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1892-93.	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1892-93.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	64,000	60,759	
2. Inspection	3,61,000	3,55,289	
3. Government colleges, general	5,26,000	4,99,421	
4. Ditto ditto, professional ...	1,14,000	1,10,963	
5. Ditto schools, general	5,39,000	5,32,498	
6. Ditto ditto, special	1,46,000	1,48,895	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,98,000	5,87,188	
8. Scholarships	1,81,000	1,89,627	
9. Miscellaneous	35,000	47,245	
10. Refunds	2,000	5,594	
Total ...	25,66,000	25,37,479	
Less receipts, including interest	6,04,000	5,78,270	
	19,62,000	19,59,209	

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The actual net expenditure was less than the estimates by Rs. 2,791. In the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 there was an excess of expenditure over estimates to the extent of Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 33,679 respectively. In the report for 1891-92 Mr. Tawney wrote:—"Every year shows that the total expenditure more or less exceeds the amount sanctioned after this deduction," viz., "probable savings." That there has been a small actual saving in the year under review is due to several causes, but more particularly to the facts (1) that the superior Educational Service has been kept down to a very low figure, no appointments having been made to it after the retirement of Messrs. Webb and Tawney and Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, and (2) that in the middle of the year a call was made upon Mr. Tawney to effect savings to the extent of Rs. 41,000. This order was subsequently withdrawn, but its effect was scarcely the less visible than if it had remained in force:—

The heads under which savings have been effected are:—

(1) "Direction," with a saving of Rs. 3,241, due to Sir Alfred Croft having obtained an extension of leave on furlough;

(2) "Inspection," Rs. 5,711, partly due to no one having been appointed to the Superior Service on Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik's retirement, the number of Circle Inspectors having been practically reduced from five to four;

(3) "Government Colleges, General," Rs. 26,579, due chiefly, *first* to the retirement of Mr. Webb, and *secondly* to the deputation of Mr. Tawney to act as Director up to the time of his subsequent retirement; and *thirdly* to Mr. Prothero's deputation to Assam;

(4) "Government Colleges, Professional," Rs. 3,037, part of which was due to a saving in the law departments of Colleges, viz. Rs. 2,088, and the balance to a small saving in the Civil Engineering College;

(5) "Government Schools, General," Rs. 6,502, due chiefly to the sum of Rs. 28,676 sanctioned for expenditure from surplus balances not having been wholly spent;

(6) "Grants-in-aid," Rs. 10,812. This large saving was chiefly effected owing to the instructions referred to above calling upon Mr. Tawney to largely reduce expenditure.

On the other hand, actuals exceeded estimates in the case of—

(1) "Government Schools, Special," Rs. 2,895, due (1) to increase of field allowances to the Dacca Survey School; (2) to the appointment of a pandit for the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, and (3) to "probable savings" not having been effected in answer to anticipations;

(2) "Scholarships," Rs. 8,627. Under this head it is usual to find a considerable excess, probably because some scholarships granted by Assam and other provinces are made tenable in Bengal and are paid for from the treasuries of Bengal: as these charges come to a considerable sum each year, it would appear that something should be done to have the rule altered by which one province can confer educational benefits at the expense of another.

(3) "Miscellaneous," Rs. 12,245. This head of the estimates includes items for which for the most part *fixed* grants are sanctioned, nevertheless the Accountant-General reduced the estimates made by the Director by Rs. 7,769, and naturally expenditure has been much in excess of the allotments. Such reductions should not be made in future.

(4) "Refunds." The actual expenditure was Rs. 5,594, against an estimate of Rs. 2,000. The Accountant-General's explanation is as follows:—(1) Rs. 2,500, representing the amount paid by the Moharbhanj estate towards the additional building for the Ravenshaw College, was at first credited to education and was subsequently transferred to the Public Works Department, and (2) Rs. 765, representing the surplus balance of the Midnapore

Hardinge School, was transferred to the Midnapore Municipality. These two items of an *extra-ordinary* kind explain the excess.

9. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction given, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification:—

Head of Charge.	Year 1891-92.				Year 1892-93.			
	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from district funds.	Expenditure from Municipal funds.	Total expenditure in round numbers.	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from district funds in round numbers.	Expenditure from Municipal funds in round numbers.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	94,000	...	...	...	2,09,119
Collegiate	2,93,000	...	...	7,07,000	2,79,570	...	...	6,95,839
Secondary	3,82,000	2,30,000	46,000	30,55,000	3,88,883	2,27,000	37,000	31,74,810
Primary	1,44,000	4,47,000	17,000	25,73,000	1,46,924	4,02,000	24,000	26,07,853
Female	1,58,000	27,000	10,000	7,73,000	1,59,169	29,000	11,000	8,83,086
Special	5,09,000	6,000	1,000	7,00,000	4,65,113	11,000	1,000	6,91,469
Scholarships	1,71,000	20,000	...	2,14,000	1,87,714	24,000	...	2,34,117
Buildings	3,72,000	3,000	5,000	4,18,000	2,85,854	3,000	6,000	3,32,798
Furniture	6,000	2,000	...	10,000	9,542	4,000	...	15,079
Miscellaneous	48,000	81,000	3,000	1,57,000	50,660	63,000	5,000	1,51,551
Superintendence ...	4,13,000	2,35,000	...	6,52,000	4,14,477	2,30,000	1,000	6,49,687
Total ...	24,96,000	10,51,000	82,000	93,52,000	23,87,906	9,93,190	85,361	96,45,408

This table is prepared in accordance with the usual practice. I find that the expenditure upon colleges or departments of colleges (including the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur) for professional training is brought down under the head of "Special."

The total educational expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 2,93,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues was less by Rs. 1,08,000 and that from district funds by Rs. 58,000; Municipal expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 3,500: thus the total expenditure from public sources decreased by Rs. 1,66,000. It is pleasing to notice that the expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 57,23,000 to Rs. 61,79,000, or by more than four and-a-half lakhs.

The total charges of the University, which are defrayed from its own fee fund, rose from Rs. 94,000 to Rs. 2,09,119. The explanation given is that the University has given the charges for 15 months including the payments made on account of examinations held in the years 1891-92 and 1892-93.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 1,20,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by nearly Rs. 7,000; while that from district funds and municipalities fell off by Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 9,000, respectively. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,25,000.

There has been an increase of Rs. 37,000 in the total expenditure on primary education. It is satisfactory to see an increased expenditure from municipalities of Rs. 7,000 on this account. There was also an increased expenditure from Provincial revenues of Rs. 3,000; while from district funds the figures show a decrease of Rs. 45,000. This is to a great extent owing to the

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instructions issued to District Boards under which uncashed cheques, though issued by the Boards, were not taken into the accounts for the year 1892-93. This is further explained later on. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 1,59,000.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 1,10,000, of which the share from private sources came to Rs. 1,06,000. This increased expenditure from private sources is evidence of the fact that the cause of female education is gaining in popularity: the increase in the previous year amounted to Rs. 95,000.

The total expenditure on special instruction shows a decrease of Rs. 8,500. From Provincial revenues, the expenditure was less by Rs. 44,000, and from district funds it increased by Rs. 5,000. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on the Sibpur Civil Engineering College fell from Rs. 83,042 to Rs. 52,150. In 1891-92 heavy cost was incurred in the purchase of machinery for the general purposes of the college, and in buying new tents for survey work. In the schools for medicine Provincial expenditure increased from Rs. 76,402 to Rs. 91,461. This is explained in the section on Special Instruction, where it is pointed out that the full pay and allowances of the Subordinate Medical Staff are debited against the Temple Medical School. In training schools the expenditure has increased from Rs. 72,202 to Rs. 75,304.

Under the head "Building" the heaviest items of expenditure were (1) Rs. 1,20,751 for constructing a School of Art and Art Gallery in Calcutta; (2) Rs. 43,248 towards the cost of a new chemical laboratory in the Presidency College; (3) Rs. 14,947 for the Darjeeling High School; (4) Rs. 10,821 for a hospital for native students in the Civil Engineering College, and (5) Rs. 31,686 as building grants to schools under private bodies.

10. RECONCILIATION OF THE FIGURES GIVEN BY THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL AND THOSE OF THE DEPARTMENT.—In former years attempts were made to explain the difference between the figures as given by the Accountant-General in column 3 of the statement given in paragraph 8 and those given by the Department in column 6 of the statement given in paragraph 9, but they proved abortive, and last year it was stated that the two sets of figures were irreconcileable. I have been at much pains to come to a satisfactory explanation, and I am happy to say that I have arrived at what is a correct solution of the problem. I look upon this as the more important just now, because the departmental figures regarding the numbers of schools and pupils have been recently called in question, owing to the great divergence between them and the numbers given by the census, and if it can be shewn that the money returns given in the educational statements are reliable, it will be an indirect proof that the other information given in the returns are also of a trustworthy character.

A comparison of the two statements will show that the two sets of figures are classified upon different principles. In paragraph 8 the classification comes under *budget provision* heads, by which means much Collegiate expenditure is classed under grants-in-aid; in paragraph 9 the education of boys and girls has been separated; again, in this latter statement the expenditure upon the Medical College and medical schools is taken into account, but being budgeted for in the Medical Department it is thrown out by the Accountant-General; again, the expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, which is excluded from the Accountant-General's figures, are included in those of the Department; further, the figures of the Department give the sums spent upon Government educational buildings which, speaking from the Account Department's point of view, come into the Public Works budget; and lastly, the sums entered by the Accountant-General against Government colleges and schools (items 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the statement in paragraph 8) include local receipts which are again deducted at the foot of the statement: whereas, in column 6 of the departmental statement only the net expenditure from Provincial revenues is given, fees, &c., being entered separately. The departmental figures in paragraph 9 can all be verified from general table IV, and accordingly from this general table I proceed to reconcile them with the statement of expenditure as given by the Accountant-General.

11. DIRECTION.—In the departmental figures this is entered as having cost Rs. 60,689. The Accountant-General gives Rs. 60,759. This requires no explanation.

INSPECTION—is put down at Rs. 3,53,788 in general table IV. The Account Department gives the figure Rs. 3,55,289. The difference of Rs. 1,500, which is really a petty matter, is believed to represent some small items of expenditure pertaining to the year 1891-92 which were paid from the treasury in 1892-93, but were omitted from the departmental figures.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—I have had much trouble in reconciling the figures under this head, and found it possible to do so only by going through the budget figures item by item. In the case of the Bethune College the Accountant-General enters the total expenditure Rs. 26,441 under the head of Government Art Colleges, whereas in general table IV only Rs. 5,495 is entered as Collegiate expenditure, the balance coming under the head of secondary instruction. Again, in the case of the Calcutta Madrasah the Accountant-General also enters the whole expenditure Rs. 47,475 against Art Colleges, whereas the departmental figures throw out all except the small sum of Rs. 11,419, this latter sum alone representing *Collegiate* expenditure. The remaining charges on account of the School and Arabic departments are rightly classed by the Department against secondary and special instruction respectively. In this way Rs. 73,916 *minus* Rs. 16,914, or Rs. 57,012, are accounted for. To these add for stores, furniture, and apparatus a sum of Rs. 12,872, and we get an explanation for Rs. 69,884 of the discrepancy between the Accountant-General's Rs. 4,99,421 and the Department's Rs. 4,14,203. There still remains a sum of Rs. 15,334 to be accounted for. About Rs. 4,000 of this has been charged by the Department under the head of Miscellaneous, and the remainder is on account of travelling allowances (thus the Account Department has debited the Sanskrit College with the travelling allowances of its Principal, Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chundra Nyayaratna, while on special duty in Orissa, a charge which in no way should be debited against the College), rents, taxes, petty construction, &c., &c.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—In the first instance we must exclude from general table IV the charges on account of the Medical College, which the Account Department does not reckon. This reduces the items to Law and Engineering.

Under *Law* the figures are:—

Departmental, Rs. 7,172; Accounts, Rs. 6,712. Subtract from Rs. 7,172 the sum of Rs. 469, which remained over and above expenditure as a surplus, and the figures almost tally.

Under *Engineering* at first sight there is an alarming discrepancy, thus:—

	Rs.
The Accountant-General gives for the Civil Engineering College ...	1,04,251
The departmental figures give only	62,742
	41,509

The discrepancy is reconciled as follows:—The Principal has given the *true* College charges and has omitted from his statement the following items:—

	Rs.
Workshop (actuals)	14,342
Travelling allowances (actuals)	3,684
Boarding charges (actuals)	19,855
New tents (actuals)	2,220
Rents and taxes (actuals)	1,792
Total ...	41,893

This comes sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

Under GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL, the difference of Rs. 5,32,498 as given by the Accountant-General and Rs. 5,37,623 is so slight as hardly to need explanation, but part of it is due to the fact that fees are in some instances retained in schools, the bills being passed only for the difference between charges and local receipts, so that some of the expenditure never comes within the ken of the Accounts Department.

Throwing out of consideration medical schools (which do not appear in the Educational Budget), general table IV shows an expenditure upon GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL, of Rs. 1,87,390; the Accountant-General gives it as

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Rs. 1,48,895. Whence comes the difference of Rs. 38,495? Taking the several classes of schools, the following figures show the discrepancies:—

	Accountant-General.	Departmental.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. School of Art ...	41,693	29,922
2. Training schools ...	69,521	72,291
3. Guru-training classes ...	6,896	7,207
4. Survey schools ...	14,223	14,560
5. Industrial schools* ...	1,951	2,056
6. Madrasahs ...	13,916	59,933
7. Petty construction and furniture and apparatus	694	694

* Net expenditure only taken.

Items 2, 3, 4, and 5 scarcely need explanation: it may be observed here that petty discrepancies necessarily result from the practice in some schools of taking credit for countersigned bills as they would for cash, though the money may not actually have been drawn from the treasury. The *School of Art* discrepancy arises from the Accountant-General including in his budget figures the Art Gallery expenditure, of which no account is taken by the Department of Public Instruction. Of the discrepancy against Madrasahs, I give the following explanation:—The Account Department figures are made up of two items—expenditure on account of the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah, viz. Rs. 13,264, and that on account of the Cox's Bazaar Madrasah, viz. Rs. 652. These two items are included in the departmental figures, which also include Rs. 11,419 paid from Provincial revenues on account of the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrasah, as explained above, and likewise the fees and payments on account of the Madrasahs from the Mohsin Fund. These additional items come up to Rs. 34,548, which, added to Rs. 13,916 + Rs. 11,419, make Rs. 59,883, which almost exactly tallies with the figures given by the Department.

GRANTS-IN-AID are put down by the Account Department at Rs. 5,87,188. I calculate them as follows:—

General Table IV.

		Rs.
Column 9	...	1,674
		7,023
		364
		1,376
Column 16	...	25,120
		2,82,549
		2,14,311
		9,646
		36,623
Footnotes (*b*) and (*c*)	...	3,200
Add abolished schools, column 27.		5,500
		5,87,386

The difference is too slight to need explanation.

Departmental MISCELLANEOUS comes to Rs. 50,660, from which omit Rs. 5,500 included above under grants-in-aid, and add Rs. 2,058 on account of boarding charges (not entered by the Lady Principal) in the Bethune School, and we get Rs. 47,218, against Rs. 47,245 as given by the Accountant-General.

In conclusion, the charges for BUILDINGS which are entered in the departmental figures, appear in the Account Department figures under the head of Public Works.

I have entered at considerable length into this explanation as it appears right once for all to vindicate the figures as supplied by the Department of Public Instruction, instead of dealing with them as if they were accurate, though at the same time stating that the discrepancies between them and those given by the Account Department are irreconcilable. I can only express wonder at the marvellous accordance which is found to exist between the main features of the two sets of figures. The column of remarks in paragraph 7 shows how closely they agree in the matter of RECEIPTS.

12. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age taken at the usual rate:—

Position, 1892-93.	Position, 1891-92.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
					Year 1891-92.	Year 1892-93.	Year 1891-92.	Year 1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	Hooghly ...	259,139	79,370	49,348	50,641	62·1	63·8
2	1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	47,907	47,569	62·7	62·3
3	3	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	31,460	31,190	57·9	56·9
4	4	Tippera ...	911,799	136,770	73,646	76,318	53·8	55·8
5	5	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	94,387	101,932	48·1	51·9
6		Balasore ...	481,638	72.245	34,750	34,836	48·1	48·2
7	7	Calcutta ...	446,746	67,011	31,561	31,948	47	47·6
	10	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	40,174	43,441	43·4	47
9	13	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,430	43,430	45,048	42·3	43·9
	9	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	34,411	34,288	43·6	43·4
11	12	24-Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	64,038	63,276	43·1	42·6
	14	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	71,141	70,030	42	42·2
13	16	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,445	21,456	23,113	36·7	39·5
	8	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	84,034	70,627	46	39·2
15	15	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	35,065	35,693	37·8	38·5
16	11	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	61,129	47,712	43·3	33·8
	17	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	12,657	13,737	31	33
18	18	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	38,046	41,450	29·3	31·9
19	19	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	19,397	19,854	27·2	27·8
20	20	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	34,983	34,751	26	25·9
21	21	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	21,134	21,935	23	24·1
22	23	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	27,261	31,690	19·3	22·4
23	24	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	22,702	26,422	18·8	21·9
24	25	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	10,851	11,015	18	18·3
	31	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	20,490	22,052	16	18·1
25		Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	17,989	18,375	17	18
27	27	Mymensingh ...	1,788,616	268,292	46,893	46,685	17	17·4
		Bogra ...	418,916	62,837	11,116	10,868	17	17·2
29	26	Manbhum ...	593,199	88,980	15,298	14,671	17·1	16·4
	30	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	25,697	24,896	16·4	15·8
30	33	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	22,272	23,504	15	15·8
	32	Hazaribagh ...	566,964	85,044	13,010	13,513	15·2	15·8
		Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,318	2,845	12	15·4
34	35	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	20,087	21,564	14·3	15·3
35	37	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	12,393	11,439	14·8	13·8
36		Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	19,949	21,693	12	13·6
37	38	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	16,171	17,756	12	13·5
38		Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	12,661	13,222	12	13·4
39	22	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	37,709	22,595	22·2	13·2
40	37	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	7,415	7,153	13	13
41	36	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	935,218	140,282	15,692	17,076	13·1	12·1
42		Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	21,287	24,322	10·3	11·8
43		Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	21,353	22,890	10·9	11·7
44		Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	18,096	16,645	12·2	11·1
45	35	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	150,730	21,200	16,295	14	10
46		Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	11,994	15,055	8	10
47	...	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	2,726	3,812	6·1	8·6
48	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,934	356	687	3·9	7·6
		Total ...	36,412,749	5,461,892	1,419,120	1,418,129	25·9	25·9

The numbers given in the columns 1 and 2 show the relative positions of the districts from an educational point of view and how they have changed during the year under review. There were a few inaccuracies in the figures for some districts as given in the report for 1891-92; these have been corrected in column 6 above.

The districts with 50 per cent. or upwards of their male children at school were, in 1892-93, 5 in number, against 4 in 1891-92; those from 40 to 49 were 7 against 10; those from 20 to 39 were 11 against 8; those from 10 to 19 per cent. remained at the same figure, viz. 23, and those with less than 10 per cent. were 2 against 3.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

13. The following table compares the pupils in all schools of general instruction for the last two years. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of high English schools; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of those schools and in the higher classes of middle schools down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary stage* the lower sections of primary schools and classes; these last again are subdivided into those who read and those who do not read printed books:—

Stage.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-92.	1892-93.		
High	26,762	27,161*	399	...
Middle	46,191	44,447	...	1,744
Upper primary	76,366	77,638	1,272	...
Lower „ (higher section) ...	823,412	847,461	24,049	...
„ „ (lower „) ...	405,915	388,281	...	17,634
Total ...	1,378,646	1,384,988	25,720	19,378
		Net increase ...	6,342	

* 236 scholars not returned.

The pupils in the high stage of instruction increased by 399, but there was a falling off of 1,744 among the pupils of the middle stage; that is, there has been some decrease in the number of pupils engaged in secondary education. On the other hand, the upper primary stage and the higher section of the lower primary stage show very considerable increases, pointing to a tendency to introduce the use of printed books into all schools of a primary or elementary character, and a gain in the popularity of these institutions.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

14. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year. Sir Alfred Croft went on furlough on the 5th of April 1893, giving over charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction to Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E. On the retirement of the latter from the service of Government I assumed charge of the office on the 27th December 1892, and I continued in charge during the remainder of the year. On the 19th December 1892 I was relieved of my duties as Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, by Mr. G. A. Stack, who had previously been serving as a Professor in the Presidency College. Mr. Bellett, the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, was on privilege leave for two months and ten days from the 25th September 1892, and Mr. Livingstone, Officiating Principal of the Rajshahi College, acted for him from that date to the 31st October 1892, and Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acted for him for the latter part of his leave, viz., up to the 4th December. Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, retired from the service on the 6th June 1892 after a long and meritorious service of nearly 35 years. The Circle was then divided in two, and Babu Beni Madhav De, Assistant Inspector of Schools, held charge of the Burdwan Division, and Babu Radha Nath Ray, Joint-Inspector of Schools, held charge of the Orissa Division, both as temporary Inspectors of Schools, to the end of the year. Babu Siv Chandra Gui, Lecturer, Sanskrit College, held office as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from the 19th September 1892 to the end of the year. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, was absent on privilege leave for two months and twelve days from the 3rd May 1892: the duties of his office were entrusted during his absence to Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, in addition to his own duties. Maulavi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was on privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from the 10th October 1892. Lastly, Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpur, was on privilege leave for two months from 27th June 1892, his place being taken by Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum.

By the retirement of Mr. Tawney, the Department of Public Instruction has lost the services of an officer whom it could least of all spare. It is unnecessary for me to dilate here upon his ripe scholarship which has earned for him a world-wide reputation. I may however be permitted to say that Students and Professors, in fact all who in this country have had the privilege of serving under him or knowing him, mourn the loss of a true friend, and feel that by his departure from the country they have one and all suffered a loss which cannot be replaced. The following tribute to his merits was paid by the Bengal Government shortly after his resignation:—

> The Lieutenant-Governor cannot allow Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, to retire from the service of Government, without recording his acknowledgment of that officer's great ability and his labours in the cause of education in Bengal. As a Sanskrit scholar Mr. Tawney has earned a European reputation; as a Professor, as Principal of the Presidency College, and as an influential member of the Calcutta University, he has held a conspicuous position, and has conduced greatly to the elevation of the standard of higher education in the departments with which he has been so long connected.

15. Mr. Tawney as Director of Public Instruction made a tour extending over 17 days in the month of August 1892, during which he visited the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, and Hooghly, and inspected colleges and schools, and held conferences with district officers: at head-quarters much of his time was occupied at meetings of Directors and Boards connected with the Bruce Trust, the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, the Hindu Hostel and University meetings. He was in very indifferent health during the latter part of his service and was ordered not to leave Calcutta.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

16. The following table shows the tours which I made in the three months of the year during which I acted as Director:—

Month.	Days on tour out of head-quarters.	Places visited.	Work done.
January 1893 ...	12	Sibpur, Hooghly, and Midnapore.	Inspection of Civil Engineering and Midnapore Colleges, the local schools at Midnapore, and the Hooghly Training School.
February „ ...	20	Burdwan, Cuttack, and Hooghly.	Inspection of Burdwan, Cuttack, and Hooghly Colleges and of schools at those places. Attendance by invitation at a District Board meeting at Burdwan.
March „ ...	8	Giridih and Hazaribagh.	Reformatory and schools at Hazaribagh. Conference with Dr. Saise at Giridih on the subject of training Mining Engineers.

17. To the work done in the foregoing statement may be added work of a special kind in Calcutta as follows:—

Four University meetings.
Two Bruce Trust meetings.
Three meetings of the Board of Visitors of the Civil Engineering College.
Two meetings of the Hindu Hostel Board.
Two Conferences.
One meeting of the Darjeeling Girls' School Committee.
Two prize distributions.

18. My full work of inspection in the year for three months as Director and nine months as Inspector of Schools is shown in the following table:—

	Days on tour out of head-quarters.	Visits paid in situ to—														Total visits.	Remarks.
		Colleges.	Technical schools.	Hostels.	Reformatories.	Special schools.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.	Girls' schools. High and middle.	Girls' schools. Upper primary.	Girls' schools. Lower primary.	Indigenous.		
As Director three months ...	40	8	1	6	2	7	12	1	1	...	1	2	7	2	...	50	As Inspector I spent on insp... out of head-quarters 13 d... Patna, 12 days in Gaya, 2... in Shahabad, 4 days in... bhanga, 12 days in Muzaff... 5 days in Saran, 5 days in... paran, 10 days in Bha... 5 days in Monghyr, 20 d... the Sonthal Parganas, 5 d... Purnea, and 4 days in Mal...
As Inspector nine months ...	116	...	2	...	...	4	47	13	17	4	26	...	2	3	1	119	
Total ...	156	8	3	6	2	11	59	14	18	4	27	2	9	5	1	169	

19. The work done by the other Inspectors and by the Assistant Inspectors of Schools is shown below in the usual form:—

Names of officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited. High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	152	75	19	29	13	55	43	15	2	251	365
Babu Chandra Mohan Mozumdar, M.A., B.L., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (*a*).	80	19	11	18	6	42	9	1	1	107	320
„ Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, for 1 month and 4 days.	22	4	8	1	1	2	2	1	...	19	
„ Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division (*b*).	130	8	20	15	16	87	19	6	1	172	305
„ Brahma Mohan Mallik, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	Retired on 5th June 1892.										

(*a*) On privilege leave for a month and-a-half from 11th August 1892, and Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector of Schools 24-Parganas, officiating.
(*b*) On privilege leave for two months from 27th June 1892, and Babu Krishna Kisore Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum, officiating.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Babu Beni Madhav De, M.A., as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Western Circle (Burdwan Division).	117	34	10	17	8	31	7	5	...	112	365
,, Beni Madhav De, M.A., as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	
,, Shib Chandra Gui, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	124	38	15	14	14	32	19	6	...	138	194
,, Radha Nath Rai, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, from 1st April to 20th June 1892, and Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, from 21st June 1892 to 31st March 1893.	143	18	25	19	37	86	23	8	6	222	365
,, Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	158	28	19	38	29	65	10	5	...	194	365
,, Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	100	18	14	38	29	30	10	8	4	151	365
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle (*a*)	176	36	49	61	15	11	10	11	...	193	295
,, W. B. Livingstone, Officiating Principal, Rajshahi College, in charge of the duties of the office of Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, in addition to his own.	34	4	2	2	...	...	2	6	...	16	37
,, G. A. Stack, Professor, Presidency College, as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, from 20th December 1892 to 31st March 1893.	64	10	13	20	9	10	1	1	3	67	102
,, J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	202	12	39	64	65	348	23	2	19	572	365
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division (*b*).	147	12	36	30	16	91	5	2	6	198	293
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.	132*	5	17	18	25	166	6	5	99	341	293
,, Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., as Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for 2 months and 12 days.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
,, Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions (*c*).	121	33	29	27	34	68	32	8	2	233	320
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools	79	34	105	...	18	3	...	...	...	160	365
,, C. Edwards, Temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools.	55	24	60	...	14	3	...	...	...	101	365

(*a*) On privilege leave for two months and 10 days from 25th September 1892.
(*b*) On privilege leave for 2 months and 12 days from 3rd May 1892.
(*c*) On privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days from 10th October 1892.
* Exclusive of 19 days spent on special work out of head-quarters.

(*a*) Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur spent on tour 69 days in Chota Nagpur and 83 days in the Presidency Division. Considering the calls upon his time at head-quarters, I consider that he has shown remarkable energy. His 152 days were spent as follows:—13 in Manbhum, 8 in Singhbhum, 15 in Hazaribagh, 13 in Lohardaga, 20 in Palamau, 26 in 24-Parganas, 18 in Nadia, 15 in Jessore, 10 in Khulna, and 14 in Murshidabad. No explanation for the short work done by Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, has been offered. It is a fact, however, that a very large portion of his time is taken up by inspection, and Text-book Committee work *in Calcutta*, and these may perhaps be accepted as constituting sufficient excuse. His 80 days on inspection work in the Presidency Division are up of made 33 days in the 24-Parganas, 20 in Nadia, 8 in Jessore, and 19 in Murshidabad. His 22 days on tour in the Rajshahi Division were spent, six in Darjeeling, two in Dinajpur, one in Jalpaiguri, six in Pabna, three in Rajshahi, and four in Rangpur. I am at a loss to understand why he should have found it necessary in the short time he was in the division to pay flying visits to six out of the seven districts. Making allowance for his two months on privilege leave, Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, is not behindhand with 130 days on tour. These are made up of 35 days in Manbhum, 46 in Hazaribagh, 8 in Lohardaga, 15 in Palamau, and 26 in Singhbhum. His attention to the Lohardaga district was of too short duration.

(*b*) It is unnecessary to refer to the work done by Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik, as he retired early in the year. Babu Beni Madhav De, who in the full year spent only 120 days on tour and inspected only 115 schools, does not appear to have been very active. He has given no explanation for the short work done by him. His 120 days are made up of 23 in Howrah, 7 in Hooghly, 26 in Burdwan, 21 in Birbhum, 29 in Bankura, 12 in Midnapore, and 2 days on special duty in Calcutta. His time might, I should think, have been more evenly distributed over the several districts under his control. Seven and twelve days respectively in the important districts of Hooghly and Midnapore

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were hardly sufficient, since his work lay in one Division only. Babu Siv Chandra Gui, who spent 124 days on tour during little more than six months' service as an inspecting officer, deserves special commendation for activity. He was for 50 days on tour in the Howrah district, 19 in Hooghly, 25 in Burdwan, 5 in Birbhum, 5 in Bankura, and 16 in Midnapore. It is to be presumed that in a full year he would have given more time to the three last-named districts.

(*c*) In addition to the 143 days spent on tour by Babu Radha Nath Roy, Joint-Inspector of the Orissa Division, he was on inspection duty at head-quarters for 26 days. His duties also as Secretary to the Orissa Text-book Committee interfere considerably with his touring. The time spent by him on inspection duty may therefore be reckoned as satisfactory. He gave 41 days to Cuttack, 27 to Puri, 46 to Balasore, and 29 to the Tributary Mahals.

(*d*) Babu Dina Nath Sen made up 158 days as follows :—74 in the Dacca, 12 in Faridpur, 19 in Backergunge, 12 in Mymensingh, 19 in Tippera, and 17 in Noakhali, besides 5 days on duty in Calcutta. He remarks :—"The number of days put down for Dacca is necessarily large, because, in the first place, it includes those days which were spent in passing through that district when going to other districts and when returning from them; also because the number of high schools in Dacca is considerably larger than in other districts." Under orders passed by Government in No. 2404, dated 31st August 1892, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, is no longer required to visit schools in the Chittagong Division. I am not sure that I entirely understand the grounds upon which this order was passed. When in the Eastern Circle for six or seven years, I found no difficulty in spending a reasonable number of days in each of the districts of the Chittagong Division. Maulavi Abdul Karim, the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was on tour for 121 days only, viz., 36 in Dacca, 23 in Faridpur, 31 in Backergunge, 14 in Mymensingh, 4 in Tippera, 13 in Noakhali. He has offered no explanation for not having visited Chittagong, which is a most important Musalman district with a large Government madrasah and several other madrasahs scattered throughout it; and since no explanation of his neglect has been offered, I must express myself as being much surprised at what is apparently a serious dereliction of duty on his part.

(*e*) Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, fell short of the prescribed limit of 150 days on tour, having been out for 100 days only. His excuse is that "this being my first year in Chittagong, I suffered most severely from the climate of the place." I do not know that I am altogether satisfied with this explanation. It would be well, however, before passing judgment to wait and see what amount of work he may do in the current year.

(*f*) Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, spent away from head-quarters 23 days in Bogra, 15 in Darjeeling, 9 in Dinajpur, 11 in Jalpaiguri, 39 in Pabna, 16 in Rajshahi, and 63 in Rangpur—in all 176 days. The necessity for his spending so many days in the Rangpur district is not apparent, but as several days were spent at the head-quarters of the district, it is probable that he was engaged in some special work with the District Board, and that the zilla and training and industrial schools required more than usual attention. Mr. Bellett, after a period of useful and excellent work of more than 30 years' duration, retired from the service in the month of April 1893.

(*g*) Mr. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, was particularly energetic in the 102 days during which he was in charge. He was out on inspection duty for 64 days. They were spent—11 days in Patna, 25 in Gaya, 16 in Muzaffarpur, and 12 in Darbhanga. It was not possible for him to go to all his districts: he took up the work where I had left off. Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna, with a record of 202 days on tour and 572 visits to schools displayed extraordinary activity: it appears to me that his inspections would be of a more useful character if he made them more thorough and did not attempt to make them so numerous. It is no doubt of importance that he should concern himself to a large extent with primary education in the several districts, but it seems unnecessary that he should visit on an average more than two primary schools for each day on tour. His work should lie more among schools of a higher order, and in checking the work of the lower grades of inspecting officers. He gave 54 days to Patna, 26 to Gaya, 42 to Shahabad,

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24 to Saran, 24 to Champaran, 16 to Muzaffarpur, and 16 to Darbhanga. He appears to have spent more time in Patna than the number of its schools and the educational importance of the district would seem to warrant. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, who was for 293 days on duty, was on tour for 147 days and inspected 198 schools. His tour was for 24 days in Bhagalpur, 41 in Monghyr, 33 in Purnea, 30 in the Sonthal Parganas, and 19 in Malda. Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, devoted 132 days to inspection work, viz., 34 in Patna, 8 in Shahabad (42 Patna Division), 26 in Bhagalpur, 5 in Monghyr, 38 in Purnea, and 21 in Malda (90 in Bhagalpur Division). He also spent 19 days on special work out of head-quarters.

(*h*) The work of Mr. Bamford and Mr. Edwards, the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools, is of a special nature and requires their presence at head-quarters for a great part of the year, so it cannot be measured by the usual tests. From the special report which I sent in to Government (No. 1868, dated 25th March 1893) on the subject of European education, it will be seen that the work of these two officers was marked by energy and devotion to duty.

(*i*) Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Female Schools, visited outside Calcutta, 63 schools and 49 zananas during the year. She was on tour outside head-quarters for 34 days. In Calcutta she visited 46 schools and 189 zananas.

20. The following table shews the work done by the Deputy Inspectors :—

District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Division.								
Burdwan ...	Babu Charu Chunder Chatterji	300	149	181	184	86	105	
Bankura ...	,, Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	348	177	185	275	91	70	
Birbhum ...	,, Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ...	365	178	178	274	78	42	
Midnapore	,, Uma Prasad De ...	365	211	211	333	93	92	
Hooghly ...	,, Sripati Banerji ...	365	153	153	323	111	111	
Howrah ...	,, Hara Mohun Bhuttacharji	343	158	168	230	68	52	
Calcutta ...	,, Ishan Chunder Ghosh, M.A.	306	...	...	158	29	...	This officer's work is confined to Calcutta.
Presidency Division.								
24-Parganas	,, Mati Lal Mitra as Deputy and Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools.	365	154	154	158	70	146	
Nadia ...	,, Hari Nath Sen, B.A. ...	365	159	159	206	98	86	
Jessore ...	,, Kanti Chunder Chatterji	365	154	154	215	99	84	
Khulna ...	,, Hari Har Das ...	365	171	171	272	138	79	
Murshidabad.	,, Phani Bhusan Bose, M.A.	305	170	203	337	81	51	
Rajshahi Division.								
Dinajpur ...	,, Bhubanesvar Gupta ...	365	174	174	181	85	29	
Rajshahi	,, Kali Nath Chaudhuri ...	306	167	199	172	91	28	
Rangpur ...	,, Adi Nath Mitra ...	327	166	185	173	116	63	
Pabna ...	,, Mahendra Nath Datta ...	289	156	197	249	106	60	
Bogra ...	,, Giridhari Bose ...	365	155	155	162	88	29	
Jalpaiguri	,, Jadu Nath Chakravarti ...	325	157	176	157	59	23	
Dacca Division.								
Dacca ...	,, Uma Kisore Roy ...	365	156	156	264	169	174	
Faridpur ...	,, Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti.	327	153	171	271	111	103	
Backergunge	,, Ram Sundar Baysak ...	349	221	231	587	158	95	
Mymensingh	,, Radha Kisore Chakravarti	310	168	198	371	131	128	
Chittagong Division.								
Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	,, Sarada Kantha Sen ...	356	168	172	300	110	55	
Tippera ...	,, Kumud Bandhu Bose ...	294	130	161	279	112	83	
Noakhali ...	,, Mahim Chunder Chatterji, B.A.	286	98	125	260	81	49	

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
				Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna Division.	Patna ...	Babu Bhagwan Prasad ...	365	231	231	551	60	14	
	Gaya ...	„ Dwarka Prasad ...	365	172	172	304	61	15	
	Shahabad...	„ Beni Prasad Misra ...	273	122	168	253	47	20	
	Saran ...	Munshi Abdur Rahim ...	365	202	202	368	94	17	
	Champaran	Babu Radha Lal ...	273	127	170	301	36	12	
	Muzaffarpur.	„ Ram Prakash Lal ...	308	168	199	341	65	13	
	Darbhanga	„ Sajiwan Lal ...	365	154	154	373	44	12	
Bhagalpur Division.	Bhagalpur	„ Som Nath Jharkandi, B.A.	365	171	171	295	58	12	
	Monghyr	„ Ramdhani Pande ...	159	96	220	255	31	14	
		„ Bhagavati Sahay offg. ...	194	73	137	174	27		
	Purnea ...	„ Baldeo Misra, B.A. ...	334	147	161	162	51	12	
	Sonthal Parganas.	„ Hari Das Banerji, M.A. ...	365	167	167	185	39	17	
	Malda ...	Munshi Mir Sajiad Ali ...	365	157	157	243	74	23	
Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	Babu Piyari Mohan Sen ...	365	154	154	250	66	39	
	Puri ...	„ Bhagavati Charan Sen ...	365	153	153	289	51	21	
	Balasore ...	„ Raghu Nath Ghosh offg.	264	164	227	389	80	30	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh	„ Gopal Chundro Ghosal ...	365	192	192	397	53	17	
	Lohardaga / Palamau	„ Kalika Nand Mukherji	365	180	180	466	44	14	
	Manbhum	„ Krishna Kisore Adhikari, M.A., as Deputy Inspector and as Offg. Assistant Inspector.	365	179	179	322	...	24	
	Singhbhum	„ Ram Taran Samanta ...	365	177	177	347	45	12	

Substantive man on furlough for most of the year.

In the table above I have made a slight departure from the usual practice under which had been given in each district the total amount of inspection work performed by Deputy Inspectors and their substitutes in their absence. I regard the duties of Deputy Inspectors as of sufficient importance to require that the table should be made of a *personal* character, and in the case of temporary absences I have increased the number of days on tour for each officer to the proportion for a full year: this proportion will be found in column 5 of the table. It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am able to bring to notice that in two instances only have the Deputy Inspectors, in proportion to their period of service as inspecting officers, fallen short of the prescribed limit of days (150) to be spent on tour. These instances are to be found in the case of Babu Mohim Chandra Chatterjea of Noakhali, and Babu Bhagavati Sahay, who officiated for a little more than six months in Monghyr. The former officer's proportion fell short by 25 days. Regarding this officer I can myself testify to his having been in a very bad state of health on account of which he was quite unable to travel for a considerable period: this ultimately necessitated his going on leave for nearly three months. Regarding Babu Bhagavati Sahay, it may be mentioned that the period during which he served as Deputy Inspector was in the earlier months of the year, during portions of which inspection work is either impossible or comparatively unnecessary. It is thus my pleasing duty to record of one and all the Deputy Inspectors that, so far as touring has been concerned, work has been satisfactory. Babu Bhagawan Prasad, Deputy Inspector of Patna, was on tour for 231 days; Babu Ram Sundar Basak of Backergunge for 221 days; next comes Babu Uma Prasad De of Midnapore with 211 days, and Maulavi Abdur Rahim of Saran with 202 days. The greatest number of visits paid to schools *in situ* are to be found in the case of Babu Ram Sundar Basak (587 visits) and of Babu Bhagwan Prasad (551 visits). I am inclined to regard so many visits as an exhibition of mistaken zeal,

and to think that less ostentatious work such as that performed by Babu Uma Prasad De of Midnapore with 211 days on tour and 333 visits paid, and of Babu Phani Bhusan Basu of Murshidabad, with 170 days in 10 months and 337 visits paid, gives evidence of work of a more valuable kind. CONTROLLING AGENCIES

In the Sonthal Parganas a special Deputy Inspector was sanctioned for the supervision of Sonthal schools, and Babu Bidhudan Mandal, B.A., was appointed to the post, which he joined on the 9th November.

21. The following table shews *in the usual form* the work done by the Sub-Inspectors during 1892-93 :—

Division.	Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,166	2,101	1,303	
	Bankura ...	4	881	2,452	1,449	
	Birbhum ...	3	633	1,347	1,009	
	Midnapore ...	10	2,311	5,756	4,302	
	Hooghly ...	5	970	2,033	1,755	
	Howrah ...	3	563	1,091	817	
Average for the Division, 31 officers		...	210	477	343	
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	11	2,281	5,152	1,808	
	Nadia ...	6	1,226	2,555	870	
	Jessore ...	6	1,190	2,363	1,124	
	Khulna ...	4	828	1,803	1,405	
	Murshidabad ...	4	866	1,847	673	
Average for the Division, 31 officers		...	206	442	189	
Calcutta		1	...	252	...	
Rajshahi ...	Dinajpur ...	6	1,356	2,393	815	
	Rajshahi ...	3	612	569	488	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,582	2,095	795	
	Pabna ...	4	853	1,712	592	
	Bogra ...	2	479	708	360	
	Darjeeling ...	1	161	214	44	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	470	778	304	
Average for the Division, 27 officers		...	204	314	126	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	1,226	2,485	4,799	
	Faridpur ...	4	832	1,426	1,486	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,181	2,008	3,329	
	Mymensingh ...	6	1,246	2,298	2,193	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	213	391	562	
Chittagong...	Chittagong ...	4	888	1,402	1,683	
	Noakhali ...	3	666	1,368	2,500	
	Tippera ...	4½	961	1,682	4,176	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	266	99	43	
Average for the Division, 12½ officers		...	222	364	672	
Patna ...	Patna ...	4	1,011	2,615	2,148	
	Gaya ...	4	864	2,021	1,352	
	Shahabad ...	4	705	1,365	794	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	729	1,816	1,632	
	Darbhanga ...	3	707	1,653	1,284	
	Saran ...	4	911	2,406	1,075	
	Champaran ...	2	388	969	1,035	
Average for the Division, 25 officers		...	212	513	372	

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Division.	Districts.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	4	802	1,362	987	
	Monghyr ...	3	620	1,629	1,412	
	Purnea ...	4	818	1,457	911	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,788	2,166	776	
	Malda ...	2	299	527	366	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	206	340	212	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,010	2,427	3,339	
	Puri ...	3	730	1,837	1,810	
	Balasore ...	3	633	1,746	2,071	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	7	1,362	1,459	1,927	
Average for the Division, 18 officers		...	207	415	568	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	2	453	1,138	470	* There was a 2nd Sub-Inspector from March 1893. He is not taken into account in this statement.
	Lohardaga ...	3	651	1,107	492	
	Palamau ...	1	240	420	200	
	Manbhum ...	3*	529	1,039	495	
	Singhbhum ...	2	2,355	4,706	2,063	
Average for the Division, 11 officers		...	214	428	188	

The Sub-Inspectors have *on an average* exceeded the prescribed number of days to be spent on tour in all the divisions. Of the officers who have fallen short (taking the proportion for a full year of service), there are—in the Presidency Babu Girinda Gopal Ghosh, Babu Rasik Lal Ray, Babu Bhaba Nath Chatterjee of the 24-Parganas, and Babus Sri Nath Banerji and Hari Charan Mukerji of the Jessore district. Babu Girinda Gopal Ghosh was on duty partly in the 24-Parganas and partly in Manbhum, and in both districts his work was unsatisfactory. The Inspector of Schools has been instructed to watch this officer's work carefully during the current year. In the Dacca Division it is found that Babu Prasanna Kumar Mozumdar of Dacca fell short of the requirements; this is excusable on the ground that much of his inspection work is close to head-quarters in the municipal area of the town of Dacca. This remark will explain apparent shortcomings in the case of other Departmental Sub-Inspectors; in fact if the number of days *on inspection duty* at head-quarters spent by Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar be added to those spent on duty outside head-quarters, it will be found that his record comes up to 239 days. I am of opinion that in the case of Departmental Sub-Inspectors these days on inspection duty at head-quarters should be allowed to count to their credit. Thus we have the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of Mymensingh and Barisal apparently doing short work, though such is not in reality the case. Leaving them out of count in the Dacca Division I find only one Sub-Inspector behind the mark, viz., Babu Kali Prosanna Das with 171 days on tour; but as he was on duty for only 249 days, he is actually in excess of the due proportion. Babu Nilkamal Mukerji and Babu Umes Chandra Das Gupta respectively of Pirojpur and Nalchiti with 268 and 266 days were on tour for the greatest number of days. In the Chittagong Division one Sub-Inspector of the Tippera district did short work. He was in bad health and died during the year. In the Chittagong district Babu Mati Lal Das, B.A., Sub-Inspector of the Patiya Circle, is reported upon unfavourably as being an inferior inspecting officer, though the Chairman of the District Board speaks well of his ability. Babu Govinda Chandra Chakravati, Sub-Inspector of Chittagong, though he reached the standard of 200 days, nevertheless inspected only 301 schools. It is to be noticed, however, that the Deputy Inspector has a good opinion of him. In the report for the Burdwan Division

last year regarding the short work done by Babu Braja Ballab Mitra, the following remark was made:—"This officer has been severely censured year after year for want of activity." In the report of the Assistant Inspector of Burdwan, I read regarding this officer's tour of 127 days—"The severe censure and strong warning given him year after year * * * * has had very little real effect." As warnings do not produce the required result, I have ordered his reduction from Class VI on Rs. 100 to Class VII on Rs. 75 for one year. It is to be hoped that this punishment will have a salutary effect. In this division we find short work also done by Babu Abinash Chandra Mittra (viz., 118 days in nine months); this is ascribed to ill-health, which compelled him to take three months' leave. Another officer was behindhand, namely, Babu Ram Krishna Chatterji. He has since retired from the service. Babu Hara Mohan Ray fell short by many days; this is also ascribed to ill-health, but as he was below the prescribed minimum in the previous year, he has been warned to be more careful in future. The following officers are commended for remarkable activity:—Babu Gopinath Mozumdar, Babu Rama Nath Ghosh, Babu Durga Das Ghosh, and Babu Syama Charan Sen, all of the Midnapore district, with 803, 769, 754, and 737 visits paid respectively, though I am not sure that there has not been a little excess of zeal displayed by them. In the Patna Division Babu Bal Krishna Das, Sub-Inspector in Gaya, fell short by 44 days, and no satisfactory reason has been given. Another failure is in the case of Babu Jamman Ram, who was short by 25 days; but in his case good grounds for his apparent lack of activity have been adduced. Three or four others are mentioned as coming below the prescribed limit, but I find that they were absent on leave, so that fault does not properly attach to them. Babu Bhairav Narayan and Maulavi Muhammad Hafizullah are commended for particularly good work. The Assistant Inspector, Mr. Reuther, writes:—"The work of the others does not commend itself to me as having been of sufficiently thorough a character to merit special mention." In the Bhagalpur Division the short work by Departmental Sub-Inspectors Babu Raghunath Sahay and Babu Giriwardhari Lal was made up for by inspections at head-quarters. Another officer was prevented by ill-health from completing his full complement. Cases described as inexcusable are those of Babu Sarada Prasad Ghosh and Babu Anada Prasad Chatterjee of Malda, who were only 145 and 168 days respectively out of head-quarters without sufficient excuse. Sub-Inspectors commended for good work are Babu Braja Bihari Sahai, Babu Gauri Prasad Singh, Maulavi Abu Muhammad, Babu Raghu Nath Sahay, and Babu Tarak Nath Dube. In Chota Nagpur no Sub-Inspector is reported as having done short work. Babu Sures Chandra Sarkar (with 254 days and 490 visits) and Babu Siva Sankar Lal (with 228 days and 512 visits) are specially praised for good work. The Sub-Inspectors of the Rajshahi Division are not very favourably reported upon by the Inspector. This division is notoriously unhealthy, and this may partially excuse 8 out of 27 officers who failed to attain the prescribed minimum number of days. The following officers, Babu Utsab Chandra Maitra (274 days) and Babu Priya Nath Basu (235 days), receive special commendation. In Orissa the prescribed minimum of 200 days was attained by all the officers except the Departmental Sub-Inspector of Cuttack and Babu Narayan Prasad Mahanti. The former officer has the usual excuse for short work, and the latter was only two days below the limit. Altogether I am of opinion that the Sub-Inspectors as a body may be praised for good honest work throughout the year.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

I agree with the Chairman of the District Board of Murshidabad in the following:—"With regard to the criterion for judging of the merit of the Sub-Inspectors, I think that visiting the largest number of schools does not necessarily imply the best inspection work; on the contrary, too many schools can only be visited by hasty and perfunctory inspection." I also agree in thinking with the Chairman of the District Board of Nadia that fixing the minimum at 400 visits is fixing it too high. This might be very proper if all the schools to visit were pathsalas situated close to each other, but middle schools have also to be inspected, and in some localities pathsalas are few and far between. The minimum might safely be reduced to 350, and in addition I think it would be right to say that more than an average of two visits for each day on tour would be regarded as an evidence of "hasty and perfunctory inspection."

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

22. The work done by the chief gurus and inspecting pandits is shewn in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each chief guru or inspecting pandit.	
			1892-93.	1891-92.
Presidency	86	17,428	202	147
Calcutta	3	1,064	354	354
Burdwan	223	39,040	175	184
Rajshahi	47	14,437	307	307
Dacca	64	34,858	544	607
Chittagong	41	20,540	501	524
Patna	72	43,578	605	609
Bhagalpur	92	20,599	224	265
Chota Nagpur	27	7,851	291	259
Orissa	80	45,292	566	572
Tributary Mahals	15	2,321	154	156
Total ...	750	248,008	331	305

I regret that I am unable to account completely for the great diversity in the amount of work done by the officers employed in one division and another. If the inspecting pandits of Patna, Dacca, Orissa, and Chittagong can annually pay more than 500 visits each, why should those of Chota Nagpur, Bhagalpur, and the Presidency pay less than 300 visits, and those of Burdwan less than 200 visits each? I see, however, from the Burdwan report that the chief guru system is still partially in force in Howrah, Hooghly, and Burdwan, and that the 170 chief gurus employed paid only 11,115 visits, or on an average 65 visits per man. Leaving them out of count, we find that 53 inspecting pandits paid 27,925 visits, which gives 527 visits for each officer. So this probably explains the difficulty. The small number of visits per head are to be found in those divisions which have not wholly abandoned the chief guru system. Chief gurus have their own pathsalas to look after, and cannot therefore devote much time to the inspection of those in their neighbourhood. The system should, I think, be wholly discontinued.

23. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits in each division are shewn below:—

Division.	Number of inspecting pandits.	Certificates.										No certificate.
		Entrance.	Read Entrance course.	Vernacular mastership. 1st grade.	Vernacular mastership. 2nd grade.	Vernacular mastership. 3rd grade.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Guru-training Class.	Upper Primary.	Other examinations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency	23	8	3	5	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2
Calcutta												
Burdwan	Information not supplied.											
Rajshahi	40	...	14	3	...	...	1	24	11	...	...	...
Dacca	45	2		4	...	...	...		6	...	...	9
Chittagong	Information not plied.											
Patna	72	4	...	31	7	5	4	14	...	...	...	7
Bhagalpur	51	1	11	21	3	4	...	10	...	...	...	1
Chota Nagpur ...	27	...	2	3	1	...	2	6	7	3	1	2
Orissa	73	...	...	...	26	...	5	33	3	...	3	3

In the resolution on last year's report it was stated that great care should be exercised in the selection of these officers. In the divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur the qualifications are of a fairly high order, but in the other divisions for which information is given they appear to be much below what is desirable. Certainly no men should be employed as inspecting pandits who have not attained at least to the Middle Vernacular standard.

24. District Boards.—The annual report of the District Board, 24-Parganas, was received after the divisional report was completed, and so might nearly as well not have been written. The Boards' reports should reach the Inspectors'

hands without fail on the date appointed. The Jessore Board during the year withdrew from the Local Boards the powers formerly delegated to them over secondary education. This was proper. In Nadia the evil arising from giving the Local Boards too much power is exemplified in the following remark by the Chairman to the District Board,—"some of the Local Boards made great delay in payment of grant-in-aid bills and took a long time to dispose of leave applications of teachers." It is a mark of weakness not unfrequently seen in the work of authorities who are ill-fitted for the duties entrusted to them, that they thoughtlessly keep back the pay of subordinates for months together on the ground that there has been delay (probably on the part of some third party) in submitting some explanation regarding a trifling irregularity. Increased income from pounds and ferries enabled the District Board of Murshidabad to enhance its expenditure upon primary education. This is an evidence of enlightenment which has seldom been evinced by District Boards. The final conclusion of Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea Bahadur, the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is that "the Boards have now learnt to work in harmony with the Department, and to give due consideration to the opinions of the officers of the Department as coming from experts." The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, writes:—"The District Boards may be regarded as forming an important part of the regular governing machinery in respect of education as of other matters. They have made considerable advances in knowledge and experience and in capacity for work. They have also given ample evidence that they can exercise a healthy control over their subordinates." The appointment of the Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the District Boards has given general satisfaction, and owing to their being also on the Educational Sub-Committees, friction has nearly entirely ceased. "The relations of the Deputy Inspectors with their respective District Boards have been during the year altogether very satisfactory." In Howrah there was some little trouble; "the Board revised the Education budget in the middle of the year and reduced it by about Rs. 1,100. To this the Deputy Inspector naturally could not agree but for a promise to restore the amount at an early opportunity." Again, "the amount of income from ferries and pounds has fallen much below the estimated income at the time of fixing the provincial grants for the District Board, and the savings in the Education budget being now credited to the General District Fund, the Board refused to recognise the claims of education to any of these savings." This, he adds, "seems hard;" it is, however, open to question if the Board was not acting within its rights. It is when the income of a District Board has not fallen off and when nevertheless a proposal is made to reduce the education charges, that a complaint can properly be made. This is frequently done at the instance of the Director, who, with the assistance of the Divisional Commissioner, is generally able to have matters put right. The complaint comes from Birbhum that the Board there sometimes "sanctions extraordinary holidays to middle schools" without keeping the Deputy Inspector informed of such sanctions, and inconvenience in consequence arises. This complaint is hardly well-founded since the Deputy Inspector being a member of the Board has access to its proceedings. The District Board of Hooghly shows Rs. 20,700 spent less on education in 1892-93 than was spent in the previous year. This is apparent rather than real, and is due to rewards for both 1890-91 and 1891-92 having been paid in 1891-92, whereas in 1892-93 hardly any payments are shown under this head, as the cheques on account of rewards were not cashed during the year. The District Boards of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah were all late in sending in their annual reports. Other Boards who submitted their reports late are those of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, and Champaran. In the Rajshahi Division cordial relations are reported as existing between the Boards and the Department. The Inspector makes special mention of most of the important matters dealt with by the Boards of the Division, and as Government (in paragraph 5 of the resolution upon last year's report) asks for a fuller account of the share taken by the Boards in the work of education, I give below a list of the chief items of business transacted by those of the Rajshahi Division, as the information gives a fair sample of the work in other divisions:—

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

1. Preparation of educational estimates.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

2. Consideration of applications for grants-in-aid, the giving of new grants and withdrawing or reducing old ones.
3. Sanctioning building grants.
4. Conducting lower primary examinations and the reward examinations, and deciding upon the same.
5. Deciding upon the holidays to be allowed in the different classes of schools.
6. Discussion and deciding upon suggestions received from the Circle Inspectors and the Director.
7. Technical school business in those districts where artizan schools have been started.
8. Framing rules for the expansion of primary education.
9. Arranging for the payments of rewards, stipends and grants-in-aid.
10. Fixing the rates of schooling fees.
11. Considering the inspection notes forwarded by Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors and passing orders thereon.
12. Checking travelling bills of Sub-Inspectors and examining their diaries.
13. Making appointments of Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits.
14. Much work of a routine kind.

25. In concluding his remarks Mr. Prothero says:—"Though complaints are now and again heard against the dilatoriness of some of their proceedings and the want of interest evinced by many of the members, the Boards now form an important and integral part of the administrative machinery, and the valuable services which they have rendered to the cause of education, especially in its primary branch, cannot be overlooked or ignored." From the Dacca Division no case of friction is reported. The Chairman of the Dacca District says:—"The advice of the Deputy Inspector was always sought for in the transaction of educational business." "No friction worth noticing" is reported from the Chittagong Division. In addition to matters of the kind referred to above, the District Board of Chittagong took special measures to encourage education of a secular kind among the Musalman community. In the Patna Division "the relations of the District Boards with the Department have been satisfactory throughout the year." The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division reports that "not a single instance of any friction between the Department and the District Boards has been noticed." From Orissa a complaint comes that some of the Local Boards of Cuttack, instead of remitting money invariably through the post-office, make payments sometimes in cash, and "much being left to the Local Board's office, delays in payment are the consequence." This should be put a stop to.

It will be observed from the foregoing remarks that where formerly much "friction and mismanagement" were reported, there are now "co-operation and efficiency."

26. Below is given a statement showing the number of meetings held by the several District Boards:—

District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas	25	12	13	
Nadia	21	13	11	
Jessore	25	16	10	
Murshidabad	20	18	7	
Khulna	17	15	8	
Burdwan	19	12	10	
Bankura	15	12	8	
Birbhum	13	15	6	
Midnapore	25	12	14	
Hooghly	27	14	11	

District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Howrah	11	13	7	
Dinajpur	22	18	7	
Rajshahi	21	13	10	
Rangpur	21	17	11	
Bogra	20	13	9	
Pabna	16	17	8	
Jalpaiguri	17	16	6	
Dacca	29	16	11·9	
Faridpur	25	15	12	
Backergunge	25	19	14·4	
Mymensingh	26	20	11·15	
Tippera	19	16	12	
Noakhali	13	18	8	
Chittagong	19	13	11	
Patna	24	11	12	
Gaya	21	17	9	
Shahabad	25	13	10	
Darbhanga	25	11	8	
Muzaffarpur	18	13	8	
Saran	30	12	14	
Champaran	17	19	6	
Monghyr	5	7	3	
Bhagalpur	15	12	4	
Purnea	7	3	4	
Malda	6	5	3	
Cuttack	20	12	6·2	
Balasore	14	14	8	
Puri	13	20	5	

27. District Committees.—These Committees still continue to exist in the non-regulation districts, viz., those of the Chota Nagpur Division, Sonthal Parganas, Darjeeling, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The Darjeeling Committee met three times during the year. It recommended to the Director of Public Instruction the award of a scholarship to one of the boys who passed the Entrance examination from the zilla school; recommended the employment of a Persian teacher for the zilla school, and approved the head-master's proposal to raise the fees in the same institution. The Sonthal Parganas Committee held two meetings, in which it was concerned with questions of discipline in the zilla school, and considered the desirability of employing a Special Deputy Inspector for Sonthal schools, and awarded lower primary scholarships. In Manbhum the Committee met once, in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga four times, in Palamau three times, and in Singhbhum twice. The business of all these Committees was chiefly concerned with the affairs of the local zilla schools on questions of finance and discipline; matters connected with primary education were also discussed, and primary scholarships were awarded. No meeting seems to have been held by the District Committee of Public Instruction in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

28. The returns show on the 31st March 1893, eleven Government colleges, one Municipal college and seven grant-in-aid colleges, as in the previous year. Of unaided colleges, 14 are shown against 15, no returns having been furnished by Bishop's College, Calcutta. Taking the Government colleges, we find that there has been a slight falling off in students in the Hooghly College, the Krishnagar College, the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, the Chittagong College, and the College department of the Calcutta Madrasah, and a very considerable diminution in the number of pupils in the Dacca College, which lost 100 pupils during the year, whereas its rival, the Jagannath College, gained 62. The loss in the former institution may partly be due to the bad times driving many students to colleges with a low scale of fees. There was a gain of pupils in the Presidency, Patna, Rajshahi, and Sanskrit Colleges. The net result in the Government colleges has been a loss of 133 students. In the aided colleges there has been a gain of 70 students. The St. Xavier's College shows a large gain of 119, which, to a great extent, makes up for its great loss in the previous year of 124 students. The unaided colleges show a net gain of 288 students. The Midnapore (Municipal) College has fallen off from 46 to 39 pupils. On the whole, the number of college students in the province has increased from 5,225 to 5,443.

29. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March during the last four years:—

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government—(11)—	Rs.					
First-grade Colleges—						
Presidency College	12	399	423	479	428	451
Hooghly „	6	157	123	156	171	162
Dacca „	6	280	270	305	313	213
Krishnagar „	5	86	83	94	101	93
Patna „	6	314	231	228	252	230
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	4	71	54	77	87	68
Rajshahi „	3	89	79	89	96	103
Bethune School (college department) ...	3	8	13	15	20	20
Second-grade Colleges—						
Sanskrit College	5	89	89	90	75	87*
Calcutta Madrasah	2	25	27	39	48	36
Chittagong College	3	55	41	34	31	26
Total ...	...	1,573	1,433	1,606	1,622	1,489
Unaided—(15)—						
Metropolitan Institution	3	862	706	689	508	577
City College	3	290	317	327	454	527
La Martinière for Boys (college department)	Free	6	5	20	3	7
Albert College	3	148	188	116	81	72
Ripon „	3	430	525	457	447	464
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	248	190	220	229	192
Jagannath College, Dacca	3	346	219	173	265	327
Berhampore College	3	113	116	108	91	136
Bishop's College, Calcutta	15†	14	... ‡	10	11	No return.
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	5	46	49	62	80	83
Bangabasi College	3	65	47	65	85	70
Rajchandra College, Barisal	3	...	27	44	63	89
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal... ...	3	...	61	70	88	98
Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	4	...	25	33	51	100
La Martinière for Girls (college department)	Free	...	3	4	4	6
Total ...	...	2,568	2,478	2,398	2,460	2,748

* Including 38 students in the Sanskrit title class and 12 students in the Vedic class.
† Including board and lodging.
‡ Furnished no returns, and therefore excluded from General Table III.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Municipal—(1)—	Rs.					
Midnapore College	5	55	35	50	46	39
Aided—(7)—						
General Assembly's Institution	5	348	329	353	381	376
Free Church Institution and Duff College ...	5	243	167	301	319	268
St. Xavier's College	6	220	235	321	197	316
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	5	42	74	65	78	83
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	10	12	19	12	15	26
Narail Victoria College	3	37	44	62	56	43
Uttarpara College	4	57	52	64	51	55
Total ...	...	959	920	1,178	1,097	1,167
Grand Total ...	...	5,155	4,866	5,232	5,225	5,443

It will be seen that the large Calcutta private colleges, viz., the Metropolitan Institution and the City and Ripon Colleges, have largely gained in numerical strength. La Martinière (for girls) has gained two pupils, while the Bethune School (college classes) continues with 20 pupils as before. That University education is spreading in Bihar would appear from the fact that there has been an accession of pupils in each of the three colleges in that province. The Patna College has gained 8 pupils, and the Bihar National College, Bankipore, has gained 9, and in the Bhagalpur Tej Narayan Jubilee College there has been a gain of three pupils. It is to be regretted that the outlying colleges at Cuttack and Chittagong have again both suffered a loss of students. The two colleges at Barisal have gained an accession of students, so that their "healthy rivalry" seems beneficial to the cause of education in that neighbourhood.

30. The following table compares the total number of college students on the 31st March 1892, the 31st December 1892, and the 31st March 1893:—

[illegible]ass of [illegible]titution.	Reading for F.A.—			Reading for B.A.—			Reading for M.A.—			Total—		
	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.	On 31st December 1891.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st March 1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[illegible]nment...	1,168	996	832	640	676	567	62	82	40	1,870	1,754†	1,439‡
[illegible]* ...	761	717	638	499	511	488	20	38	35	1,280	1,266	1,206
[illegible]ed ...	2,114	2.055	1,983	615	774	750	23	18	15	2,752	2,847	2,748
[illegible]l ...	4,043	3,766	3,498	1,754	1,961	1,805	105	138	90	5,902	2,740	5,393

* Including municipal.
† Exclusive of 45 students of the Sanskrit College of whom 33 belong to the Sanskrit title class and 12 to the Vedic class.
‡ Ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto.

I have added four columns to this statement, viz., Nos. 3, 6, 9 and 12. I do this to render the comparison more complete. There was a great increase in the number of students reading for the M.A. (from 105 to 138) and B.A. (from 1,754 to 1,961) degrees on the 31st December 1892 as compared with the numbers in the corresponding date of 1891. These dates are taken as being the times when all the colleges are in full work, and when the quantity of work to be done by the Professors can best be estimated. There was a gain also in the number of pupils reading for the F.A. examination. The remarks made last year to explain the greater numbers of students on the 31st December and on the following 31st March are again applicable. Yet another point may be mentioned, namely, that students who see that they have little

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chance of passing their examinations, or who have failed at a test, withdraw shortly after the 31st December, thus saving themselves several months' fees.

It may be noticed that of 138 students reading for the M.A. degree on 31st December 1892, 70 were reading in the Presidency College. Of the 38 students reading that course in the unaided colleges, 19 were in the General Assembly's Institution, 9 in the Free Church Institution, and 10 in St. Xavier's College.

31. The following statement shows the expenditure in Government, aided and unaided institutions from all sources:—

Colleges—General.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1892-93— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Cost per annum of each Student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency College ...	451	507	446	88,246	...	74,196	...	1,62,442	174 0 10	146 5 5	320 6 4
Hooghly ,, ...	162	195	182	28,235	...	14,504	...	42,739	144 12 9	74 6 0	219 2 9
Dacca ,, ...	213	266	236	26,319	...	19,837	...	46,156	98 15 1	74 9 2	173 8 3
Krishnagar ,, ...	93	94	76	12,643	...	4,587	1,596	18,826	134 7 11	65 12 5	200 4 4
Patna ,, ...	230	280	257	30,492	...	21,091	...	51,583	108 14 5	75 5 2	184 3 7
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	68	82	60	14,865	...	4,462	1,305	20,632	181 4 6	70 5 3	251 9 9
Rajshahi College ...	103	130	112	8,832	...	4,494	10,985	24,311	67 15 0	119 1 1	187 0 1
Bethune School (college department) ...	20	19	14	4,832	...	663	...	5,495	254 5 0	34 14 3	289 3 4
Sanskrit College ...	87	88	77	23,072	...	1,387	...	24,459	262 3 0	15 12 2	277 15 2
Calcutta Madrasah ...	36	45	36	8,478	...	1,134	...	9,612	188 6 5	25 3 2	213 9 7
Chittagong College ...	26	29	25	6,762	...	1,106	80	7,948	233 2 9	40 14 4	274 1 1
Total ...	1,489	1,735	1,521	2,52,776	...	1,47,461	13,966	4,14,203	145 11 1	93 0 7	238 11 8
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	39	41	34	1,674*	355	1,923	2,061	6,013	49 7 9	97 2 8½	146 10 6
Aided—											
General Assembly's Institution	376	390	330	7,200	...	13,238	26,063	46,501	18 7 4	100 12 4	119 3 8
Free Church Institution and Duff College	268	275	219	6,000	...	13,405	17,005	36,410	21 13 1	110 9 3	132 6 4
St. Xavier's College ...	316	295	218	5,400	...	14,128	14,552	34,080	18 4 10	97 3 6	115 8 4
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	83	78	65	3,000	...	4,025	9,041	16,066	38 7 4	167 8 2½	205 15 7
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	26	13	11	1,800	...	1,130	4,760	7,690	138 7 4	453 1 2½	591 8 7
Narail Victoria College	43	43	19	1,400	...	536	2,320	4,256	32 8 11	66 6 8	98 15 7
Uttarpara College ...	55	60	55	320	...	2,988	2,767	6,075	5 5 4	95 14 8	101 4 0
Total ...	1,167	1,154	917	25,120	...	49,450	76,508	1,51,078	21 12 3	109 2 4½	130 14 8
Unaided—											
Metropolitan Institution	577	569	...	...	...	19,535	11,714	31,249	...	54 14 8	54 14 8
City College	527	516	453	...	...	15,202	1,856	17,058	...	33 0 11	33 0 11
La Martinière for Boys (college department)	7	6	6	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Albert College	72	61	40	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	32 12 7	32 12 7
Ripon ,, ...	464	460	401	...	...	17,410	1,790	19,200	...	41 11 10	41 11 10
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	192	214	174	...	...	...	6,040	6,040	...	28 3 7	28 3 7
Jagannath College, Dacca	327	258	214	...	...	9,644	2,628	12,272	...	47 9 0	47 9 0
Berhampore College ...	136	127	82	...	...	3,482	10,959	14,441	...	113 11 4	113 11 4
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	83	96	69	...	...	3,715	4,214	7,929	...	82 9 6	82 9 6
Bangabasi College ...	70	69	65	...	...	1,360	127	1,487	...	21 8 9	21 8 9
Rajchandra College, Barisal	89	91	71	...	..	1,769	2,275	4,044	...	44 7 1	44 7 1
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	98	95	81	...	...	2,256	1,721	3,977	...	41 13 9	41 13 9
Bihar National College, Bankipore	100	123	125	...	...	4,548	300	4,848	...	39 6 7	39 6 7
La Martinière for Girls (college department)	6	5	5	(Money returns not furnished.)							
Total ...	2,748	2,690	1,786†	...	...	80,921	43,624	1,24,545	...	46 7 10	46 7 10
Grand Total ...	5,443	5,620	4,258	2,79,570	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	49 14 6	74 2 5	124 0 11
Grand Total for 1891-92	5,225	5,583	3,951	2,92,686	78	2,75,505	1,38,835	7,07,104	52 7 5½	74 4 0½	126 11 6

* Part of the Government grant for 1891-92 is included in this.
† Exclusive of the average daily attendance in the Metropolitan Institution.
N.B.—Bishop's College has furnished no information.

The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 7,07,104 to Rs. 6,95,839; the expenditure from provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,79,570; and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,38,835 to Rs. 1,36,159.

32. In the Presidency College the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 1,08,968 to Rs. 88,246; in the Hooghly College from

Rs. 31,916 to Rs. 28,235; in the Krishnagar College from Rs. 12,700 to Rs. 12,643; and in the Patna College from Rs. 34,827 to Rs 30,492: in the Dacca College it has risen from Rs. 18,295 to Rs. 26,319; in the Cuttack College from Rs. 14,442 to Rs. 14,865; in the Rajshahi College from Rs. 8,320 to Rs. 8,832; in the Bethune School (College Department) from Rs. 4,794 to Rs. 4,832; in the Sanskrit College from Rs. 21,220 to Rs. 23,072; in the Calcutta Madrasah from Rs. 8,238 to Rs. 8,478; and in the Chittagong College from Rs. 4,125 to Rs. 6,762. The only serious increase in Provincial expenditure is found in the cases of the Dacca and Chittagong Colleges. The increased cost to the Government in the case of the former has been chiefly ascribed to loss of fees, consequent upon a serious loss of pupils, some of whom seem to have migrated to the neighbouring Jagannath College, and others to have gone to the colleges at Barisal; this immigration possibly took place owing to the fees in these latter institutions being comparatively small. The Principal also points to the transfer of Mr. Hallward to Cuttack and no European Professor having been appointed to take his place as a probable reason for the loss of many students. His remark, "Staff reductions in a college of this class, though they may be intended to promote economy, are likely to have exactly the opposite effect," is well deserving of consideration. The increased cost of the Chittagong College is due to a new head-master on Rs. 400—500 having replaced the former officiating head-master on Rs. 150. In most cases gains or losses have resulted from the shifting of officers.

33. During the year under report the cost of each student to Government has decreased in the Government colleges from Rs. 147-13 to Rs. 145-11. A large decrease has taken place in the Presidency College, from Rs. 223 to Rs. 174 per head. This is partly owing to the deputation of Mr. Tawney for the greater part of the year as Officiating Director of Public Instruction and to his subsequent retirement: also the professorial staff was less costly for a considerable part of the year. The cost per head to Government in the Dacca College has been nearly doubled (rising from Rs. 54 to Rs. 99) for reasons already stated. In Chittagong the rise has been from Rs. 101 to Rs. 233 per head. In aided colleges the cost to Government of educating each student has risen from Rs. 21-4-10 to Rs. 21-12-3, but the total cost has fallen from Rs. 133 to Rs. 131. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 126-11-6 to Rs. 124-0-11.

34. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years is shown below :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	124	138	129	127	124
The Government share thereof ...	50	55	52	52	50

35. The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in February 1893 :—

Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
Presidency College	129	14	31	41	86
Hooghly ,, ...	78	5	8	23	36
Dacca ,, ...	78	5	11	17	33
Krishnagar ,, ...	34	...	2	10	12
Patna ,, ...	108	...	5	26	31
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	40	...	1	4	5
Rajshahi ,, ...	50	...	2	15	17
Bethune School (college department)	6	...	1	4	5
Sanskrit College	16	...	2	4	6
Calcutta Madrasah	20	1	3	9	13
Chittagong College	13	...	...	8	8
Total ...	572	25	66	161	252
Municipal—					
Midnapore College	30	...	...	12	12

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Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Aided—					
General Assembly's Institution ...	128	3	8	30	41
Free Church Institution and Duff College	66	...	6	15	21
St. Xavier's College	80	1	5	24	30
London Mission College, Bhawanipur	38	...	3	15	18
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	1	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	15	...	...	4	4
Uttarpara College	29	...	3	10	13
Loretto House, Calcutta	2	...	...	2	2
Total ...	359	4	25	100	129
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution	224	1	17	50	68
City College	184	2	6	60	68
Albert „	47	...	2	13	15
Ripon „	161	2	15	52	69
Maharajah's „ Burdwan	87	1	8	26	35
Jagannath „ Dacca	172	...	10	51	61
Berhampore „	47	1	3	15	19
Bishop's „ Calcutta	3	...	1	1	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	36	1	...	7	8
Bangabasi College	53	...	2	14	16
Rajchandra „ Barisal	32	...	1	12	13
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	50	3	9	17	29
Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	77	...	..	20	20
La Martinière for Girls (college department).	2	...	1	...	1
St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore	7	...	3	3	6
Total ...	1,182	11	78	341	430
Private student	1	1	...	...	1
Teachers	72	...	...	6	6
Grand Total ...	2,216	41	169	620	830
Grand Total for 1892	2,310	52	213	746	1,011

36. The table below shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships reserved for girls were gained by young ladies from La Martinière College for Girls and Loretto House, Calcutta :—

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
Presidency College	4	6	10
Hooghly „	3	6	9
Dacca „	...	5	5
Krishnagar „	...	2	2
Patna „	...	6	6
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack ...	...	2	2
Rajshahi „	...	2	2
Total ...	7	29	36
Aided—			
General Assembly's Institution ...	2	1	3
Loretto House, Calcutta ...	...	1*	1
Tota ...	2	2	4
Unaided—			
Metropolitan Institution ...	...	1	1
City College	...	1	1
Ripon „	...	1	1
Burdwan Raj College	...	2	2
Berhampore „	...	2	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	...	1	1
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	1	2	3
La Martinière for Girls (college department)	1*	...	1
Total ...	2	10	12
Grand Total ...	11	41	52
Grand Total for 1892 ...	11	41	52

Special scholarships for girls.

The number of scholarships gained by Government colleges has increased from 27 to 36. The aided colleges have gained 4, against 5 last year, and the unaided colleges 12, against 17 last year. The Midnapore Municipal College, which last year obtained 3 scholarships, has, in the present year, gained none.

Of the 52 scholars 42 have elected to hold their scholarships in Government Colleges, against 41 in the previous year.

Twenty-one have chosen the A or literary course and 20 the B or science course: the others remain undecided.

37. The subjoined table shows the B.A. results of 1893:—

Colleges.	A Course.					B Course.					Total.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government—															
Presidency College ...	67	2	18	16	36	37	...	16	13	29	104	2	34	29	65
Hooghly ,, ...	39	2	2	10	14	19	...	2	9	11	58	2	4	19	25
Dacca ,, ...	98	1	1	14	16	8	...	...	2	2	106	1	1	16	18
Krishnagar ,, ...	19	...	1	1	2	4	...	...	1	1	23	...	1	2	3
Patna ,, ...	61	2	3	11	16	12	...	1	4	5	73	2	4	15	21
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	13	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	2	2
Rajshahi College ...	12	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	3	3
Bethune School (college department)	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	3
B.E.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	314	7	25	58	90	93	...	19	31	50	407	7	44	89	140
Aided—															
General Assembly's Institution	89	...	1	18	19	18	...	3	8	11	107	...	4	26	30
Free Church Institution and Duff College	121	...	2	13	15	3	...	...	2	2	124	...	2	15	17
St. Xavier's College ...	30	...	...	10	10	22	...	1	6	7	52	...	1	16	17
London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	12	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	3	4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (college department)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Narail Victoria College	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	2	2
Total ...	259	...	4	46	50	44	...	4	16	20	303	...	8	62	70
Unaided—															
Metropolitan Institution	126	...	4	19	23	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	4	19	23
City College ...	63	...	2	8	10	61	...	5	11	16	124	...	7	19	26
Ripon ,, ...	109	...	2	25	27	10	...	...	4	4	119	...	2	29	31
Berhampore ,, ...	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	1	1
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1
Rajchandra College, Barisal	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1
Bihar National College, Bankipore.	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Total ...	346	...	8	55	63	71	...	5	15	20	417	...	13	70	83
Teachers	68	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	2	2	80	...	...	8	8
Grand Total ...	987	7	37	165	209	230	...	28	64	92	1,207	7	65	229	301
Grand Total for 1892	967	2	37	156	195	182	3	24	58	85	1,149	5	61	214	280

The results for 1893 are of a higher order than those for 1892 in both the A and B Courses.

On the results of the B.A. examination the following endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College were awarded to the students named below:—

Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.
		Rs.
Hari Prasana Mukerji ...	Burdwan scholarship	50
Priya Nath Sen ...	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
Muruli Dhár Ray Chaudhuri ...	Bird scholarship	40
Kshitis Chandra Sarkar ...	Ryan scholarship	40
Hemanto Kumar Raha ...	Hindu College foundation scholarship ...	40
Hrisi Kesh Chandra ...	Ditto ditto ...	40
Sarasi Lal Sarkar ...	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholarship ...	30
Anath Nath Chaudhuri ...	Hindu College foundation scholarship ...	30
Satis Chandra Biswas ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
Phanindra Nath Mukerjea ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
Mohit Kanta Sen ...	Ditto ditto ...	30

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The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month, on the foundation of Maharaja Durga Charan Laha, C.I.E., was awarded to Durga Das Banarji of the Presidency College on condition of his reading for the M.A. degree in Science.

The two graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month, payable from the Mohsin Fund, were awarded to Abu Iman Fazlar Rahim of the Hooghly College and Shaikh Khalil Ahmad of the Patna College.

38. The following table shows the results of the M.A. examination held in November 1892:—

M.A. Examination.

Colleges.	English.		Latin.		Sanskrit.		Arabic.		Persian.		History.		Philosophy.		Mathematics.		Chemistry. (*a*)		Physics. (*b*)		Physics. (*c*)		Total	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Government—																								
Presidency College	30	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	2	1	1	...	...	4	4	44	
Hooghly ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
Dacca ,, ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Sanskrit ,, ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	34	18	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	6	2	2	2	...	...	4	4	51	
Aided—																								
General Assembly's Institution	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
St. Xavier's College	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Unaided—																								
Metropolitan Institution ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
City College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	5	
Total ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	10	
Private students	33	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	6	...	3	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	*51	
Teachers	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 3	
Grand Total ...	77	33	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1	10	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	118	
Grand Total for 1891 ...	82	23	...	...	5	4	...	...	1	1	5	2	21	9	9	3	1	...	4	4	...	...	128	

* Includes those from other provinces.

The number of candidates in the previous year was 128, of whom 46 passed. Of the Government colleges, the Presidency and Dacca alone sent up candidates in English. The Presidency College also sent up candidates with success in philosophy, mathematics, chemistry and physics. Hooghly passed a candidate in chemistry, and the Sanskrit College passed one in Sanskrit.

39. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915
Percentage of success ...	24	50	43	40	67
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37
Bachelors of Arts	366	399	231	280	301
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25
Bachelors of Law	187	254	128	48	148
Percentage of success ...	52	70	63	27	47
Masters of Arts	62	57	46	54	...
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	...

40. While on the subject of examinations I wish to refer to the proposal of Government (paragraph 7 of the Resolution on last year's report) that the University authorities should make efforts to secure uniformity of standard by continuity in the examining body. This proposal was referred to the Syndicate, who replied that they were very sensible of the importance of attaining and of preserving uniformity in the standard of examination, but "they think that the present system secures this as far as is practically possible, while at the same time it enables the Syndicate to exercise a control in the matter which it is desirable they should retain." To illustrate the substantial uniformity which prevails under the present system, it was pointed out that in the years 1891 and 1892, of

the 77 gentlemen who conducted the Entrance examination in 1891, as many as 56 were re-appointed in 1892. Of the remainder several refused to be re-appointed, and others were excluded because of their work not having been thoroughly satisfactory. Again, of 36 F.A. examiners in 1891, as many as 31 were re-appointed. Similarly, for the B.A. examination, 11 out of 17 were re-appointed.

41. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP.—This studentship was competed for in 1892 in scientific subjects, and was gained by Mohini Kanta Ghatak of the Presidency College. It is of the value of Rs. 1,600 a year for five years.

42. I proceed to extract the more interesting particulars from the reports furnished by the Principals of Colleges, omitting matters already touched upon.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.—Mr. Tawney on being appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, made over charge of the Principalship to Mr. Rowe on the 4th April 1892, and Mr. Griffiths from Hooghly assumed charge of the College on the 12th April 1892, and upon Mr. Tawney's retirement was confirmed as Principal from the 27th December 1892. Mr. Booth left the College on the 8th April on being appointed Principal of the Hooghly College. Mr. Stack also left on the 14th December to fill up temporarily the post of the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle. Mr. Holland was appointed a temporary lecturer on geology. He took charge on the 7th July 1892.

In July His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Elliott entertained the students of the B.A. class at two parties, one at Belvedere and the other on the river. The honour was immensely appreciated by the students.

HOOGHLY COLLEGE.—Mr. Booth assumed charge as Principal from Mr. Griffiths on the 11th April 1892.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Hindu Hostel on the 31st March 1893 was 74 against 71. Discipline was well maintained; not a single case of misconduct was reported. In the Muhammadan Hostel the number of boarders was 85 against 79.

DACCA COLLEGE.—Mr. A. C. Edwards remained in charge of the College throughout the year. In June 1892, Mr. Hallward was transferred to the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and his duties were taken up partly by the Principal and partly by Mr. J. N. Das Gupta. Only 12 Muhammadan students attended the College: of these 11 pay one-third fees only, the other two-third fees being paid from the Mohsin Fund.

An inter-collegiate football match was played against the Patna College, which resulted in a victory for the Patna boys by one goal. The funds for defraying the Dacca team's travelling expenses, etc., amounting to Rs. 300, were most generously provided by Raja Rajindra Narain Ray Bahadur and Ray Abhoy Chandra Mitra Bahadur.

The *Survey School* attached to the College is in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and the students who passed the final examination "seem always able to obtain remunerative employment."

PATNA COLLEGE.—The cricket club played a match against the Sibpur Civil Engineering College; the latter was victorious. The taste for athletic exercises is spreading, but the want of a large field in which cricket and football can be played is much felt. An excellent *Survey School* is attached to the College.

RAJSHAHI COLLEGE.—A boarding-house has been erected, but owing to want of funds, no out-offices have been constructed, and no furniture has been procured, and without these necessary adjuncts no use can be made of the building.

Mr. Livingstone deserves credit for his firmness in the maintenance of discipline. He had one or two very troublesome cases to deal with, and order was not properly restored till corporal punishment and even expulsion were resorted to.

RAVENSHAW COLLEGE, CUTTACK.—On the retirement of Mr. Ager from the service of Government on the 23rd June 1892, Mr. Hallward was appointed to the Principalship of the College. The *Survey School* is doing good work.

A cricket match was played on Easter eve between the College Club and the European residents of Cuttack, which was drawn very much in favour of the College.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

A new building is being erected for the Science classes, which will prove a very valuable addition to the College, which has hitherto been much cramped for want of sufficient accommodation.

BETHUNE COLLEGE.—The Lady Principal, Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, reports that of the 20 pupils, four were "casual pupils, who study in the College on certain congenial subjects unfettered by the requirements of the University tests." Including girls from the school department, accommodation was found for 27 boarders. A tennis-ground and a gymnasium have been prepared for them, of which advantage is regularly taken. Miss Priyambada Bagchi (since married) passed the B.A. examination in 1892. A silver medal has been awarded to her by Kumar Rameshwar Malliah of Howrah for proficiency in Sanskrit. His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior visited the College, and presented it with a donation of Rs. 500. A visit also was paid to it by Mr. Premchand Raychand of Bombay, who presented the girls with a donation of Rs. 100.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION.—A census of the students in respect of residence was recently taken, so far as it concerned the first and third-year college classes, with the following result :—

Living in their homes	60
„ in messes	32
„ in hostels	11
„ with friends	6

It reveals a much larger number living in their homes or with friends than was anticipated. This information is given with reference to the question recently before Government regarding the delegacy of lodging-houses.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—It is the special endeavour of the authorities to encourage physical exercise among the students, and a gymnasium has been fitted up with the latest appliances for this purpose. Cricket and football are also practised, the masters joining with the boys. The schools' challenge shield was this year won by St. Xavier's College at the Presidency athletic meeting.

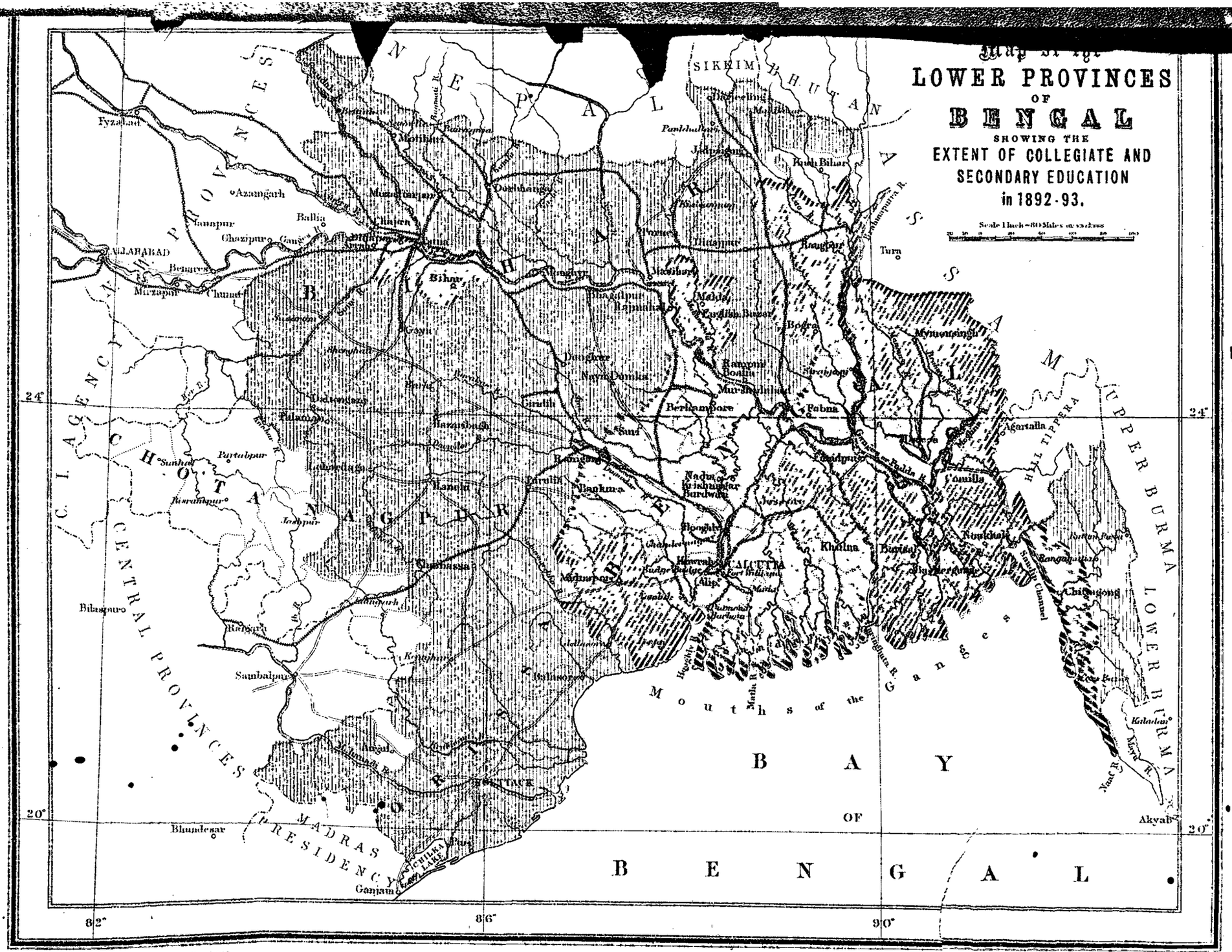
Strict discipline is maintained in the College. It is found on enquiry that 74 per cent. of the students dwell with their parents or guardians, 18 per cent. live in respectable messes, and the remainder live in hostels.

LONDON MISSION COLLEGE, BHAWANIPUR.—"New buildings having been procured for the girls of the institution open up possibilities in the shape of an industrial school, and of gymnastic arrangements."

About 70 per cent. of the students live with either their parents or in respectable families who give them their board in return for tuition given to the younger members of the families. The remainder live in lodging-houses.

NARAIL VICTORIA COLLEGE.—The College competed at the B.A. examination for the first time during the year under review.

43. It may be mentioned here that in connection with the College in several places, such as Patna and Bhagalpur, branch associations of the "Society for the higher training of Young Men," have been started. At Bhagalpur the professors of the Jubilee College are all members, and lectures on literary and moral subjects were regularly delivered throughout the year. The physical training of the youths was also one of the objects of this association, though "the endeavours of the society were not much called forth in this direction, as an active zest for athletic exercises had already spontaneously developed itself among the students."


LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
in 1892-93.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School —
Class 1. 10 per cent and upwards
„ 2. 5 to 10 per cent.
„ 3. 2½ to 5 „ „
„ 4. below 2½ „ „
BENGAL
BAY
OF
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Bhundesar
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Pooree
Cuttack
Balasore
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Monghyr
Patna
Gaya
Bihar
Arrah
Buxar
Ghazipur
Ballia
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Mirzapur
Chunar
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Fyzabad
Gorakhpur
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Maldah
Purnea
Dumka
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Purulia
Sambalpur
Tumassa
Sonepur
Patkum
Sylhet
Comilla
Agartalla
Mymensingh
Turra
Ruth Bilsor
Kuladan
Mayu R.
Naaf R.
Sunder Bunds
Sandwip Channel
Hooghly R.
Ganges
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Baitarani R.
Brahmani R.
Rushikulya R.
Godavari R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Ghaghra R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Barakar R.
Kangsabati R.
Rupnarayan R.
Damodar R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Kulpi
Diamond Harbour
Port William
Budge Budge
Alipur
Mahanadi
Kendrapara
Jagatsinghpur
Puri
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Sambalpur
Bilaspur
Raipur
Kawardha
Chanda
Wardha
Nagpur
Balaghat
Seoni
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Jubbulpore
Damoh
Saugor
Sagar
Jhansi
Banda
Mirzapur
Chunar
Benares
Jaunpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Gorakhpur
Fyzabad
Gonda
Basti
Mozufferpur
Darbhanga
Motihari
Bettiah
Champaran
Saran
Chapra
Hajipur
Muzaffarpur
Sitamarhi
Madhubani
Supaul
Araria
Purnea
Kishanganj
Katihar
Bhagalpur
Banka
Jamui
Giridih
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Palamow
Daltonganj
Chatra
Gaya
Nawada
Jehanabad
Arwal
Aurangabad
Sasaram
Rohtas
Shahabad
Buxar
Arrah
Patna
Barh
Dinapore
Monghyr
Jamalpur
Lakhisarai
Sheikhpura
Nalanda
Rajgir
Bihar
Sharif
Hilsa
Giridih
Dhanbad
Manbhum
Purulia
Barabhum
Pachet
Raipur
Bilaspur
Sambalpur
Patna
Kalahandi
Bolangir
Sonepur
Phulbani
Boudh
Angul
Dhenkanal
Keonjhar
Pal Lahara
Talcher
Athmallik
Baramba
Narsinghpur
Cuttack
Jajpur
Bhadrak
Balasore
Midnapore
Contai
Tamluk
Hijli
Howrah
Hooghly
Chinsurah
Serampore
Barrackpore
Alipur
Port William
Budge Budge
Diamond Harbour
Kulpi
Canning
Basirhat
Sandeshkhali
Hasnabad
Baduria
Bongaon
Ranaghat
Krishnagar
Nadia
Meherpur
Kushtia
Chuadanga
Jessore
Jhenida
Magura
Narail
Bagerhat
Khulna
Satkhira
Barisal
Jhalakati
Pirojpur
Patuakhali
Bhola
Barguna
Noakhali
Feni
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Rangamati
Bandarban
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Teknaf
Akyab
Sandoway
Kyaukpyu
Thayetmyo
Prome
Henzada
Bassein
Myaungmya
Maubin
Pegu
Rangoon
Thatun
Moulmein
Amherst
Tavoy
Mergui
Kawkareik
Shwegyin
Toungoo
Yamethin
Meiktila
Minbu
Magwe
Thayetmyo
Pakokku
Myingyan
Mandalay
Sagaing
Shwebo
Monywa
Katha
Bhamo
Myitkyina
Wuntho
Lashio
Kyaukse
Maymyo
Taunggyi
Yawnghwe
Kalaw
Pyinmana
Sittang R.
Irrawaddy R.
Salween R.
Chindwin R.
Mu R.
Kaladan R.
Arakan Yoma
Pegu Yoma
Shan Plateau
Tenasserim Range
Andaman Islands
Nicobar Islands
Port Blair
Car Nicobar
Great Nicobar
Little Andaman
Middle Andaman
North Andaman
Ritchie's Archipelago
Interview Island
Long Island
Preparis Island
Cocos Islands
Table Island
Narcondam
Barren Island
Saddle Peak
Mount Harriet
Mount Diavolo
Mount Koyob
Mount Thullier
Mount Manipur
Mount Victoria
Mount Popa
Mount Kemmendine
Mount Zion
Mount Kyaikthanlan
Mount Kyaikthanlan
Mount Kyaikthanlan

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

44. The comparative statistics of secondary schools for *native* boys are furnished in the subjoined statement:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	49	13,991	48	13,955
Do. by Municipal Boards ...	8	2,023	9	2,434
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	171	26,718	168	26,719
Unaided	128	32,568	130	33,350
Total ...	356	75,300	355	76,458
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	5	743	4	694
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	20	1,650	18	1,469
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	583	40,779	607	42,661
Unaided	208	14,355	212	13,590
Total ...	816	57,527	841	58,414
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	33	2,533	33	2,637
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	152	8,626	150	8,566
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	811	43,482	810	44,551
Unaided	117	6,710	137	7,644
Total ...	1,113	61,351	1,130	63,398
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,285	194,178	2,326	198,270

Secondary schools of all classes, taken together, have advanced from 2,285 to 2,326, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 194,178 to 198,270, or by 2·1 per cent. High English schools show a decrease of one school, but a gain of 1,158 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 887, while middle vernacular schools have increased by 17 and their pupils by 2,047.

45. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for *native* boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the roll monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	48	13,955	13,109	10,529	1,41,129	...	1,248	2,91,180	16,833	4,50,390
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,434	2,275	1,753	7,023	1,100	4,551	41,747	3,226	57,647
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. ...	168	26,719	25,581	19,339	87,883	944	9,877	3,02,619	1,04,598	5,05,921
Unaided	130	33,350	31,989	24,931	...	...	...	4,26,975	1,51,264	5,78,239
Total ...	355	76,458	72,954	56,549	2,36,035	2,044	15,676	10,62,521	2,75,921	15,92,197
Middle English.										
Managed by Government	4	694	663	541	5,329	...	275	5,579	...	11,183
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	18	1,469	1,372	1,054	...	5,601	700	7,034	2,058	15,393
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	607	42,661	40,066	30,907	29,336	1,14,689	7,742	1,79,180	1,80,574	5,11,521
Unaided	212	13,590	12,751	9,720	...	380	...	38,792	57,995	97,167
Total ...	841	58,414	54,852	42,222	34,665	1,20,670	8,717	2,30,585	2,40,627	6,35,264

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the roll monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle Vernacular.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	33	2,637	2,435	1,796	9,728	...	3,263	8,334	545	21,870
Do. by Municipal or District Boards	150	8,566	7,865	6,296	...	38,640	1,735	22,140	3,900	66,415
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	810	44,551	41,759	30,342	46,131	65,776	7,413	1,33,626	79,109	3,32,055
Unaided	137	7,644	7,113	5,565	...	...	...	15,265	20,069	35,334
Total ...	1,130	63,398	59,172	43,999	55,859	1,04,416	12,411	1,79,365	1,03,623	4,55,674
Grand Total ...	2,326	198,270	186,978	142,770	3,26,559	2,27,130	36,804	14,72,471	6,20,171	26,83,135
					5,90,493			20,92,642		
Grand Total for 1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	186,602	142,642	3,19,400	2,29,941	45,415	14,53,922	6,33,982	26,82,750
					5,94,846			20,87,904		

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,285 schools was Rs. 26,82,750, of which Rs. 5,94,846 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues and municipal and district funds) and Rs. 20,87,904 were raised from private sources. The year under report shows Rs. 5,90,493 from public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 4,353, and Rs. 20,92,642 from private funds, or an increase of Rs. 4,738. The increase in the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the expenditure from public funds is no doubt a subject of congratulation, and it is hoped that the economy exercised in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the department, as well as the District Boards, has had an entirely wholesome effect. There is, however, still in our list a large number of unaided schools from which applications for grants have to be kept back for want of funds. The department has by effecting reductions of grants on renewal been able to set free funds for aiding new schools in backward districts and schools for girls in several localities. The same policy has in several instances been adopted by District Boards. It should be remembered that the allotments from the District Funds are to be understood in a special sense, representing in fact the old provincial assignments for grants-in-aid, which, on the creation of the District Boards, were bodily transferred to them along with corresponding receipts from ferries and pounds in most districts; while in districts, of which these receipts were small, additional grants were made by Government to meet the current expenditure. On the whole, the contribution from Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 7,069, while that from district funds has decreased by Rs. 2,811 and from municipal funds by Rs. 8,611. The loss in the last item is due to the stringency of the orders under which municipalities are precluded from assisting secondary education before providing suitably for the primary education of boys within their local limits.

46. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the past five years are contained in the following statement :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,313	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	26,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135

47. *High English Schools.*—The statistics of these schools are here repeated :—

	1891-92. Schools.	1891-92. Pupils.	1892-93. Schools.	1892-93. Pupils.
Managed by Government	49	13,991	48	13,955
Do. by Municipal Boards ...	8	2,023	9	2,434
Aided by Government or by Municipal Boards	171	26,718	168	26,719
Unaided	128	32,568	130	33,350
Total ...	356	75,300	355	76,458

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The number of high English schools managed by the department has decreased by one, owing to the transfer of the Monghyr zilla school to a joint committee: this accounts for the increase by one in the number of schools under the management of Municipal and District Boards. The nine joint committee or Municipal high schools are the following:—Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal in the Burdwan Division, Santipur in the Presidency Division, Nator in the Rajshahi Division, Barisal in the Dacca Division, and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division.

It seems to be unnecessary to give an explanation in detail for the loss of three aided schools transferred to the unaided list. The 168 aided high schools are thus distributed:—Presidency Division 54, Calcutta 1, Burdwan Division 53, Rajshahi 9, Dacca 23, Chittagong 6, Patna 9, Bhagalpur 5, Chota Nagpur 2, and Orissa 6.

The unaided schools numbered 130, against 128 in the preceding year. A decrease of four schools in Calcutta probably indicates that the time is not far off when the natural limits of expansion will have been reached, and the ordinary laws of supply and demand put a stop to unhealthy multiplication of schools to the detriment of sound education and discipline. Regarding the amalgamation of the Darjeeling Zillah School with the Bhutia Boarding School which took place in November 1892, Mr. Bellett, the late Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, who retired from Government service early in the current year, left the following note:—"Before the close of the present year I hope to see the zillah school amalgamated with the Bhutia Boarding School. It will be a pleasure to me to see in the last year of my service the amalgamation of the two schools carried out—a measure which I have advocated for years passed.

48. Though not strictly pertaining to the period to which this report refers, I may here remark that by Mr. Bellett's retirement Government has lost the services of a tried and faithful servant, and one whose advice was always worth seeking. He is now enjoying a well-merited rest after a service extending over a period of about 30 years.

49. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table compares the results of the Entrance examination for native boys for 1892 and 1893:—

Class of Schools.	1892.							1893.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the—			Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the—			Total.	Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	59*	1,056	138	262	155	555	52·5	59*	1,125	280	478	154	912	81·06
Private schools ... Aided ...	166	1,077	78	187	140	405	37·6	163	1,197	169	412	210	791	66·08
Private schools ... Unaided ...	108	1,913	131	232	243	606	34·8	117	2,043	296	597	319	1,212	59·3
Total ...	333	4,046	347	741	538	1,626	40	339	4,265	745	1,487	683	2,915	67

* Including municipal schools, female schools, and madrasahs.

It appears that whilst the number of competing schools remained practically the same, and the number of candidates increased from 4,046 to 4,365, or by 8 per cent. only, the number passed has risen at a leap from 1,626 to 2,915, or by 80 per cent. In the absence of any adequate explanation for such a sudden advance, one officer has attributed it "to a variation in the University standard in the direction of leniency," and it is indeed very difficult to suggest any better reason when the fluctuations are so great. The percentage of

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successful candidates from schools was 25 in 1889, rose to 50 in the next year, fell off again to 40 in the next two years, and has now come up to 67. Judging from general results and from my personal knowledge of the fact that many inefficient schools obtained a fair measure of success, I hold that the last examination was a particularly easy one, and this is the general belief everywhere.

The relative position of the different classes of schools remains the same as before, institutions under public management standing at the top, with 81 per cent. of their candidates passed, and the unaided schools lowest in the scale, with 59 per cent; the percentage in the aided schools was 66.

50. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided, and unaided schools in each division for the last two years:—

Division.	1892.														1893.											
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—			
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	44	(a) 5	(b) 3	30	38	5	2	29	36	1,009	76	129	133	338	18	40	(a) 5	(b) 3	(h) 34	42	5	3	32	40	1,041	178	311	182	67
Presidency ...	79	(c) 8	51	16	75	8	41	14	63	596	66	112	78	256	19	78	(c) 8	53	16	77	8	51	15	74	672	132	224	106	462
Burdwan ...	85	(d) 9	54	18	81	9	40	14	63	693	55	135	78	268	20	86	(d) 9	51	18	78	9	49	17	75	786	134	267	112	513
Rajshahi ...	19	(e) 8	9	1	18	8	8	...	16	152	25	48	24	97	15	19	(e) 8	9	2	19	8	9	2	19	191	41	86	27	154
Dacca ...	42	(f) 6	20	18	44	6	19	14	39	617	64	161	100	325	21	46	(f) 6	20	17	43	6	19	15	40	649	147	236	95	478
Chittagong ...	16	3	7	5	15	3	5	4	12	157	14	28	18	60	9	15	3	6	5	14	3	6	5	14	186	33	72	20	125
Patna ...	38	7	10	14	31	7	8	10	25	510	31	74	57	162	18	37	(g) 7	8	17	32	7	7	16	30	530	39	152	90	281
Bhagalpur ...	16	5	4	6	15	5	3	6	14	155	5	29	38	72	12	17	5	5	7	17	5	4	6	15	165	18	70	23	111
Chota Nagpur ...	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	64	6	15	8	29	7	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	55	8	27	11	46
Orissa ...	9	3	6	...	9	2	3	...	5	93	5	10	4	19	10	9	3	6	...	9	3	6	...	9	87	15	40	17	72
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2
Total ...	356	59	166	108	333	58	131	91	280	4,046	347	741	538	1,626	149	355	59	163	117	339	59	156	109	324	4,365	745	1,487	683	2,91

(a) Including the Bethune Girls' School.
(b) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal Schools.
(c) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(d) Ditto Howrah, Baily Rivers Thompson, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal Municipal Schools.
(e) Including the Nator Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Madrasah, Eden Female School, and Barisal Municipal School.
(g) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
(h) Ditto Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.

Government schools in the foregoing statement include nine joint committee and Municipal schools, two high schools for girls managed by the department, and the Dacca Madrasah. All these schools competed and succeeded in passing pupils at the last examination, excepting the Rangamati Boarding School in the Chittagong Division, which is situated in a very backward part of the country, and which was raised to the high English status only two years ago. Of the 168 aided schools of the year, 161 competed, of which 154 were successful. Two aided girls' schools in Calcutta also passed pupils at this examination.

The non-competing and unsuccessful schools are confined to the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions. The number of unaided schools during the year was 130, of which 116 sent up candidates, besides a girls' school in Calcutta, and 109 came off successful.

Calcutta passed the largest number of candidates (671); next stands the Burdwan Division with 513. The Dacca Division passed 478 and the Presidency 462. The success of two pupils from the Mourbhanj school in the Orissa Tributary Mahals deserves to be noted.

51. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the years 1892 and 1893:—

Division.	1892.							1893.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.*	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.*	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calcutta	3	6	11	20	20	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Presidency	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Burdwan	2	6	12	20	19	1	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	16	...	...	...	6	10	16	15	1	...
Dacca	3	6	12	21	21	...	...	6	6	12	24	24	...	...
Chittagong	1	2	6	9	8	1	...	...	2	6	8	8	...	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	17	1	...	...	6	12	18	16	2	...
Bhagalpur	...	3	9	12	5	6	1	...	3	9	12	12	...	...
Orissa	...	4	6	10	5	4	1	...	4	6	10	10	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	2	5	7	5	1	1	...	2	5	7	4	3	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	135	14	3	10	47	95	152	146	6	...
	152				152			152				152		

* Europeans and Eurasians included.

As further evidence that the 1893 examination was an easy one it may be noted that while in 1892 14 scholarships had to be awarded to students who passed in the second division and three to those passed in the third division, in 1893 only six scholarships were awarded to those passed in the second division, and none to those passed in the third division. Of the six in the second division, one belonged to the Rajshahi Division, two to the Patna Division, and three to the Chota Nagpur Division, parts of the country which have not yet made much advance in secondary education. I have much pleasure in mentioning the Faridpur zilla school, which for its size obtained the most brilliant results in the province. It sent up 21 candidates for Entrance and passed them all, 13 being placed in the 1st division and 8 in the 2nd. It carried off three 1st grade scholarships and one of the 3rd grade. Babu Bhuvan Mohan Sen, B.A., the Head-master is deserving of the highest praise for this result.

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52. In the following table are shown the schools in Calcutta that are maintained for the benefit of native students:—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Total number of scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
Government Schools—							
1. Hare	386	49	16	14	13	43	1
2. Hindu	297	40	18	17	5	40	4
3. Sanskrit Collegiate School	207	12	3	5	3	11	...
4. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	533	42	9	13	4	26	...
Total ...	1,423	143	46	49	25	120	5
Aided School—							
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	294	12	...	1	5	6	...
Unaided School—							
1. Metropolitan Institution	900	92	20	31	17	68	2
2. Ripon Collegiate School	685	40	6	14	5	25	...
3. Kesab Academy	340	26	3	2	6	11	...
4. Oriental Seminary	524	25	6	3	9	18	1
5. Albert Collegiate School	419	34	8	12	4	24	2
6. City Collegiate School	608	40	11	10	7	28	1
7. New Indian School	817	113	10	27	18	55	...
8. Free Church Institution and Duff College	442	27	2	10	7	19	...
9. Metropolitan Institution (Bowbazar Branch).	257	31	4	6	5	15	...
10. General Assembly's Institution ...	382	48	3	18	12	33	...
11. Calcutta Training Academy ...	422	35	1	3	4	8	...
12. Calcutta Institution	397	30	5	9	7	21	...
13. Seal's Free School	392	12	1	1	2	4	...
14. Metropolitan Institution (Syampukar Branch).	320	27	3	8	5	16	...
15. Aryan Institution	346	22	5	4	2	11	1
16. Simla Bengal Academy	291	15	1	6	2	9	...
17. Bangabasi Collegiate School ...	437	22	4	9	2	15	2
18. Bagbazar Model School	259	10	2	6	1	9	...
19. Metropolitan Institution (Barabazar Branch).	476	13	3	8	...	11	...
20. City Collegiate School (Sobhabazar Branch).	250	12	2	6	4	12	1
21. Cotton Institution	195	3	1	1	1	3	...
22. Metropolitan Institution (Balakhana Branch).	247	22	3	6	6	15	...
23. C. M. S. Boarding School	67	5	1	2	1	4	...
24. Sribharati Institution	186	14	1	2	...	3	...
25. Ripon Collegiate School (Kidderpore Branch).	236	15	5	4	3	12	1
26. Kalighat High English School ...	409	14	3	4	2	9	...
27. South Suburban	689	50	10	15	6	31	1
28. L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur ...	414	42	4	11	9	24	1
29. Bishop's College School	*	5	...	4	...	4	...
30. Arya Mission Institution	632	10	1	8	1	10	...
31. Calcutta Academy	363	Did not compete.					
32. Century School	130	12	2	8	...	10	...
33. Northbrook School	104	4	...	...	...	...	...
34. Ripon Collegiate (Entally Branch) ...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Syambazar High School	150	8	...	1	2	3	..
36. Victoria Institution	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	13,362	878	131	259	150	540	13

* Returns not received in time.

The number of scholarships awarded was 18, as in the previous year, the Hindu school again taking the lead with four scholarships, while the Metropolitan Institution, the Albert Collegiate School, and the Bangabasi Collegiate Schools won two scholarships each. The Government schools passed 120 out of 143 candidates; the Hindu school passing all its 40 pupils, 18 of them in the 1st division; and the Hare school passing 43 out of its 49 candidates. The largest number (68) was passed by the Metropolitan Institution, the New Indian school coming next, with its 55 successful students; the General Assembly's Institution showing 33; and the South Suburban school 31 passes.

The mufassal schools which passed the greatest number of their candidates were—the Dacca Jubilee School (73), Dacca Pogose (59), Dacca Collegiate (48), Hooghly Collegiate (44), Rajshahi Collegiate (41), Barisal Braja Mohan Institution (37), Patna Collegiate (35), Barisal Zillah (33), and Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy (31).

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53. The proposed introduction of alternative scientific or technical courses of studies for the Entrance examination came up during the year for consideration by the Senate of the Calcutta University, but was not approved.

54. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The following table compares the figures for these schools for the last two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	5	743	4	694
Ditto Municipal or District Boards ...	20	1,650	18	1,469
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	583	40,779	607	42,661
Unaided	208	14,355	212	13,590
Total ...	816	57,527	841	58,414

The loss of one Government school is due to the abolition of the Bandarban School in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The decrease of two Municipal or Board schools is owing to the transfer of one school to the middle vernacular class and of another school to the list of aided schools on the retirement of the Burdwan Municipality from its management. The four departmental schools are the English department of the Calcutta Model School, the Colinga Branch School attached to the Calcutta Madrasah, and the Hooghly and Cuttack Model Schools attached to the local training schools.

Aided schools rose from 583 to 607, and their pupils from 40,779 to 42,661.

The number of unaided schools also increased, viz., from 208 to 212, but their pupils fell from 14,355 to 13,590.

The net result is a gain of 25 schools and 883 pupils.

55. *Middle Scholarship Examination, Middle English schools.*—The results of the examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools and private candidates are concerned, are given in the subjoined table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—										RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h
Presidency ...	...	...	102	99	15	15	117	114	...	375	60	17	452	...	...	249	51	44	8	7	...	300	59	...	334	...	23	...	...	...	2
Calcutta ...	1	1	2	2	4	3	7	6	7	7	10	4	28	6	...	5	...	5	1	2	...	18	1	...	16	...	1	2	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	6	6	142	131	23	19	171	156	39	557	95	17	708	10	18	230	148	30	27	8	2	278	195	...	462	...	11	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	3	64	53	9	8	77	64	23	281	41	7	352	2	14	53	131	5	20	1	1	61	166	...	169	...	58	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	114	108	39	31	153	139	...	524	161	19	704	...	...	197	170	41	46	5	1	243	217	...	420	...	40	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	25	25	20	18	45	43	...	160	137	5	302	...	...	40	57	20	44	1	...	61	101	...	124	...	37	...	...	...	1
Orissa ...	2	2	28	26	6	4	36	32	9	130	11	28	178	2	6	32	50	3	2	7	7	44	65	...	97	...	12	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	3	2	25	23	2	...	30	25	9	104	2	15	130	...	4	34	37	...	...	5	1	39	42	...	71	...	9	...	...	1	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	17	13	...	...	17	13	...	61	...	2	63	...	...	19	10	...	...	1	...	20	10	...	18	...	1	...	10	1	...
Assam ...	3	3	27	24	3	2	33	29	13	102	4	3	122	...	7	29	37	...	2	3	...	32	46	...	63	4	6	5	...	...	...
Assam Tribu- ary Mahals	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	1	5	12	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	19	17	546	504	127	105	692	626	100	2,301	540	118	3,059	20	49	888	691	153	161	40	13	1,101	914	...	1,790	4	198	8	10		3
																						2,915					2,015			
Total for 1891-92	22	20	508	434	110	84	640	538	110	2,076	472	85	2,743	30	46	569	589	82	140	28	14	709	789	...	1,343	1	126	4	21	2	1
																						1,498						1,498		

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that out of 692 schools sending up 2,941 candidates, 626 schools and 1,962 candidates were successful. Of the successful candidates, 1,061 passed with middle English and 901 with middle vernacular certificates, against 681 and 775 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of success amongst the competing schools was 90, against 84 in 1891-92; and amongst candidates 67 against 55. 198 Muhammadans passed against 126 in the preceding year.

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56. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The comparative figures for this class of schools for the last two years are given below:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	33	2,533	33	2,637
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	152	8,626	150	8,566
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	811	43,482	810	44,551
Unaided	117	6,710	137	7,644
Total ...	1,113	61,351	1,130	63,398

The number of schools managed by the department shows no change, the loss of one school in the Rajshahi Division being set off against the gain of one school in the Chota Nagpur Division.

The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have declined from 152 to 150; the divisions of Burdwan and Bhagalpur gained one school each, while Orissa lost 2, Rajshahi 1, and Patna 1.

Aided schools declined from 811 to 810. The Presidency Division lost 2 schools, Burdwan 6, Bhagalpur 2, and Orissa 2; while Dacca gained 6, Chittagong 4, Patna 1.

Unaided schools have advanced from 117 to 137.

The net result is a gain of 17 schools and 2,047 pupils.

Some of the 33 departmental schools are situated in municipal areas, but the great majority exist in those backward districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has not as yet been extended. The cost of the schools in the urban areas is generally defrayed by the municipalities concerned, but the management in most cases rests with the department.

57. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination held in 1892, so far as candidates from *middle vernaculars school* and private candidates are concerned, are given in the following table:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—											RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.	Total.												
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal Christians.	Aboriginal Non-Christians.	Others.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 a	25 b	25 c	25 d	25 e	25 f	25 g	25		
Presidency ...	10	10	146	123	10	9	166	142	39	444	40	51	574	6	23	13	292	2	21	...	23	21	359	...	348	...	32	...	...	...	...		
Calcutta ...	1	1	10	10	2	1	13	12	11	65	5	5	86	...	10	18	34	...	3	...	2	18	49	...	64	...	3	...	...	...	...		
Burdwan ...	25	22	152	130	19	11	196	163	101	491	48	101	741	1	77	14	294	1	22	...	38	16	431	...	438	...	7	...	...	...	...		
Rajshahi ...	20	16	76	51	8	5	104	72	53	218	18	59	348	2	32	...	114	...	7	...	13	2	166	...	122	...	46	...	...	...	...		
Dacca ...	18	14	201	142	30	22	249	178	83	617	121	136	957	13	46	15	279	1	65	...	33	28	423	1	410	...	40	...	...	...	...		
Chittagong ...	9	9	87	75	8	5	104	90	44	345	30	112	531	4	21	2	212	...	11	...	22	6	266	..	212	...	53	...	...	...	...		
Patna ...	37	33	3	2	13	8	53	43	103	14	37	127	281	1	73	1	10	...	17	...	30	2	130	...	124	...	8	...	...	...	...		
Bhagalpur ...	16	13	13	12	2	...	31	25	60	36	5	70	171	...	35	...	14	...	...	...	7	...	56	...	46	...	8	...	1	1	...		
Chota Nagpur	14	10	12	4	...	...	26	14	42	40	...	21	103	...	25	...	13	...	...	...	6	...	44	...	39	...	1	...	...	4	...		
Orissa ...	10	9	23	21	1	1	34	31	26	67	2	11	106	...	23	...	48	...	1	...	5	...	77	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	2	2	...	...	6	5	8	7	7	...	16	5	28	...	7	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	162	139	723	570	99	68	984	777	569	2,337	322	698	3,926	27	372	63	1,310	3	158	...	180	93	2,020	1	1,899	...	198	...	1	5	9		
																						2,113											
Total for 1891-92...	155	129	703	529	97	68	955	726	598	2,316	337	533	3,784	4	346	13	1,133	4	142	...	140	21	1,761	...	1,607	...	161	4	4	6	...		
																						1,782											

The above shows that 3,228 (against 3,251) candidates appeared at these examinations from 984 (against 955) schools, of whom 1,933 from 777 schools (against 1,642 from 726 schools) were successful, 93 obtaining middle English and 1,840 middle vernacular certificates, against 21 and 1,621 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in the number of middle English certificates took place mostly in Calcutta and the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions.

The percentage of success was 60, against 50 in the preceding year. The reason for the apparent improvement is probably due to a less stiff examination in several divisions, and as a test I would refer to the private candidates, of whom 39 per cent. passed in 1892-93, against 30 per cent. in 1891-92. The average capabilities of these candidates may be taken to be much the same, year by year.

58. Arrangements are being made for holding simultaneous examinations for middle scholarships in all the districts for the schools in which Bengali is the vernacular. This will be done for the first time at the examinations to be held in 1893-94.

59. The following summary gives in one view the combined results of the middle scholarship examinations from the two sets of schools:—

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
1891-92.				
Middle English schools ...	2,658	681	775	1,456
„ vernacular „ ...	3,251	21	1,621	1,642
Total ...	5,909	702	2,396	3,098
1892-93.				
Middle English schools ...	2,941	1,061	901	1,962
„ vernacular „ ...	3,228	93	1,840	1,933
Total ...	6,169	1,154	2,741	3,895

The foregoing statement shows that, although there was very little increase in the total number of candidates (from 5,909 to 6,169), the number of passes rose from 3,098 to 3,895, or by 25 per cent. In reference to the increased number of pupils passing the middle English examination from middle vernacular schools (93 against 21), I think it proper to refer to a complaint which reached me from the Dacca Division to the effect that the vernacular schools of those parts are being stifled, owing to the scholarships being awarded in that division on the aggregate marks obtained, so that students even with a smattering of English get a great advantage over the vernacular candidates. This is a new question upon which I think a ruling is needed. By the carrying out of this system boys who pass the middle English examination in the second division may yet carry off scholarships from vernacular candidates who may pass in the first division, and an undue prominence is thus given to a small knowledge of English. I am myself opposed to this, as I think the good vernacular schools should receive whatever encouragement we can give them, instead of which the system cuts as it were the ground from under them.

60. *Drawing.*—Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution on the last report, the following table is inserted to show the progress made in drawing in those Entrance schools in which drawing masters have been appointed:—

1	2	3
Name of School.	Number of pupils who took up drawing at the last Entrance examination.	Number of pupils who passed in drawing.
Hindu school	1	...
Hare school	2	2
Sanskrit Collegiate ...	...	...
Murshidabad Nawab's school	1	...
Hooghly Collegiate ...	3	...
„ Branch ...	...	...
Dacca Collegiate ...	2	...
Rangpur Zillah ...	1	...
Howrah Municipal school ...	...	...
Total ...	13	2

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The results are certainly very disappointing. It should be remembered, however, that the subject is a new one, and that very few schools have the means to teach it. The giving of due importance to the subject by taking the marks gained in it into account in the award of junior scholarships will in time give it a value which will force it into notice. At present drawing masters turned out by the School of Art are expensive luxuries which few schools can afford to pay for. If by degrees the training schools can at once provide pandits and drawing masters in one, then the subject may gain ground. Just at present it has little chance of thriving. At the last Entrance examination 314 candidates from all parts of India, Ceylon and Burma took it up, and of this number only 42 were declared to have passed. It may be mentioned that a candidate from the Bogra Zilla School, which is unprovided with a teacher of drawing, passed the examination. He is a Muhammadan and passed the Entrance examination in the first division. It has not been said how he acquired the accomplishment.

61. *Discipline and moral training.*—The subject was so fully threshed out in the preceding reports that it would be mere repetition of what has so often been said if any fresh enunciation of principles were to be attempted here. The orders issued by the Government from time to time appear to have been faithfully kept in view by the officers of the department. The measures adopted, consistently of course with the policy of religious neutrality, have been more or less successful, according to the character of the agency employed in carrying them out. That there has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of our school-boys is almost the unanimous testimony of those who have paid any attention to the subject, serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality being in most divisions very rare. So far as they have been reported, these fall under four categories:—(1) fabricating or falsifying transfer certificates to avoid payment of fees; (2) making false muster at the reward examination or tampering with the pathsala registers to earn more than the teacher would have been otherwise entitled to; (3) disrespect towards teachers and other constituted authorities, and (4) committing riot from an improper sense of offended dignity. Only one case is on record under the last head, in which certain students of the Magura Aided High English School in the Presidency Division committed an assault on the crew of a steamer. The Magistrate made over the case to the educational authorities for departmental punishment, and the offenders were punished with rustication, fine, and flogging. Fabrication of transfer certificates was of more frequent occurrence, and the parties when detected were punished with fines or class degradation. The frauds committed at the reward examination were comparatively few, only one case being reported from Calcutta and two cases from the Bhagalpur Division. The teachers were departmentally punished by being excluded from the aided list. Some very painfully serious cases occurred during the year under the third head. A boy of a high English school in the Birbhum district, resenting the admonitions of the head-master, set fire to his quarters at night, and burnt them down and the school-house, furniture and all: fortunately, no lives were lost. The school having been removed to another house the next day, he ventured to fire it also, but was caught red-handed and on conviction was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Another case of arson, of very much the same nature, is reported by the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division. The quarters of the head-master of the Noakhali Zillah School were twice burnt down during the year, and the Assistant Inspector remarks that either the head-master had created some enemies by his strict discipline, or probably "there is an unhealthy rivalry between the zillah school and the local private school." That it was possibly the work of the boys may be inferred from the head-master's complaint that they "occasionally tamper with the entries in the progress registers, carry away library books and do not return them, and write anonymous letters and threaten me with setting fire to my house on such flimsy pretexts as not holding the school in the morning during the fast of Ramzan, &c." The premises of the private school also, the Assistant Inspector writes, have been lately burnt down. Surely, in the words of the Assistant Inspector, "such a state of things is really extraordinary and *requires a careful enquiry.*" A case of a rather unique nature is reported from the Eastern Circle,

A Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Backergunge had directed the head-master of a middle English school to explain a sum to the boys in his presence. Upon this the boys, probably under some hint from the teachers, pelted the Sub-Inspector with stones, when he returned to his boat. It is reported that the offenders in this, as well as in a few other cases of insult to teachers, were adequately punished. The following curious explanation of the "unsatisfactory moral tone of the present generation" comes from a head-master in the Rajshahi Division, who ascribes it "to the conflict between the passive spiritualism of the East with the restless materialism of the West, and hopes to find a solution of the difficulty in a harmonious fusion of the good points in both."

62. Many high English schools are said to have got debating clubs, in which students meet for self-improvement, under the presidency of one or other of the teachers. If properly conducted, such clubs are likely to be of practical importance in improving the moral tone of the boys by bringing them more into contact with their teachers out of school hours.

63. *Physical training.*—There is nothing much to add, under this head, to what was written in the last report. Suffice it to say that boys are boys, and that a taste for physical exercises of a superior kind is extending among the rising generation throughout the province. There was a movement in the Senate of the Calcutta University to make a certificate of physical exercise obligatory on the part of candidates for the Entrance examination. The proposal was, however, negatived. The introduction of gymnastics into the training schools, which has already made a beginning in one place, may result in the future pandits of village schools creating a liking for exercises of the kind among the boys of outlying parts.

Almost every high English school under the department is supplied with a gymnastic teacher; one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. The group system has been introduced in the Bihar Circle "in order to extend and facilitate instruction in connection with athletics, and at the same time to keep the cost of such instructions within reasonable bounds." The practice of paying half the cost of the apparatus, &c., out of the surplus balance when the other half is locally raised was continued.

Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zillah schools, according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with the indigenous games which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development.

The District Board of Nadia and Midnapore have set themselves in right earnest to introducing physical training into the middle and primary schools under their control. The other Boards would do well to follow their example.

Inter-school cricket and football matches took place in some of the districts, sometimes under official patronage. In the Presidency Division athletic sports were held at Krishnagar under the auspices of the Magistrate and the District Judge, and prizes were given to successful competitors. The Kushtia High School boys beat the Pabna boys in a cricket match. In the Eastern Circle a complete scheme of physical education is said to have been introduced into the zillah and other well-managed high English schools, and an hour or so in the middle of the day is set apart for physical exercises. Cricket matches were held, in some cases, between distant schools, those at Dacca and Mymensingh for example, and Comilla and Brahmanberia. Mr. Growse, the Magistrate of Faridpur, organized a cricket match between the students of the zillah school and the local officials, and both himself and the District Judge took part in the game, which excited very keen interest. Mr. Greer, the Magistrate of Tippera, acted as umpire in the Comilla-Brahmanberia match. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, the Magistrate of Noakhali, the Assistant Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, and a few more European gentlemen are specially mentioned as patrons of physical training. Official sympathy of a similar nature is also reported from the Chota Nagpur Division, and the Deputy Commissioners of Lohardaga and Singhbhum are said to take great interest in the matter and to encourage the students by their presence and suggestions. It is needless to add that kindly dealings like the above will do more than hundreds of rules and circulars to popularise manly games among our pupils.

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The difficulties felt by the juvenile population of Calcutta, for whom the *maidan* is too distant continue as great as ever. It is a pity that neither the Municipality nor the wealthy public have taken any steps to remove them. The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned during the year, has the question of physical training also in view; but, as far as has been ascertained, nothing practical has yet been done.

64. *Boarding-houses.*—The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor of school discipline has not been lost sight of. As said in the preceding reports, most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses in which the pupils put up under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. As in the case of physical training, schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments. A conference of some of the Fellows of the Calcutta University was held in the office of the Director of Public Instruction to consider a proposal made by Mr. Wilson, Professor, Presidency College, to bring the students' lodging-houses in Calcutta within some system of inspection and control; but in consequence of some practical difficulties the scheme has for the present been allowed to drop.

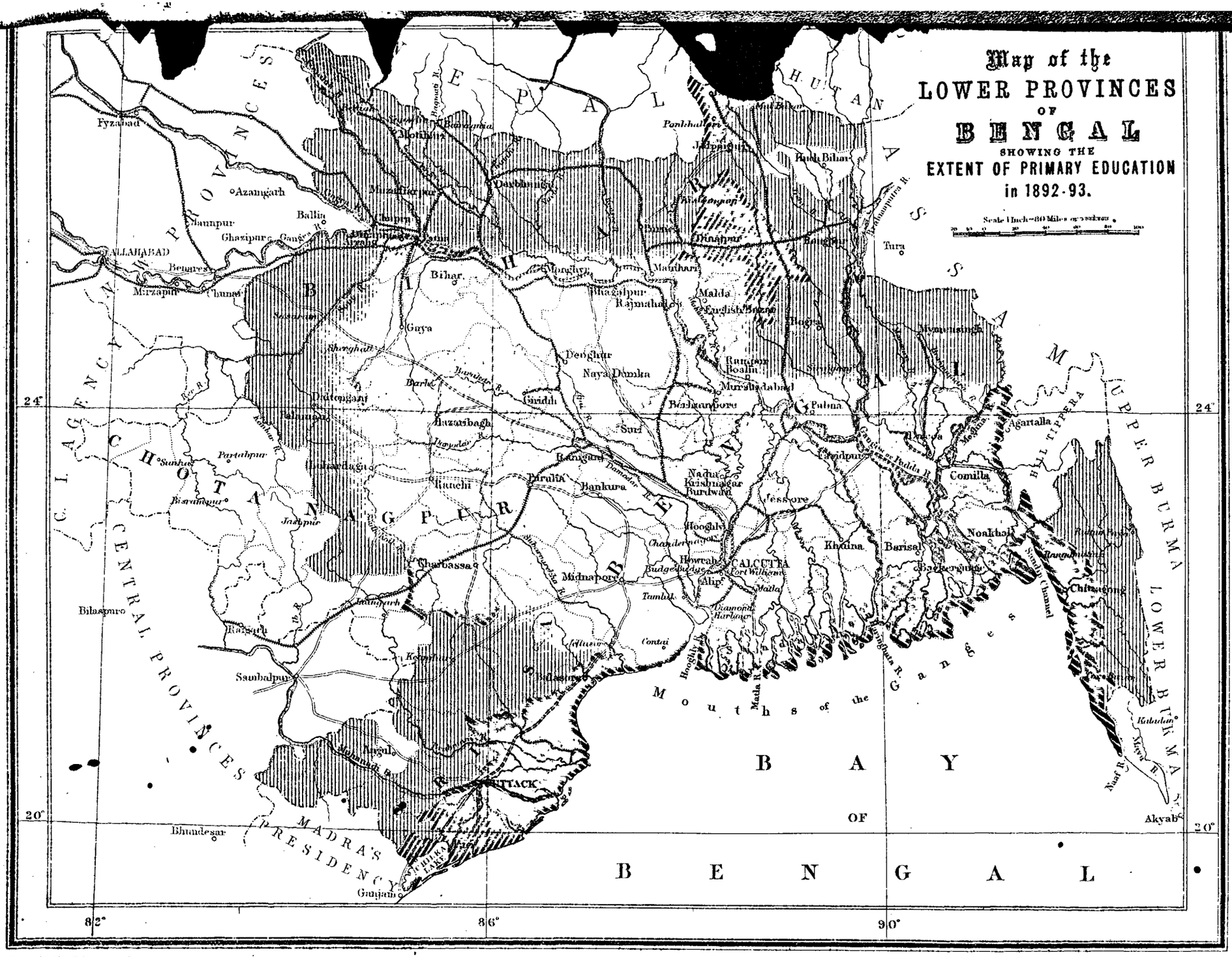
65. During the year under report Mr. Tawney discussed in a letter addressed to Government (No. 3913, dated the 17th May 1892) the question of closing or transferring to local bodies the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Arrah, and Muzaffarpur zilla schools and the practical results of such a policy. He agreed with the Inspector of the Bihar Circle in thinking that one consequence of the measure would be to throw upon "our hands numbers of supernumerary teachers, with no local receipts, such as fees and the like, from which to pay them their salaries." It was also pointed out that the Inspector had a difficulty in gradually abolishing the Muzaffarpur Zilla School, a difficulty which would be increased if a second school was to be similarly treated at the same time. Mr. Tawney further mentioned that if local bodies to whom Government schools are made over could be induced to retain the existing staff of teachers, the transfers would not be attended with much trouble. But experience taught that on the transfers being effected, their endeavours would be to force the department to take back the old and least efficient teachers as fast as possible, and very serious inconvenience would arise in consequence.

He also showed that local bodies are wanting in the element of stability, and noticed the case of a most flourishing institution, which on the death of its munificent founder was doomed to pass through a period of storm and disorganization.

In my letter to Government, No. 1407, dated the 8th March 1893, while giving my opinion on the question of the transfer of services of the head-masters of the Barisal and Monghyr schools to local bodies, I pointed out that "Government in transferring a college or school to a local body by that act loses the fee-receipts, which to a very large extent have enabled them to pay for the teaching staff. Take, for instance, the Barisal Zilla School. We find that prior to the transfer Government with a net expenditure of Rs. 175 a month was able to maintain it with a gross monthly expenditure of more than Rs. 900, there being on the staff one officer in class III (Rs. 200—20—300) and another in class VI (Rs. 75—5—100). Now that the transfer has been effected, Government still pays the net grant of Rs. 175; and if at the same time it keeps up the classified list without any reduction after the re-transfer of the graded officers to Government service, it will be doubly a loser." I also instanced the case of the Arrah Zilla School, which was then being carried on without any grant at all from Government, and on its staff of teachers were four graded officers—one in class III (Rs. 200—20—300), another in class V (Rs. 100—10—150), a third in class VI (Rs. 75—5—100), and a fourth in class VII (Rs. 50—5—75), "so that these four teachers in the classified list are practically employed without any charge upon the Provincial revenues." I finally recommended that no further transfers of schools and colleges should be attempted till the matter had been more fully thought out, as my belief was that it would result in gain neither to the schools in point of efficiency nor to Government in economy.

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL SHOWING THE EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION in 1892-93.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.



REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1.	50 per cent and upwards	
,, 2.	30 to 50 per cent.	
,, 3.	15 to 30 ,, ,,	
,, 4.	below 15 ,, ,,	

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[*N.B.*—From this section are excluded European schools, and also native schools for girls except where the reverse is distinctly stated.]

66. The statistics of primary schools for *native* boys for the last two years are compared in the following table:— PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Upper Primary Schools.

	1891-92.		1892-93.							
			Stipendiary.*		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—										
Managed by Government	5	118	5	122	...	...	...	...	5	122
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	278	10	304	...	...	...	...	10	304
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,444	127,888	1,948	73,654	754	27,280	715	29,479	3,417	130,413
Unaided	202	7,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	8,887
Total ...	3,661	135,371	1,963	74,080	754	27,280	715	29,479	3,697	139,726

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—										
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	125	9	283	...	...	...	...	9	283
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	35,984	835,508	2,115	60,701	30,317	714,334	1,151	37,372	33,583	812,407
Unaided	8,931	152,243	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,236	170,514
Total ...	44,918	987,876	2,124	60,984	30,317	714,334	1,151	37,372	43,828	983,204
GRAND TOTAL ...	48,579	1,123,247	4,087	135,064	31,071	741,614	1,866	66,851	47,525	1,122,930

* *Including those in receipt of fixed monthly grants from the primary and grant-in-aid funds and from the circle funds.*

The above shows a loss of 1,054 primary schools of all classes taken together (or a little over 2 per cent.), attended by a loss of 317 pupils only. As regards the number of schools, there has been a loss to the same extent as there was a gain in the previous year. The number of pupils remains practically the same. The upper primaries have gained slightly both in number and strength. The loss of 1,090 lower primaries is not far to seek; some weak and inefficient schools died out, and Orissa lost 945 schools owing to considerable agricultural distress caused by the cyclone of 1891, which, the Inspector says, was aggravated by unusually heavy floods and also by the further devastation of crops by insects consequent thereon. "These," he continues, "together with the high prices of food-grains which ruled during a great part of the year and the excessive mortality caused by fever and cholera, sufficiently account for a decrease, which a careful scrutiny of the comparative statistics of every thana and outpost has shown to be almost co-extensive with the district (of Cuttack) itself." In the Saran district of the Patna Division a loss of 735 schools is reported. "The rigid exclusion of nominal pupils from school registers and the general scarcity resulting from unseasonable weather" are the reasons assigned by the Deputy Inspector for such a sudden decline. The Circle Inspector, however, is inclined to think that "*the loss points to a decline in activity and efficiency in the subordinate inspecting staff* (Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits), *who are primarily responsible* for the proper collection of returns from schools, and" that "the plea of conscientious work done by the exercise of a 'rigid exclusion' of the doubtful and shady features connected with their schools appears to be based on a futile attempt to shield themselves from the just censure that must overtake them upon a failure of duty." Next stands the Chittagong Division with a loss of 124 schools. It may be remembered that the transfer and retransfer of Koran schools in Chittagong to and from the lower primary list are not new things in the educational history of the Division. Generally it may be stated that the new rule under which schools that failed to earn a fixed minimum amount of rewards were given no rewards at all has resulted in the transfer of a large number of schools of an inefficient and ephemeral character to the list of unaided institutions. The Divisions in which schools have multiplied to the greatest extent

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are Burdwan (224 schools), Orissa Tributary Mahals (92), Presidency (90), and Rajshahi (55).

The classification of aided schools into "stipendiary," "paid by results," and "mixed" has been introduced for the first time with the table above in accordance with the orders of Government. As the figures for the year before could not be separated under these heads, they have been shown together. It will be possible in the next report to complete the statement so as to make it fit for the purposes of detailed comparison.

67. The fluctuations in the number of the boys receiving primary education in primary schools during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204

The steady advance in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils is worthy of notice.

68. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for both boys and girls and of the subsidiary inspecting agency:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	97,766	1,06,741	1,77,910	1,64,003	2,75,676	2,70,744
Non-stipendiary schools ...	32,075	30,474	2,91,170	2,62,557	3,23,245	2,93,031
Schools abolished before the close of the year	3,807	2,857	7,569	8,900	11,376	11,757
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	14,187	78,474	78,265	90,737	92,452
Examination charges	1,036	1,147	12,203	11,680	13,239	12,827
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	9,652	26,068	27,762	33,444	37,414
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,066	7,544	1,011	1,787	8,017	9,331
Other payments	8,333	8,715	23,361	21,609	31,694	30,324
Total ...	1,69,662	1,81,317	6,17,766	5,76,563	7,87,428	7,57,880
Allotment	1,78,798	1,87,372	6,23,3	6,22,351	8,02,098	8,09,723
Savings	9,136	6,055	5,534	45,788	14,670	51,843

The allotment for primary schools controlled by the Department was Rs. 1,43,920, against Rs. 1,30,648 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,42,500 was assigned to the several districts and Rs. 1,420 kept as a reserve fund. The grant from the Government Estates Improvement Fund was Rs. 36,069, and the grants for the Damin-i-koh, Banki, and Angul were Rs. 7,500, Rs. 1,253 and Rs. 2,341 respectively. The total expenditure from all these funds (aggregating Rs. 1,91,083) was Rs. 1,81,317, against Rs. 1,69,662 in the preceding year. The districts which failed to spend their allotments are the Sonthal Parganas (Rs. 1,800), Backergunge (Rs. 1,800), Pabna (Rs. 1,100), Patna (Rs. 700), Chittagong Hill Tracts, Darbhanga and Gaya (Rs. 600) each. The expenditure from Provincial revenues upon stipendiary schools has increased, while that upon non-stipendiaries has diminished. This is to be regretted, and the particular attention of the Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners has been directed to the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 15 of the Resolution on last year's report.

The total district fund expenditure was Rs. 5,76,557 (out of Rs. 6,22,351) against Rs. 6,23,300 (out of Rs. 6,28,834); the savings were Rs. 45,794, against Rs. 5,534 in the preceding year. This would be a serious matter were the savings altogether real; but, as pointed out before, the figures for the 1892-93 expenditure do not include *uncashed cheques*, and these in many districts came to very large amounts: for instance in each of the districts of Hooghly and Noakhali Rs. 9,000 odd have been thrown out of the accounts, which in former years would have been reckoned as money paid. I regret I am not able to

state the amount of apparent savings from this cause in each district, but it is probable that a very large proportion of what appear as savings may be accounted for in this way in the districts of Monghyr with an apparent saving of Rs. 5,000, Gaya of Rs. 5,000, Shahabad of Rs. 4,000, Mymensingh of Rs. 3,000, Tippera of Rs. 2,000, Darbhanga of Rs. 1,800, Bhagalpur of Rs. 1,700, Dinajpur of Rs. 1,700, and Cuttack of Rs. 1,100.

The direct expenditure on primary schools, including the charges for those abolished during the year, was Rs. 5,75,532, or 76 per cent. of the total, against Rs. 6,10,297, or 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year. This means that comparatively larger sums were expended during the year under report on such indirect heads as chief gurus, scholarships, prizes, buildings, furniture, &c.

Owing to the exclusion of the money value of uncashed cheques from the expenditure of District Boards during 1892-93, a comparison between the amounts actually paid in rewards in the last two years would be illusory. Suffice it to say that the uncashed cheques having been intended for *rewarded* schools, the reduced amount spent by Boards upon stipendiary schools appears to point to an appreciation on their part of their duty to carry out the wishes of Government in this respect. The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary fund has remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 6,252 against 6,244, while that of non-stipendiary schools has declined from 34,490 to 31,890, owing partly as stated above to the introduction of a minimum allowance for rewards.

It is satisfactory to report that the municipal expenditure during the year on primary schools for boys and girls came to Rs. 32,916, against Rs. 24,984 in the previous year; and this is the case, though some municipalities failed to spend their full allotments before the close of the year. Thus in the case of Calcutta, out of an allotment of Rs. 3,000, Rs. 427 only is shown as spent. "The only explanation," writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, "that can be offered for such a low figure is that the schools were not paid by the Commissioners before the 31st March last." There is a diversity of practice with regard to the administration of these grants; in some municipalities they are made over to the Department for expenditure; in others they are distributed by the Commissioners themselves without consulting the Department. It is much to be desired that the former practice should be enforced under Government orders. Unless this be done it is certain that much of the money will be frittered away, or left unspent.

69. The subjoined statement compares, district by district, the amounts spent in stipends and rewards:—

Districts.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	Number of pupils passed from the aided schools at the—				Remarks.
					Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Presidency Division. 24-Parganas	3,090	2,050	23,956	27,046	115	325	3,883	4,824	
Nadia	4,599	1,828	7,799	12,398	46	288	493	3,229	
Jessore	7,165	...	7,443	14,608	90	243	1,402	5,044	
Khulna	6,350	...	6,642	12,992	64	77	973	7,321	
Murshidabad	3,524	589	8,173	11,697	65	217	2,352	1,734	
Total ...	24,728	4,467	54,013*	78,741	380	1,150	9,103	22,152	* Includes Rs. 172 shown in subsidiary table II under details of other payments.
Calcutta	6,097	...	1,688	7,785	16	96	263	746	
Burdwan Division. Burdwan	10,378	4,181	11,309	21,687	220	478	2,556	5,023	
Bankura	5,765	35	11,414	17,179	118	568	2,590	2,709	
Birbhum	1,834	...	5,862	7,696	97	283	1,148	2,336	
Midnapore	11,200	...	18,975	30,175	222	1,341	3,246	13,153	
Hooghly	5,318	...	745	6,063	81	590	3,168	4,631	
Howrah	3,859	306	4,603	8,462	49	103	995	3,174	
Total ...	38,354	4,522	52,908	91,262	787	3,363	13,501	31,026	

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Districts.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends finally deducted from the amount of rewards earned at the examination.	Amounts paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	Number of pupils passed from the aided schools at the— Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	973	2,367	8,953	9,926	31	277	1,562	2,232	
Rajshahi	2,438	...	8,399	10,837	51	278	2,614	1,500	
Rangpur	9,390	...	8,458	17,848	65	313	917	887	
Bogra	1,341	565	2,776	4,117	27	...	1,229	1,311	
Pabna	5,510	3,507	7,843	13,353	128	366	851	980	
Darjeeling	4,162	...	84	4,246	1	4	7	6	
Jalpaiguri	4,266	...	2,025	6,291	12	106	366	399	
Total	28,080	6,439	38,538	66,618	315	1,344	7,546	7,315	
Dacca Division — Dacca	5,232	...	13,394	18,626	94	760	2,379	2,863	
Faridpur	7,102	1,628	6,793	13,895	104	312	1,272	1,771	
Backergunge	17,779	...	10,272	18,051	86	992	2,879	3,559	
Mymensingh	10,985	380	7,176	18,161	126	520	2,002	2,770	
Total	31,098	2,008	37,635	68,733	410	2,584	8,532	10,963	
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	8,123	...	6,008	14,131	91	355	2,461	4,077	
Noakhali	5,160	...	322	5,482	99	488	2,160	3,247	
Tippera	7,577	96	17,578	25,155	138	624	3,765	7,163	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,389	...	...	3,389	...	4	...	...	
Total	24,249	96	23,908	48,157	328	1,471	8,386	14,487	
Patna Division — Patna	2,988	202	12,705	15,693	14	1,398	3,362	3,757	
Gaya	4,448	889	2,424	6,872	18	215	1,440	1,856	
Shahabad	4,474	...	1,404	5,878	34	199	752	852	
Saran	2,619	147	5,849	8,468	40	1,065	1,863	2,296	
Champaran	2,370	1,040	6,989	9,359	16	423	1,428	1,554	
Muzaffarpur	2,339	608	5,277	7,616	20	336	1,146	1,343	
Darbhanga	2,001	2,322	9,029	11,030	23	463	2,045	3,512	
Total	21,239	5,208	43,677	64,916	165	4,099	12,036	15,170	
Bhagalpur Division — Bhagalpur	3,878	...	4,895	8,773	30	164	667	1,803	
Monghyr	4,339	115	5,237	9,576	15	570	1,601	1,540	
Purnea	3,457	...	5,127	8,584	9	296	803	1,808	
Malda	4,088	...	3,415	7,503	50	219	628	1,492	
Sonthal Parganas	5,766	138	7,270	13,036	63	727	1,242	1,660	
Total for the Division	21,528	253	25,944	47,472	167	1,976	4,941	8,303	
Orissa Division — Cuttack	5,489	...	10,100	15,589	54	443	3,451	5,523	
Puri	3,194	711	5,217	8,411	35	532	1,030	1,865	
Balasore	5,973	...	7,021	12,994	49	1,181	1,254	1,803	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,023	...	606	1,629	...	34	120	843	
Total	15,679	711	22,944	38,623	138	2,190	5,855	10,034	
Chota Nagpur Division — Hazaribagh	11,000	...	2,188	13,188	21	345	368	389	
Lohardaga	10,194	...	949	11,143	14	87	...	...	
Palamau	3,706	...	265	3,971	4	40	...	...	
Singhbhum	9,345	...	442	9,787	23	313	...	...	
Manbhum	11,572	...	1,973	13,545	14	157	1,040	1,294	
Total	45,817	...	5,817	51,634	76	942	1,408	1,683	
Grand Total	2,56,869	23,704	3,07,072	5,63,941	2,782	19,215	71,571	121,879	
Grand Total for 1891-92	2,62,584	6,464	3,38,075	6,00,659	2,491	20,000	71,471	121,199	

70. The system of paying rewards in advance has been introduced into all the Divisions except Calcutta and Chota Nagpur; and the number of districts in which rewards were paid in advance has risen from 7 to 21. The latter plan was evidently tried for a short time only in some districts; take for example Bankura with Rs. 35 so expended, Tippera with Rs. 96, Monghyr with Rs. 115, and the Sonthal Parganas with Rs. 138. When, therefore, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tippera, says that the scheme has proved a failure in his district, the statement really amounts to nothing. The following remark of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is more to the point:—"It seems hard to believe that in a district where the average earning of a lower primary school from the primary grant is 8 annas only per mensem, not more than eight pathsalas were found willing to accept advances of one or two rupees a month, even with the knowledge that if any school earned less than the amount of the stipend (advanced) it should not be called upon to refund the difference." The fact is that in some districts the scheme has not had a fair trial, and in others the authorities have condemned it without trying it

at all. It is curious to observe how differently it has been viewed in the different districts of the same Division. The Deputy Inspector of Jalpaiguri "is inclined to think that the district is not yet prepared for the full enforcement" of the orders, and the Rajshahi Board considers the system unsuited to their district. On the other hand the Deputy Inspector of Dinajpur reports that advance payments in his district have produced a feeling of confidence in the minds of the gurus, "while under the system of payments only at the close of the year on results, they had hitherto to depend more or less on mere chance for their reward. They have now something tangible and more definite to look forward to, and this will urge them on to work well and steadily." I cannot but regard the latter statement as giving a more accurate and enlightened view of the case.

71. The amount paid in rewards was many times as great as that given in stipends in the districts of 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, Patna, Champaran, and Darbhanga; in Nadia, Murshidabad, Bankura, Bogra, Dacca, Tippera, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Puri, Hooghly and Noakhali (taking for these two last-named districts the known amount of Rs. 9,000 each for uncashed cheques) it was almost double; in Jessore, Khulna, Burdwan, Midnapore, Howrah, Pabna, Backergunge, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas and Balasore it was more, and in the remaining 17 districts more was given in stipends than in rewards. Making an exception in the case of the very backwards districts of Darjeeling, the Chitagong Hill Tracts, the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division and the Tributary Mahals, there appears to be no good reason why Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Chittagong, Gaya, Shahabad and Malda should persist in retaining such a strong hold upon the stipendiary system.

72. The details of "other payments" (see table in paragraph 68) are given below:—

	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,383	1,265
Contributions to khas mahal, circle, and other schools ...	5,839	5,954
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	2,883	3,144
Commission for money-orders	6,480	6,342
Contingencies and miscellaneous	15,109	13,619
Total ...	31,694	30,324

The nature of the charges was fully explained in paragraph 98 of the last report, and need not be repeated here.

73. The apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of these classes of institutions are shown in the subjoined statement, district by district:—

Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Presidency Division. 24-Parganas	27,719	5,118	21,928	105	939	4,423	35,254	48·7	22·1	18·5	9·9
Nadia	13,953	3,051	9,347	69	536	2,692	14,617	44·2	17·4	18·1	10·2
Jessore	16,160	5,317	9,253	104	697	3,847	19,174	51·12	13·2	22·1	7·6
Khulna	14,335	4,201	8,731	84	1,162	3,153	27,356	50·	7·5	21·3	5·1
Murshidabad	13,407	2,242	9,455	48	498	1,956	13,338	46·7	18·9	18·3	11·3
Total for the Division ...	85,574	19,929	58,714	410	3,832	16,071	109,739	48·6	15·1	19·8	8·5
Calcutta	9,172	877	6,908	13	182	717	8,505	67·	37·9	19·5	12·9
Burdwan Division. Burdwan	24,451	8,038	13,649	150	1,160	6,187	31,424	53·58	11·77	20·78	6·95
Bankura	19,583	4,730	12,449	131	996	3,603	25,871	36·1	12·5	21·	7·6
Birbhum	9,875	2,407	5,289	84	652	2,983	14,201	28·6	8·1	12·9	5·9
Midnapore	33,945	8,537	21,638	210	3,520	7,671	77,202	40·6	6·1	17·8	4·4
Hooghly	17,168	4,457	1,606	95	1,030	3,776	30,510	46·91	1·56	18·9	·84
Howrah	11,014	2,936	5,526	55	602	2,565	20,893	53·38	9·17	14·41	4·23
Total for the Division ...	116,036	31,105	60,157	725	7,960	26,785	200,101	42·8	7·56	13·57	4·81

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary fund schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	13,358	3,051	6,820	81	560	2,739	12,876	37·6	64·	17·	29·7
Rajshahi	13,626	3,206	7,707	63	281	1,975	7,902	50·	27·4	26·	15·6
Rangpur	18,601	5,222	12,626	92	587	3,262	14,174	56·	21·	25·	14·
Bogra	4,789	1,398	2,710	42	179	1,633	5,234	33·	15·	13·	8·
Pabna	17,884	6,214	7,139	105	316	3,922	8,452	59·	22·5	25·3	13·5
Darjeeling	2,000	558	3,682	5	83	138	2,069	111·6	44·4	64·6	28·5
Jalpaiguri	7,325	2,272	4,019	33	217	1,018	4,750	69·	18·	35·	13·
Total for the Division	77,673	21,921	44,703	421	2,223	14,687	55,457	52·	28·1	24·5	12·8
Dacca Division — Dacca	20,355	5,973	12,653	173	843	5,729	23,407	34·5	15·	16·6	8·6
Faridpur	15,480	5,711	8,184	144	566	5,330	14,287	39·6	14·4	17·2	9·1
Backergunge	21,847	4,813	12,717	122	1,832	4,344	41,027	39·4	6·9	17·7	4·8
Mymensingh	28,669	7,325	10,836	151	822	5,347	16,978	48·5	13·1	21·9	10·2
Total for the Division	86,351	23,822	44,390	590	4,063	20,730	96,299	40·2	10·9	18·3	7·3
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	16,879	5,617	8,514	109	565	5,630	17,807	51·5	15·	15·9	7·6
Noakhali	18,530	3,751	1,731	109	1,254	4,025	27,431	34·4	1·3	14·1	1·
Tippera	30,782	7,502	17,053	202	2,789	7,435	55,789	37·1	6·3	16·1	5·
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,724	811	2,578	3	19	79	301	270·3	135·6	164·2	137·
Total for the Division	70,915	17,681	30,476	423	4,627	17,169	101,328	41·7	6·6	16·4	4·8
Patna Division — Patna	19,392	2,646	13,047	26	1,330	1,560	27,950	101·7	9·8	27·	7·
Gaya	14,094	3,145	3,727	35	861	1,719	17,136	89·8	4·3	29·2	3·4
Shahabad	12,665	3,155	2,723	35	300	1,615	6,770	90·1	9·1	31·2	6·4
Saran	11,111	2,124	6,344	22	480	1,311	12,909	96·5	13·2	25·9	7·8
Champaran	11,618	1,918	7,441	20	692	830	15,329	95·9	10·7	36·9	7·7
Muzaffarpur	10,675	1,694	5,922	21	714	915	13,399	80·6	8·3	29·6	7·
Darbhanga	15,661	1,759	9,271	18	605	866	15,194	97·2	15·3	32·5	9·7
Total for the Division	95,216	16,441	48,475	177	4,982	8,816	108,687	92·9	9·7	29·8	7·1
Bhagalpur Division — Bhagalpur	11,424	2,770	6,003	25	384	1,251	7,941	110·8	15·6	35·4	12·
Monghyr	17,248	1,531	8,047	21	510	882	12,067	72·2	15·7	27·7	10·6
Purnea	9,763	1,432	7,150	22	429	792	9,053	65·	17·	28·2	12·6
Sonthal Parganas	20,007	3,767	9,269	62	374	2,352	8,643	60·7	24·7	25·	17·
Malda	7,702	3,978	3,525	57	187	2,734	5,360	70·	19·6	23·4	10·9
Total for the Division	66,144	13,478	33,994	187	1,874	8,011	43,064	72·	18·1	26·9	12·6
Orissa Division — Cuttack	20,187	4,520	11,069	113	1,663	3,510	26,204	40·	6·5	20·6	6·7
Puri	9,848	2,594	5,817	48	665	1,149	8,987	54·	7·8	36·8	9·2
Balasore	19,913	4,642	8,352	83	974	2,024	18,248	55·9	8·5	36·	7·3
Total for the Division	49,948	11,756	25,238	244	3,302	6,683	53,439	48·1	7·6	28·1	7·5
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2,800	60	1,569	1	134	18	1,672	60·	12·5	53·3	15·
Chota Nagpur Division — Hazaribagh	15,466	1,301	11,731	23	374	1,006	11,610	56·5	31·3	20·6	16·1
Lohardaga	13,207	1,318	9,825	12	320	495	7,833	109·8	30·7	42·6	20
Palamau	6,374	800	3,171	7	131	249	3,142	114·3	24·2	51·4	16·1
Manbhum	14,612	2,321	11,224	31	538	1,153	12,574	74·8	20·8	32·2	14·2
Singhbhum	12,159	1,498	8,289	21	260	1,337	10,457	71·3	31·9	17·9	12·7
Total for the Division	61,818	7,238	44,240	94	1,623	4,240	45,616	76·9	27·2	27·3	15·5
GRAND TOTAL	7,21,647	1,64,398	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50·	11·4	21·2	7·7
Total for 1891-92	7,19,504	1,67,263	4,32,093	3,330	37,436	122,185	853,993	50·2	11·5	21·9	8·1

As explained in the last report, the foregoing statement does not show the indirect expenditure, such as for prizes, examination charges, money-order commission, &c. It is for this reason that the amounts shown in column 2 as allotment are, in every case, in excess of the total of the amounts shown in columns 3 and 4. I would by way of parenthesis beg leave to point to the harmony existing between the last two lateral columns of this statement as affording remarkable testimony in favour of the general accuracy of the figures thus given by the department. The ratio of the cost on these two classes of public institutions varies not only from district to district, but from division to division, the rule being that as the payment-by-result system is the more largely introduced in a district, the cost of upper primaries increases proportionately.

74. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect.

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in lower primary stage.						Total.			Merit marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,324	59	4,383	39,024	2,880	41,904	15,153	1,781	16,934	58,501	4,720	63,221	153,845	10,716	164,561	39·4	3·4	22·2	104	8	58
Nadia	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,346	21	2,367	15,264	1,367	16,631	5,594	1,381	6 975	23,204	2,769	25,973	63,116	5,587	68,703	19·2	2·1	10·5	52	4	28
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,340	13	2,353	21,325	1,706	23,031	5,732	840	6,572	29,397	2,559	31,956	81,407	6,023	87,430	20·8	1·8	11·2	57	4	31
Khulna	92,697	83,951	176,648	1,958	21	1,979	22,261	1,184	23,445	9,889	825	10,714	34,108	2,030	36,138	86,462	4,482	90,944	36·7	2·4	20·4	93	5	51
Murshidabad	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,867	13	1,880	15,130	687	25,817	2,921	204	3,125	19,918	904	20,822	57,646	2,330	59,976	21·9	·93	11·1	63	2	32
Total ...	593,460	584,574	1,178,034	12,835	127	12,962	113,004	7,824	120,828	39,289	5,031	44,320	165,128	12,982	178,110	442,476	29,138	471,614	27·8	2·2	15·1	74	5	40
Calcutta	67,011	35,222	102,233	4,351	399	4,750	9,204	3,899	13,103	2,732	2,009	4,741	16,287	6,307	22,594	52,099	15,701	57,800	24·3	17·9	22·1	77	44	56
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,260	37	4,297	29,933	1,281	31,214	7,568	581	8,149	41,761	1,899	43,660	118,667	4,609	123,276	40·7	1·7	20·9	116	4·5	59
Bankura	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,341	28	2,369	24,241	3,211	27,452	5,378	963	6,341	31,960	4,202	36,162	89,806	10,736	100,542	40·5	5·1	22·5	114	13	62
Birbhum	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,480	16	1,496	14,316	416	14,732	6,459	480	6,937	22 253	912	23,165	56,805	1,808	58,613	38·07	1·4	10·9	97	3	49
Midnapore	196,215	198,512	394,727	3,968	72	4,040	61,795	2,766	64,561	33,031	2,516	33,547	98,794	5,354	104,148	238,256	11,174	249,430	50·3	2·7	26·3	121	5	63
Hooghly	79,370	82,135	161,505	3,671	91	3,722	30,396	2,065	32,461	11,575	913	12,488	45,602	3,069	48,671	120,918	7,563	128,481	57·4	3·7	30·1	152	9	71
Howrah	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,136	105	2,241	16,555	981	17,536	9,661	628	10,289	28,352	1,714	30,066	70,006	4,096	74,102	51·8	3·2	27·9	128	8	68
Total ...	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	17,816	349	18,165	177,236	10,720	187,956	73,670	6,081	79,751	268,722	17,150	285,872	694,458	39,986	734,444	47·1	2·9	24·7	122	7	64
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	894	11	905	17,531	664	18,195	1,509	109	1,618	19,934	784	20,718	58,572	2,156	60,728	16·3	·7	8·8	48	2	26
Rajshahi	98,150	98,849	196,999	843	6	849	9,899	257	10,156	1,677	135	1,812	12,419	398	12,817	35,589	936	36,525	12·8	·4	6·5	36	·9	18
Rangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,304	6	1,310	16,138	333	16,471	3,550	155	3,705	20,992	494	21,486	58,484	1,184	59,668	13·1	·3	6·9	36	·7	19
Pabna	101,686	102,672	204,358	1,989	2	1,991	11,432	455	11,887	3,543	455	3,998	16,964	912	17,876	47,784	1,830	49,614	16·6	·8	8·7	47	1·7	24
Bogra	62,837	59,786	122,623	777	3	780	7,529	123	7,652	2,143	146	2,289	10,449	272	10,721	28,615	530	29,145	16·6	·4	8·7	45	·8	24
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	219	10	229	1,771	148	1,919	737	203	940	2,727	361	3,088	7,145	697	7,842	14·7	2·4	9·2	33	4	23
Jalpaiguri	54,698	47,503	102,201	419	5	424	6,536	357	6,893	...	...	...	6,955	362	7,317	21,703	1,096	22,799	12·7	·7	7·1	30	2	22
Total ...	616,905	585,965	1,202,870	6,445	43	6,488	70,836	2,337	73,173	13,159	1,203	14,362	90,440	3,583	94,023	257,892	8,429	266,321	14·6	·6	7·4	41	1·4	22
Dacca	180,087	183,010	363,097	3,932	59	3,991	32,424	2,077	34,501	8,593	1,152	9,745	44,949	3,288	48,237	125,525	7,678	133,203	24·9	1·7	13·2	69	4	39
Faridpur	133,963	135,634	269,597	2,313	69	2,382	21,691	1,624	23,315	7,333	1,278	8,611	31,337	2,971	34,308	83,971	6,495	90,466	23·3	2·1	12·6	62	4·7	33
Backergunge	165,666	157,428	323,094	2,363	43	2,406	40,402	2,553	42,955	21.066	2,074	23,140	63,831	4,670	68,501	154,087	9,948	164,035	38·5	2·9	21·2	93	6	50
Mymensingh	268,292	252,535	520,827	3,487	23	3,510	34,387	4,260	38,647	...	...	...	37,874	4,283	42,157	120,596	12,895	133,491	14·1	1·7	8·	45	5	26
Total ...	748,008	728,607	1,476,615	12,095	194	12,289	128,904	10 514	131,418	36,992	4,504	41,499	177,991	15,212	193,203	484,179	37,016	521,195	23·8	2·	13·8	65	5	35
Chittagong	92,380	101,144	193,524	1,945	14	1,959	25,669	1,195	26,864	4,066	665	4,731	31,680	1,874	33,554	90,798	4,320	95,118	34·2	1·8	17·3	98	4	48
Noakhali	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,517	5	1,522	23,081	938	24,019	7,981	1,352	9,333	32,579	2,295	34,874	84,809	4,191	89,000	42·6	3.	23·	111	5	58
Tippera	136,770	130,670	267,440	2,457	11	2,468	43,429	3,705	47,134	15,888	2,866	18,754	61,774	6,582	68,356	158,460	14,036	172,496	45·	5·	25·5	106	1	64
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,934	7,158	16,092	22	...	22	562	22	584	20	8	28	604	30	634	1,816	74	1,890	6·7	·4	3·9	20	1	11
Total ...	314,393	314,116	628,509	5,941	30	5,971	92,741	5,860	98,601	27,955	4,891	32,846	126,637	10,781	137,418	335,833	22,621	358,504	40·2	3·4	21·8	106	7	57

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in lower primary stage.						Total.			Merit marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Patna	129,859	135,490	265,349	1,072	13	1,085	17,285	1,050	18,335	16,152	987	17,139	34,509	2,050	36,559	73,367	4,202	77,569	26·5	1·5	13·7	56	3	28
Gaya	156,751	163,998	320,749	819	3	822	10,374	601	10,975	9,023	727	9,750	20,216	1,331	21,547	44,240	2,545	46,786	12·9	·8	6·7	28	15	14
Shahabad	148,619	160,880	309,499	958	...	958	6,226	128	6,354	4,413	143	4,556	11,597	271	11,868	27,881	527	28,408	7·8	·1	3·8	10	·3	9
Muzaffarpur	195,806	210,910	406,716	630	...	630	7,979	179	8,149	7,897	284	8,181	16,497	463	16,960	34,957	821	35,778	8·4	·2	4·1	18	·4	9
Darbhanga	205,647	214,645	420,292	512	1	513	11,641	180	11,820	6,675	272	6,947	18,823	453	19,281	44,158	817	44,975	9·1	·2	4·5	21	·3	10
Saran	170,088	200,032	370,120	855	2	857	8,750	435	9,185	8,665	1,040	9,705	18,270	1,477	19,747	39,190	2,355	41,545	10·7	·7	5·3	23	1	11
Champaran	140,420	138,499	278,919	365	...	365	6,071	99	6,170	10,731	120	10,851	17,167	219	17,386	30,769	417	31,186	12·2	·15	6·2	22	·3	11
Total ...	1,147,190	1,224,454	2,371,644	5,211	19	5,230	68,317	2,672	70,989	63,556	3,573	67,129	137,084	6,264	143,348	294,562	11,684	306,246	11·9	·51	6·04	26	·9	13
Bhagalpur	150,730	154,174	304,906	674	4	678	5,920	251	6,171	6,242	420	6,662	12,836	675	13,511	27,372	1,193	28,565	8·5	·4	4·4	18	·7	9
Monghyr	148,060	157,342	305,402	634	...	634	9,870	870	10,740	8,662	926	9,588	19,166	1,796	20,962	41,442	3,536	44,978	12·9	1·1	6·8	28	2	15
Purnea	149,024	142,674	291,698	375	...	375	7,307	163	7,470	5,216	252	5,468	12,898	415	13,313	29,012	741	29,753	8·6	·3	4·5	19	·5	10
Sonthal Parganas	130,585	132,544	263,129	177	23	200	9,875	534	10,409	5,367	299	5,666	16,119	856	16,975	39,377	2,016	41,393	12·3	·6	6·4	30	1	16
Malda	59,987	62,250	122,237	920	5	925	6,337	303	6,640	3,121	390	3,511	10,378	698	11,076	26,732	1,324	28,056	17·3	·1	9·06	44	2	23
Total ...	638,388	648,984	1,287,372	3,480	32	3,512	39,309	2,121	41,430	28,608	2,287	30,895	71,397	4,440	75,837	163,935	8,810	172,745	11·1	·6	5·8	26	1	13
Cuttack	141,083	149,567	290,650	1,165	59	1,224	25,861	1,235	27,096	17,104	1,433	18,537	44,130	2,727	46,857	100,512	5,433	105,945	31·2	1·8	16·1	71	4	36
Puri	71,179	70,570	141,749	621	21	642	10,521	634	11,155	3,982	341	4,323	15,124	986	16,120	38,650	2,348	40,998	21·2	10·4	11·3	54	3	29
Balasore	72,245	76,948	149,193	828	70	908	21,542	1,215	22,757	11,040	840	11,880	33,429	2,125	35,545	79,856	4,835	84,691	46·2	2·7	23·8	110	6	57
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	140,282	139,732	280,014	654	23	677	7,927	313	8,240	9,033	226	9,259	17,614	562	18,176	36,084	1,280	37,364	12·3	·4	6·4	25	·9	14
Total ...	424,789	436,817	861,606	3,278	173	3,451	65,851	3,397	69,248	41,159	2,840	43,999	110,288	6,410	116,698	255,102	13,896	268,998	25·8	1·4	13·5	60	3	31
Hazaribagh	85,044	89,603	174,647	1,133	59	1,192	5,523	568	6,091	6,501	1,287	7,788	13,157	1,914	15,071	28,795	3,286	32,021	15·4	2·1	8·6	34	3	18
Lohardaga	82,780	86,551	169,331	433	37	470	5,294	380	5,674	5,299	492	5,791	11,026	909	11,935	23,346	1,817	25,163	13·3	1·85	7·04	28	2	15
Palamau	44,148	45,368	89,516	107	2	109	1,044	66	1,110	2,581	172	2,753	3,732	240	3,972	6,248	380	6,628	8·4	·5	4·4	14	·8	8
Manbhum	88,980	90,019	178,999	578	18	596	9,050	382	9,432	4,535	407	4,942	14,163	807	14,970	34,575	1,643	36,218	17·1	·8	8·3	39	1	20
Singhbhum	40,712	41,110	81,822	763	21	784	8,631	754	8,785	4,730	895	5,625	13,524	1,670	15,194	32,638	3,262	35,900	33·2	4·06	18·5	80	8	44
Total ...	341,664	352,651	694,315	3,014	137	3,151	28,942	2,150	31,092	23,646	3,253	26,899	55,602	5,540	61,142	125,542	10,388	135,930	16·2	1·5	8·8	37	3	19
Grand Total ...	5,461,892	5,494,624	10,956,516	74,466	1,503	75,969	794,344	51,494	845,838	350,766	35,672	386,438	1,219,576	88,669	1,308,245	3,106,128	197,669	3,303,797	22·3	1·6	11·5	57	3	30
Grand Total for 1891-92																								

The percentage of *boys* in primary schools to the number of boys of a school-going age varies from 57 in Hooghly to 9 in Darbhanga, 8 in Purnea, Bhagalpur, and Muzaffarpur, and 7·8 in Shahabad.

75. The table has been recast in conformity with the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 17 of the resolution on the last Annual Report. There are now two standards of comparison—one based on the stages of progress attained, and the other on the number of pupils in the different stages of primary instruction put together. The former may be called the merit mark system, determined as before by assigning five marks to each pupil in the upper primary or the highest stage, three marks for each pupil in the lower primary stage, and one mark for each pupil who reads printed books. These marks roughly represent the years a pupil of average intelligence takes to reach the different stages. The second test compares the progress of the different districts by ascertaining the ratio of the number of pupils in the primary stages to the total population of school-going age. To this second test allusion has been made in a few remarks entered at the foot of the statement.

It should be noticed that the statement includes not only the pupils in primary schools, but those in the corresponding stages of secondary schools also. Judged by both the tests Hooghly appears to be the most advanced district in the province, being closely followed by Howrah and Midnapore, Noakhali, Tippera, Balasore, Burdwan and Bankura. Taken by divisions Burdwan and Chittagong seem to have made the greatest advance.

76. Upper Primary Schools.—The following table shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for *native boys* during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	5	122	108	69	1,056	...	...	...	...	1,056
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	304	262	194	...	788	56	240	55	1,139
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,417	130,413	119,550	93,615	45,692	1,29,258	6,674	1,87,697	66,788	4,36,107
Unaided	265	8,887	8,043	6,331	...	...	...	11,575	10,309	21,884
Total ...	3,697	139,726	127,963	100,209	46,748	1,30,046	6,730	1,99,512	77,150	4,60,186
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	125,436	98,126	45,764	1,34,503	4,818	1,88,235	67,964	4,41,284

The number of upper primary schools under public management remains practically the same as before: those in receipt of aid are fewer by 27, while those unaided have increased by 63. On the whole there has been a greater proportionate gain in pupils (3 per cent.) than in schools (1 per cent.) The average number of pupils to a school has advanced from 36·3 in 1890-91 and 36·9 in 1891-92 to 37·8 in 1892-93. This is a clear indication of progress.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 18,902. The contributions from public sources declined by Rs. 1,561 owing to a falling off under district funds (due to the loss in the number of aided schools), while in consequence of the increase in the number of pupils noticed above, the contributions from private sources (chiefly consisting of fees) have increased by Rs. 20,463. The increase in the municipal expenditure from Rs. 4,818 to Rs. 6,730 is satisfactory. The total earnings of an aided upper primary rose from Rs. 123 to Rs. 127, of which a little short of Rs. 54 (Rs. 53·2 in 1891-92) was paid from public funds. The high cost of departmental schools (Rs. 211 on an average) is explained by the extreme backwardness of the localities in which they work, in some schools not a fraction being raised from private sources. Four of these schools are in the Orissa Tributary Mahals and one in the Patna Division.

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77. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys according to their numerical strength:—

DIVISIONS.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Presidency	520	20,314	95	5,743	131	5,730	177	6,056	103	2,570	14	215	39·
Calcutta	15	845	8	612	1	46	3	107	3	80	...	...	56·3
Burdwan	801	30,043	143	8,948	156	6,893	247	8,386	199	4,951	56	865	37·5
Rajshahi	453	15,895	50	2,996	88	3,810	159	5,370	134	3,359	22	360	35·
Dacca	663	23,065	77	4,594	120	5,236	232	7,838	182	4,549	52	848	34·7
Chittagong	426	17,285	99	6,437	90	3,934	126	4,301	92	2,299	19	314	40·5
Patna	196	9,856	97	6,123	52	2,274	33	1,126	11	283	3	50	50·2
Bhagalpur	205	8,824	65	4,071	43	1,866	59	1,999	32	800	6	88	43·
Chota Nagpur ...	95	4,461	35	2,369	16	717	30	1,034	13	325	1	16	46·9
Orissa	272	7,507	6	333	18	756	73	2,389	145	3,526	30	503	27·6
Orissa Tributary Mahals	51	1,631	3	161	7	313	17	584	22	547	1	18*	31·9
Total ...	3,697	139,726	678	42,387	722	31,575	1,156	39,190	936	23,289	204	3,277	37·8
Total for 1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	659	40,724	631	27,572	1,127	38,210	1,032	25,519	212	3,346	36·9

* There is one school with 8 pupils which is not shown here.

It is satisfactory to see that the schools with 30 pupils and upwards have increased in numbers, and that it is in the weak schools with less than 30 pupils that a falling off is observable.

78. The results of the *upper primary scholarship examination* for boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below, division by division:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—					RACE OR CREED OF PASS SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Mohammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.															Christians.	Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Presidency ...	...	...	286	201	11	9	297	210	...	603	27	14	644	...	357	14	5	376	...	320	...	56	...	...	
Calcutta	...	...	9	8	1	1	10	9	...	23	1	...	24	...	15	1	...	16	...	15	...	1	...	...	
Burdwan	...	...	643	470	58	37	701	507	...	1,514	120	7	1,641	...	810	58	6	874	...	846	...	26	...	...	
Rajshahi	...	...	259	177	2	1	261	178	...	550	7	1	558	...	290	1	...	291	...	160	...	131	...	...	
Dacca	...	...	340	222	43	28	383	250	...	748	65	11	824	...	364	33	5	402	...	326	...	76	...	...	
Chittagong ...	...	...	246	180	1	1	247	181	...	583	3	3	589	...	325	2	1	328	...	250	...	73	...	...	
Patna	2	1	133	92	3	3	138	96	10	302	8	35	355	7	152	7	12	178	...	166	...	12	...	...	
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	145	98	...	...	145	98	...	379	...	26	405	...	159	...	8	167	...	126	...	32	1	8	
Orissa	4	2	161	85	2	2	167	89	11	323	3	9	346	8	130	8	4	140	...	139	...	1	...	...	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	2	3	2	30	19	35	23	3	5	54	5	67	3	4	31	5	43	...	41	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	75	53	1	...	76	53	...	154	1	7	162	...	78	...	2	80	...	58	...	4	...	3	
Total (*a*) ...	8	5	2,300	1,588	152	101	2,460	1,694	24	5,184	289	118	5,615	13	2,684	150	48	2,895	...	2,447	...	412	1	6	
Total for 1891-92 (*b*)	9	9	2,288	1,433	84	51	2,381	1,493	20	5,340	207	114	5,681	16	2,348	87	40	2,491	...	2,025	...	407	1	8	

79. The number of competing schools increased from 2,381 to 2,460, and that of successful schools from 1,493 to 1,694, or from 63 to 69 per cent. The number of examinees was practically the same as in the preceding year, but the number passed rose from 2,491 to 2,895, or from 43·8 to 51·5 per cent. From almost every point of view, therefore, the results of the year may be considered as satisfactory. Most of the divisions have shared in these improved results, the exceptions being Patna, in which the percentage of success has remained nearly stationary, and Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, in which there has been a slight decline.

As noticed in previous years, middle schools in some of the divisions send candidates to this examination from the 3rd class to compete for pass certificates. The number of such candidates during the year was 2,264, against

1,960 in the year before, of whom 1,327, or 59 per cent., were successful against 1,089, or 55 per cent. These passes are not included in the statement above.

80. The following table shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, *i.e.* candidates from upper primary schools, including private students, for the last three years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5

The result is on the whole favourable to the year under review.

81. Lower Primary Schools.—The number and strength of these schools for the last two years are compared in the statement below for each division:—

Division.	1891-92.		1892-93.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Presidency	4,278	116,211	4,371	123,136	93	...
Calcutta	169	8,162	156	7,568	...	13
Burdwan	8,919	210,859	9,200	223,148	281	...
Rajshahi	2,520	61,814	2,537	63,034	17	...
Dacca	6,053	137,263	6,001	133,840	...	52
Chittagong	4,700	106,782	4,517	102,487	..	183
Patna	5,810	128,361	5,396	120,681	...	414
Bhagalpur	2,901	59,305	2,834	59,250	...	67
Chota Nagpur ...	1,717	46,987	1,814	49,698	97	...
Orissa	6,692	97,878	5,749	84,917	...	943
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,159	14,254	1,253	15,445	94	...
Total ...	44,918	987,876	43,828	983,204	582	1,672
			Net decrease ...		1,090	

The causes of the decline in the number of schools from 44,918 to 43,828 have already been discussed in the first paragraph of this section. The loss in schools has been proportionately far more than the loss in pupils, the former amounting to over 2·4 per cent., while latter was less than ·5 per cent. As a consequence of this, the average strength of a lower primary has advanced from 22 to 22·5 pupils. This is, as observed in the case of upper primary schools, an indication of progress. It appears that the popularity of both classes of primary schools has increased.

82. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure from all sources in lower primary schools for *native boys* during the year under report:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	9	283	262	180	...	194	355	194	...	743
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,583	812,407	735,633	601,305	96,222	2,72,026	16,495	11,50,723	2,79,907	18,15,373
Unaided	10,236	170,514	151,416	126,705	...	...	...	2,57,004	58,196	3,15,200
Total ...	43,828	983,204	887,311	728,190	96,222	2,72,220	16,850	14,07,921	3,38,103	21,31,316
Total for 1891-92 ...	44,918	987,876	886,995	711,118	93,369	3,12,871	11,671	13,85,200	3,15,118	21,18,229

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The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have increased from three to nine. This has occurred in the Rajshahi Division, in which municipalities started six new schools during the year under their immediate management. The decrease in the number of aided schools (from 35,984 to 33,583) is, as already stated, variously ascribed to scarcity, ill-health, floods, &c., and also to the fixing of a minimum below which rewards are not given. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of Dacca, attributes the decline in the number of aided schools in his division "to a large transfer from aided to unaided under private management, a development which he is doing his best to promote."

The expenditure from public sources amounted to Rs. 3,85,292, against Rs. 4,17,911 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of Rs. 40,651 under district funds, owing chiefly to the non-payment of reward bills already adverted to, while there was an increase of Rs. 2,853 under provincial and of Rs. 5,179 under municipal revenues. The expenditure from private sources, on the other hand, increased by Rs. 45,706.

The average earnings of a lower primary school was Rs. 54 from all sources, of which Rs. 11-8 was paid from public revenues. The corresponding figures for 1891-92 were Rs. 47-2 and Rs. 12 respectively.

83. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength :—

Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in lower primary
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Presidency	4,371	123,136	324	19,928	425	18,488	965	32,503	1,565	36,871	1,092	15,346	...	...	28
Calcutta	156	7,568	68	4,510	33	1,416	38	1,278	12	297	5	67	...		48
Burdwan	9,200	223,148	402	24,048	639	27,766	1,294	43,636	2,814	67,035	4,051	60,643	...	...	2
Rajshahi	2,537	63,034	60	3,450	135	5,826	488	16,313	1,078	25,318	776	12,127	...	...	
Dacca	6,001	133,840	131	8,098	265	11,463	785	26,174	2,047	48,003	2,773	40,102	...	...	
Chittagong...	4,517	102,487	115	7,082	213	9,243	690	22,646	1,476	34,909	2,023	28,607	...	...	2
Patna	5,396	120,681	187	11,522	291	12,672	664	22,109	1,516	35,852	2,738	38,526	...	...	
Bhagalpur	2,834	59,250	74	4,577	95	4,173	295	9,683	848	19,772	1,522	21,045	...	...	
Chota Nagpur	1,814	49,698	112	7,135	154	6,687	373	12,558	640	15,210	535	8,108	...	...	
Orissa	5,749	84,917	1	53	24	1,028	113	3,725	874	19,829	4,737	60,282	...	...	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,253	15,445	4	222	6	243	22	716	95	2,244	684	8,744	442	3,276	
Total ...	43,828	983,204	1,478	90,625	2,289	99,005	5,737	191,361	12,965	305,340	20,936	293,597	442	3,276	
Total for 1891-92 ...	44,917	987,853	1,402	85,021	2,174	94,761	5,563	186,205	12,848	304,044	22,545	315,238	385	2,584	

The above goes to confirm the view already expressed that it is only the indifferent schools that have disappeared from our returns, all schools with 20 pupils and upwards having increased in number; the loss of the year is exclusively confined to those having between 10 and 20 pupils. Another satisfactory feature of the year's operations is a further increase in the average number of pupils from 22 to 22·5 to a school.

84. The results of the *lower primary scholarship examination* for boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are given below:— PRIMARY EDUCATION.

SIONS.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...iency ...	...	...	1,300	604	2	2	1,302	606	...	3,714	6	...	3,720	...	1,067	2	...	1,069	...	756	...	312	...	...	...	1
...alcutta ...	...	...	94	55	...	...	94	55	...	271	...	3	274	...	90	...	3	93	...	70	...	23	...	...	...	...
...urdwan ...	...	...	2,183	1,309	7	...	2,190	1,309	...	7,882	30	54	7,966	...	3,184	...	47	3,231	...	3,013	...	205	...	...	13	...
...ajshahi ...	2	2	891	574	6	3	899	579	2	2,196	15	...	2,213	3	1,037	3	...	1,043	...	335	...	708	...	...	...	...
...acca ...	...	...	1,280	824	103	58	1,383	882	...	3,775	278	21	4,074	...	1,781	110	5	1,896	...	1,259	...	631	5	...	1	...
...hittagong ...	...	...	696	404	14	8	710	412	...	2,029	31	4	2,064	...	770	11	3	784	...	451	...	318	...	...	...	15
...atna ...	...	...	1,241	1,063	...	...	1,241	1,063	...	5,259	...	299	5,558	...	3,832	...	270	4,102	...	3,823	...	276	2	...	1	...
...hagalpur ...	...	...	796	629	23	18	819	647	...	2,479	74	213	2,766	...	1,484	57	173	1,714	...	1,290	...	266	2	33	123	...
...rissa ...	...	...	1,235	827	8	8	1,243	835	...	4,412	21	1	4,434	...	2,081	8	1	2,09	...	2,061	...	20	9	...	...	...
...rissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	30	25	67	67	97	92	...	56	130	...	186	...	41	115	...	156	...	143	...	...	1	...	12	...
...Nagpur ...	...	...	618	442	1	1	619	443	...	1,469	1	9	1,499	...	886	1	4	891	...	662	...	48	...	8	173	...
*Total ...	2	2	10,364	6,756	231	165	10,597	6,923	2	33,162	586	604	34,754	3	16,253	307	506	17,069	...	13,863	...	2,807	19	41	323	16
Total for 1891-92	2	1	9,900	7,160	99	83	10,001	7,244	3	32,278	217	266	32,764	1	18,329	136	164	†18,630	...	15,603	...	2,678	13	14	299	23

* *N.B.*—(1) One thousand one hundred and sixty-one candidates from 261 secondary schools competed at this examination, of whom 665 were successful.
(2) Five thousand five hundred and ninety candidates from 1,622 upper primary schools competed at this examination, of whom 2,969 were successful.
† *N.B.*—(1) Two hundred and thirty secondary schools sent up 9,215 candidates to this examination, of whom 557 from 192 schools were successful.
(2) One thousand four hundred and forty-two upper primary schools sent up 5,104 candidates to this examination, of whom 2,641 from 1,084 schools were successful.
These passes are not included in the statement.
‡ Includes 11 girls in boys' schools.

The number of competing schools increased from 10,001 to 10,597; but that of successful schools declined from 7,244 to 6,923, or from 72·4 to 65·3 per cent. In like manner, the number of examinees increased by about 2,000, while the number passed declined by 1,600. The percentage has gone down in all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur, and, as usual, has been assigned to a variety of causes, such as epidemics, scarcity, stiffness of the question papers, admission to examination of unprepared boys, and so on. One Deputy Inspector attributes the decline in his district to the anxiety on the part of the gurus to earn as much as they could by sending up a large number of candidates to the examination, "calculating more upon chance than upon anything else." This, however, is a permanent cause and is quite inadequate to explain the results of a particular year. A more serious point has been raised in this connection by Mr. Stack, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle. "Another very important consideration arises here," he writes, "connected with the variation of the maximum limit of rewards that can be earned by gurus in different districts. In Patna, Muzaffarpur, and some others this has been fixed at Rs. 40, whereas elsewhere in the Division it exceeds that limit. It has been found that there are gurus within the area restricted to the forty-rupee maximum who could earn this maximum fully, or very nearly, by successful results obtained at *situ and examinations by the A and B standards* only, and who, therefore, are averse to the additional trouble and expense involved in attending distant examinations at lower primary centres, where no

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

further reward is to be gained. Hence this circumstance operates adversely in some cases to the attainment of a high standard of results, and the question of the maximum is worthy, therefore, of further consideration by District Boards, who might in consultation arrive at a suitable scale of maximum reward, which would constitute an *inter-Board maximum for the Division.*" This idea is well worthy of consideration, especially as arrangements are being made to hold the lower primary examinations in the districts of each Division with the same set of questions.

85. Connected with this is the question of fixing the standards by which rewards are to be earned. It would seem that in some districts non-stipendiary upper primary schools are not admitted to the reward examination beyond the standards A and B, the two lowest in a primary school. This does not seem equitable, and it sets a premium on poor work by holding out no encouragement for anything higher. Thus, in the 24-Parganas, upper primary schools have declined, owing, as the Deputy Inspector says, to the wholesale withdrawal of fixed stipends from them and to the rule that they must not earn rewards by any standards higher than A and B. There are four well-defined stages of progress in a fully organised primary school, viz., the A and the B standards, the lower primary scholarship standard, and the upper primary standard; and it is highly desirable that each standard should have an adequate value set upon it. If payment is made for the two lowest stages only, few gurus will attempt to raise their schools to a higher level when the chief incentive for higher work is gone. It appears proper therefore that in the case of upper primaries the question of fixing a maximum should be restricted to the A and B standards only, and that every guru of a non-stipendiary uppper primary school who passes pupils by the higher standards should be rewarded with additional grants. This principle, if followed out, would have the effect of raising the tone of these pathsalas. I should not, however, as some do, advocate the grant of rewards to *stipendiary* schools for passing the scholarship tests, as this is what is expected of them, and failure to do so should be followed by loss of stipend.

86. With the exception of the Eastern Circle, the lower primary examination was held separately for each district as in former years. The wishes of the Government, as expressed in the Resolution on the last report, to have a common examination for each of the inspection circles, will be brought into effect from the current session.

87. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for *native boys* according to the stages of instruction reached by them :—

Division.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Presidency	1,738	57,292	2,682	65,787	1	57	4,371	123,136	9,103	22,152	31,255
Calcutta	102	5,587	54	1,981	...	...	156	7,568	263	746	1,009
Burdwan	3,202	96,752	5,998	126,396	...	...	9,200	223,148	13,501	31,026	44,527
Rajshahi*	1,350	35,345	1,147	26,322	...	...	2,497	61,667	7,546	7,315	14,861
Dacca	2,011	55,460	3,887	75,635	2	26	6,001	133,840	8,532	10,963	19,495
Chittagong	835	25,175	3,6·2	77,312	...	...	4,517	102,487	8,886	14,487	22,373
Patna	2,441	63,612	2,727	53,530	228	3,539	5,396	120,681	12,038	15,170	27,206
Bhagalpur	1,016	26,336	1,768	32,204	50	710	2,834	59,250	4,941	8,303	13,244
Chota Nagpur	891	28,055	863	20,386	60	1,257	1,814	49,698	1,408	1,683	3,091
Orissa	1,6·8	29,957	4,114	54,879	7	81	5,749	84,917	5,735	9,191	14,926
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	143	2,572	889	10,653	221	2,220	1,253	15,445	120	843	963
Total ...	15,357	426,143	27,761	545,085	569	7,890	43,788	981,837	71,571	121,879	193,450
Total for 1891-92 ...	15,218	414,471	28,985	563,302	681	9,249	44,884	987,022	71,471	121,199	192,670

* Excluding the Darjeeling Hills.

It is satisfactory to note that the schools that have reached the scholarship examination standard have advanced from 15,218 to 15,357 notwithstanding a general loss of schools during the year. This is a further corroboration of the view that it is the weak schools which have died out. The number of pupils earning rewards for their teachers by passing the A and B standards also increased from 192,670 to 193,450.

88. The system of holding the reward examination *in situ*, or, where this is altogether impossible, at central gatherings, under the immediate supervision of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, as recommended in the last two reports and approved by Government, has not been introduced into all the Divisions. Many reasons of more or less weight are brought forward to show that the system cannot be worked successfully in the districts of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. This matter will form the subject of a separate report to Government.

89. Most of the divisional reports are silent on the working of night schools for genuine day-labourers, which generally teach the primary standards and are supported from the primary grants. Two hundred and eighty-four such schools are reported to have been in existence in the Burdwan Division, mostly kept by the gurus of neighbouring pathsalas in the hope of earning additional rewards. One hundred and thirty-one schools attended by labouring adults are also returned as existing in Chota Nagpur.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

90. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical, and industrial education, but not madrasahs, which are separately dealt with in the section on Muhammadan education. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of these schools for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	21	887	21	880
Ditto for mistresses ...	10	300	11	331
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	174	756	235	1,171
School of Art	1	181	1	198
Law schools	12	563	14	488
Medical schools	10*	1,290	10*	1,545
Engineering and Surveying schools ...	4	661	5	764
Industrial schools	18	672	21	717
Other schools	13	559	13	447
Total ...	263	5,869	331	6,541

* Includes the Medical College, Calcutta.

There is a net gain of 68 schools and 672 pupils. The number of training schools for masters shows no change, the abolition of the Chedi School in the Chota Nagpur Division being compensated for by the establishment of a new school under the District Board of Purnea in the Bhagalpur Division. The schools for mistresses increased by one, owing to the inclusion of the American Mission Training School in the returns. There has been a large expansion of the guru-training classes attached to middle schools, which advanced from 174 with 756 pupils to 235 with 1,171 pupils. There is a large increase of these classes in the Dacca Division, and the Divisions of Patna and Bhagalpur have returned 22 and 10 of these classes as opened during the year. The law schools increased from 12 to 14, but their pupils declined from 563 to 488. The new law classes are attached to the Midnapore College and the Bihar National College. There is a gain of one school of surveying owing to the opening of a school at Barisal. Industrial schools rose from 18 to 21, new schools having been started at Pabna, Noakhali, Comilla and Patna, and the Jamua School in Murshidabad having been closed. The other schools include music schools, police-training schools, &c., each with a separate scope of its own.

A.—Training Schools.

91. The following table gives the usual statistics for training schools of different classes:—

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Expenditure, 1892-93—					
					From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Training schools for masters—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	15	15	658	638	70,591	930	...	736	34	72,291
District Board ...	...	1	...	11	171	247	...	...	...	418
Aided ...	6	5	229	231	4,542	...	...	...	8,358	12,900

	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—					
					From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training schools for mistresses—										
Aided ...	6	9	192	300	2,820	...	120	1,199	15,492	19,631
Unaided ...	5	2	108	31	...	...	...	...	717	717
...ning classes ... to middle ...ls—										
...overnment ...	167	218	712	1,066	6,464	743	...	...	...	7,207
Aided ...	...	1	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	9
Unaided ...	7	16	44	98	...	...	...	...	207	207
Total ...	205	267	1,943	2,382	84,597	1,920	120	1,935	24,808	1,13,380
Total for 1891-92 ...	205		1,943		83,198	1,868	...	3,621	28,016	1,16,703

These schools have advanced from 205 to 267 and their pupils from 1,943 to 2,382. The increase is chiefly due, as explained before, to the opening of new guru-training classes in the Divisions of Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur. The expenditure from the provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 1,399, while the total expenditure has decreased from Rs. 1,16,703 to Rs. 1,13,380. There has been a falling off under fees and fines as well as other sources, including subscriptions.

92. The following table furnishes detailed statistics regarding the training schools for masters and mistresses:—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March—		Total expenditure in 1891-92.	EXPENDITURE, 1892-93—						Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.		From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—										
First grade—										
1. Calcutta	76	71	11,814	11,453	...	...	302	...	11,755	165
2. Hooghly	138	133	10,106	10,700	...	...	206	...	10,906	82
3. Dacca	106	90	10,867	11,086	...	...	133	...	11,219	124
4. Rangpur	67	56	6,722	5,981	...	...	19	34	6,034	107
5. Chittagong	67	51	4,920	5,262	...	...	36	...	5,298	104
6. Patna	40	67	9,378	10,116	...	...	...	...	10,116	151
7. Ranchi	24	23	2,520	3,053	...	...	...	...	3,053	133
8. Cuttack	44	43	6,412	6,794	...	...	36	...	6,830	159
Third grade—										
1. Lohardaga	12	18	587	609	...	...	...	...	609	34
2. Kokpara	8	10	328	489	...	...	4	...	493	49
3. Puri	15	15	1,258	1,230	...	...	...	...	1,230	82
4. Balasore	22	21	1,945	1,332	450	...	...	...	1,782	85
5. Angul	15	10	979	1,030	...	...	...	...	1,030	103
6. Motihari	17	18	1,109	731	480	...	...	...	1,211	68
7. Haripur (Taljhari) Guru-training School in the Southal Parganas ...	7	12	820	725	...	...	...	...	725	60
Total ...	658	638	69,765	70,591	930	...	736	34	72,291	113
District Board—										
1. Training school in Bhagalpur Division	...	11	...	171	247	...	...	...	418	38

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Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March— 1892.	1893.	Total expenditure in 1891-92.	Expenditure, 1892-93— From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided—										
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan School	29	32	3,100	1,200	...	...	...	2,256	3,456	108
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	25	23	4,766	1,500	...	...	...	3,003	4,503	195
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	109	130	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	20
4. Bankura Training School	24	23	801	300	...	...	...	692	992	43
5. Darjeeling Mission (Kalimpong) Training School	32	23	2,835	192	...	...	...	1,057	1,249	54
6. *Chedi* (abolished)	10	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	229	231	14,232	4,542	...	...	...	8,358	12,900	
Training Schools for Mistresses.										
Aided—										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan School	30	31	3,005	600					3,362	
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding Training School	29	29	5,169	900	...	120	763	...	5,228	180
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding Training School	83	76	2,602	720					2,621	34
4. Ballygunj Training School in the Presidency Division	83	76	1,530	240	...	...	...	2,040	2,280	30
5. Dhanghata Training School in the Presidency Division										
6. Khari Training School in the Presidency Division										
7. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School in Calcutta ...	31	33	8,011	...	...	...	424	4,476	4,900	149
8. American Mission Training School in Calcutta	...	35	...	Expenditure included in other school returns forwarded by the mission in a lump.						
9. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...	19	20	1,258	360	...	...	12	868	1,240	62
Total ...	275	300	21,573	2,820	...	120	1,199	15,492	19,631	74
Unaided—										
1. Church of Scotland Normal School in Calcutta	14	18	579	...	...	...	...	717	717	39
2. Baptist Normal School in Calcutta ...	11	13	3,000	(Furnished no money returns.)						
Total ...	25	31	3,579	...	...	...	...	717	717	39

The expenditure from provincial revenues in the Government training schools for masters has increased from Rs. 67,485 to Rs. 70,591. This is to a great extent due to the employment of drawing masters and opening of drawing classes with the necessary apparatus in these institutions for the first time during the year under report. This, coupled with a loss in the number of pupils, has raised the cost per head to Government from Rs. 102 to Rs. 113.

The first-grade training schools for masters under departmental management numbered 8 as in the preceding year with a perceptible decrease in the number of pupils attending them, except at Patna which has regained its normal strength after the enforcement of the previous year's disciplinary measures. These institutions prepare teachers for the middle schools of the country, and, to some extent, may be looked upon as vernacular colleges, which impart instruction in mathematics and science up to the First Arts standard of the University, if not to a higher point. There is a first-grade training school in each of the divisions of Bengal except Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna Normal School for its Hindi-speaking tracts, while the Rangpur and Hooghly Schools supply it with Bengali-speaking pandits.

The third-grade training schools maintained by the Department are only 7. These are situated in backward districts, and are useful in training a limited number of gurus every year. The five aided training schools for masters are under the management of missionary bodies, which receive grants from the provincial revenues for their support. Of these, the Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School regularly sends up candidates to the Vernacular Mastership examination held by the Department.

There are 11 training schools or classes for mistresses, of which 9 are aided and 2 are unaided.

93. The total expenditure on the Government training schools increased from Rs. 69,765 to Rs. 72,291. The expenditure from local sources on these schools is so small that any detailed notice of it is unnecessary. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 113 in the Government training schools, the

highest figure (Rs. 165) being shown by the Calcutta school, Cuttack coming next with its Rs. 159 and Patna with its Rs. 151. It may be explained here that a large grant for stipends implies a large number of pupils and the average cost is thus materially reduced. Thus Hooghly with a scholarship grant of Rs. 300 a month has 133 students, and is much less costly than Calcutta with its grant of Rs. 200 for the same purpose. Again, while Hooghly has to pay no rent on account of its location in the Chinsura barracks, Calcutta has to pay Rs. 200 a month for much inferior accommodation. The aided training schools cost on an average Rs. 56 per pupil, but the Krishnagar aided Training School shows a average cost of Rs. 196 per pupil.

94. In paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the report for 1891-92 directions were given to "have the whole system of these (training) schools carefully reviewed by the Inspectors." Mr. Prothero points to the fact that whereas the provincial expenditure upon the Rangpur school in 1891-92 came to Rs. 6,512, in 1892-93 it came to Rs. 6,034 only. The decrease is due principally to the transfer of a highly paid head-master from Rangpur, and to the fact of the vacancy in the post of a supernumerary teacher not having been filled up. He adds:—"It must be remembered that a training school is a sort of vernacular college with students who are for the most part stipendiary and must be placed in charge of an officer who should not only be a good general scholar with special attainments in Sanskrit, science, or mathematics, but also have considerable experience in the Department as a teacher. Such an officer must be expensive. Bearing these facts in mind, the Rangpur Training School is about as economical as it is perhaps possible to make it under the circumstances stated." It is to be noted that this school has had its staff increased by the addition of a drawing master on Rs. 50, who was trained in the Calcutta School of Art. Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, points out that in the last four years the numerical strength of the Dacca Training School has been steadily declining year after year, the roll number having gradually fallen through succeeding years from 136 in 1889-90 to 126 and then to 106, and finally to 90 on the 31st March 1893. In explanation he quotes as follows from the report of the head-master:—

"The market seems now to be overstocked with seekers for employment as pandits, and in consequence those who now leave this school after passing the final examination find it difficult to obtain employment, or are serving only in officiating appointments. Several, again, have been compelled to accept appointments on Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month. The prices of articles of food have gone up, but the scale of pay fixed for pandits has remained stationary. Consequently those alone seek to qualify themselves as pandits who cannot afford to have any other sort of education. On the other hand, the survey and the medical schools of Dacca have opened an ample field for lucrative employment, and all who have the means flock to them in numbers. There is no wonder, therefore, that in consequence of the combination of all these circumstances the number of applications for admission into the training school is gradually falling off."

There is much in these remarks deserving of consideration, more especially when they are read in conjunction with Babu Dina Nath Sen's subsequent remarks as follows:—

"The Dacca Training School was a very important institution at, and for many years after, the time that the present system of middle class schools was introduced into Dacca and the neighbouring districts, some 38 years ago. Since then, however, several circumstances have combined to make the school considerably less popular than it was before. The want of employment on the part of passed pandits, alluded to above, is due partly to English-knowing teachers being preferred in many cases where something of English is taught, and partly to vacancies not occurring in such numbers as to absorb all passed students. This, as well as the fact that the survey schools, medical schools, and technical schools at Dacca and Barisal afford much greater attraction to pupils of the class that resort to training schools, will probably prevent the school from gaining its former popularity again.

"While the number of pupils, and therefore the number of passed pandits, have been gradually falling off in the training school, the scale of expenditure fixed at the time of its popularity has continued, and has increased, owing to the appointment of a science teacher and a drawing master, as well as grade increments in the salaries of the head-master and second master.

"The best way to utilise the Dacca Training School under present circumstances would seem to be, as urged by me on previous occasions also, to include in its scheme of studies the imparting of instruction in the art of teaching through the medium of English, to such graduates and undergraduates of the University, and to ex-students of the first class of Entrance schools, as may be desirous of serving as teachers in Government and aided high English, middle English, and middle vernacular schools. By curtailing the present

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vernacular course of the school in language, mathematics, science, &c., which, properly speaking, form no part of the training of the pupils for the work of a schoolmaster, sufficient time may, I believe, be found for the proposed instruction in English without any addition to the establishment. When the normal school was established, vernacular and English education had not spread to anything like its present extent, and its course of instruction was made to include a large amount of instruction in pure literature with Sanskrit and a rather high standard in mathematics, science, history, &c., taught through the medium of the vernacular. This scheme of studies still continues, so that the school has more the character of a vernacular college than an institution for training up teachers. The proposal made above amounts to a curtailment of the character of the school as a *vernacular college*, and to giving much greater importance, than at present, to its character as a *training school*. In connection with this measure, if it is adopted, it will only be necessary to rule that no new appointment to a Government or aided school is to be made except of teachers holding certificates of having received sufficient training at the training school."

95. These remarks bear upon them the impress of sound common-sense, and point out the direction in which a change should shortly be brought about. The matter will need very careful deliberation, and had well be deferred till the mature advice of Sir Alfred Croft can be obtained upon it. I may, however, be permitted to say a few words on the subject. I think the training schools in Calcutta and Dacca might be converted into *training colleges* somewhat upon the lines suggested by Babu Dina Nath Sen, and I believe this could be done without increasing expenditure. The school at Hooghly, in spite of its apparent popularity, might be gradually reduced from its present status, and in a few years it might be abandoned altogether, its teaching staff being absorbed into the establishments of zilla schools. The schools at Rangpur, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack might remain somewhat as they are for some years to come. In these outlying places there is still a need of schools of the kind for the training of teachers who may be employed either as head pandits of middle class schools or as inspecting pandits to help to supervise the work done in the upper and lower primary schools. As regards the school at Chittagong a difficulty arises. On the one hand it might be regarded as a necessity from its being situated in such an outlying district; on the other the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong in referring to its loss of numbers (from 67 to 51) remarks: "This is due not to the unpopularity of the school, but to its unusual success at the final examinations during the last two years when it turned out more pandits than the Division had need of. The supply having exceeded the demand, there was a dead-lock in appointments, producing a discouraging effect." The opinion of the Commissioner of the Division is summed up in the following words:—"A training school in this Division, except in the Hill Tracts, is now an anachronism"

96. The following remarks by Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, are of interest:—

"The 1st grade training schools in Bengal that prepare teachers for middle schools teach a three-years' course very similar to that prescribed for the training colleges for elementary schoolmasters in England, with the exception of the staff and the tonic sol-fa notation and a few purely optional subjects. It appears, however, that while in England only one candidate appeared at the third year's examination in 1891, in Bengal we had in 1892, 177 candidates for the third year's or final examination, of whom 137 were successful. The English training colleges for masters, therefore, practically confined their work to the first and second years' classes, and they passed 1 third-year, 710 second-year, and 686 first-year men, or 1,397 men in all, at the examination of Christmas, 1891, against 137 third-year, 127 second-year, and 139 first-year men, or 403 in all, passed in April 1892 from the eight Government first grade training schools in Bengal.

"Measuring by mere passes, the eight Bengal schools turned out 403 men, or 28·8 per cent. of the number of male teachers passed by 18 of the training colleges for masters in England and Wales that sent up candidates to the examination of Christmas, 1891. The total cost of the Bengal schools in 1891-92 was Rs. 62,739, of which Government contributed Rs. 61 332. The 18 English training colleges cost £88,560 2*s.* 10*d.*, of which £64,659 4*s.* 10*d.* were contributed by the State. Assuming Rs. 16 as equal to 1£, the total cost in rupees was 14,16,962, or 22·6 times the cost of the Bengal schools. They are, therefore, at least eight times as costly as the Bengal schools on the basis of the numbers passed, and if wages in England be four times as high as in Bengal, they would seem to be twice as costly. Again, the training colleges of England and Wales are evidently well-housed, the original cost of buildings being put at £397,470 1*s.* 5*d.*, of which Government contributed £118,627 7*s.* 9*d.* In Bengal the training schools generally occupy rented quarters, not quite suitable for such boarding institutions.

"Two things at least are, I presume, made clear from the comparative figures above given, viz., (1) that training schools are necessarily costly, (2) that they require exceptional treatment in the matter of housing. I may explain that the costliness is due to the great necessity

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of placing in charge of such institutions men of exceptional ability and experience, so that they may command the respect of the large number of resident adults, who pursue a sort of collegiate education, in addition to the methods and practice of teaching, in order to qualify themselves for teacherships in middle and upper primary schools.

"If, again, England with its large number of educated men finds it necessary to maintain training colleges and to provide large scholarships for inducing people to pass through such colleges, it is abundantly clear that something similar, though on a less expensive scale, requires to be maintained for the benefit of the schools in Bengal.

"Having been head-master of the largest training school in Bengal about 15 or 16 years ago, I had ample opportunities of observing how the pandits prepared in these years carried the torch of knowledge and of modern civilisation to the obscure villages of many districts of Bengal. Even now we are teaching in the training schools not only the elements of science, but also of drawing, so that our future teachers may, in the pursuit of their calling, disseminate widely the seeds of such knowledge as we are enabling them to acquire. The provision for teaching these extra subjects has added to the cost of the training schools of late years, and I am not quite sure that we have reached the limit of the expenditure."

97. The following table shows the results of the Vernacular Mastership examination held in 1893 for pupils of first-grade training schools and for private candidates. The first six schools, which teach a common course, were examined by the same set of question-papers, prepared by a Board of Examiners under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction. Certificates of competency are given according as students have completed a course of three years, two years, or one year, each class of certificate being described as high, medium or low, according to the marks gained at the examination, which includes not only a written paper on methods of teaching, but actual teaching of a class in the presence of a Board of Examiners:—

Name of School.	First-grade Certificate.					Second-grade Certificate.					Third-grade Certificate.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Calcutta	18	1	4	5	10	21	...	6	12	18	29	1	9	14	24	68	52
Hooghly	42	...	9	19	28	38	2	8	25	35	52	1	13	23	37	132	100
Dacca	28	...	6	18	24	31	1	8	17	26	31	...	13	14	27	90	77
Chittagong	22	...	1	14	15	21	...	6	11	17	10	...	2	6	8	53	40
Rangpur	11	...	1	9	10	12	...	4	7	11	20	...	6	12	18	43	39
Krishnaghar (aided) ...	3	...	...	1	1	7	...	...	5	5	6	...	1	5	6	16	12
Total ...	124	1	21	66	88	130	3	32	77	112	148	2	44	74	120	402	320
Patna	7	...	2	5	7	14	2	4	4	10	39	2	18	9	29	60	46
Ranchi	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	9	...	3	6	9	14	12
Cuttack	5	...	...	...	5	14	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	11	30*	30*
Private students ...	23	...	3	6	9	29	...	6	4	10	63	...	3	14	17	115	36
Total ...	37	...	5	12	22	60	2	12	8	36	122	2	24	29	66	219	124
Grand Total ...	161	1	26	78	110	190	5	44	85	148	270	4	68	103	186	621	444
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	5	39	98	142	...	5	48	86	139	...	2	55	109	166	650	447

* Second half-yearly examination.

The Calcutta Training School passed one candidate with a first-grade high certificate. He was awarded the Woodrow Memorial silver medal. In the preceding year five candidates had obtained first-grade high certificates. Again, out of 402 candidates sent up by the six Bengal schools, 320, or 79·6 per cent., were successful, against 74·3 per cent. from the same schools in the previous year. The total number of first-grade or final certificates from these schools declined, however, from 116 to 88, all the Government schools showing a falling off.

The schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack are not subjected to a common examination, nor do they teach as high a standard as the schools in Bengal.

As stated before, drawing has been made a compulsory subject of study in the first-grade training schools. The object is to prepare teachers with a fair knowledge of the subject, so that they may hereafter teach it in middle schools. The pass mark was fixed at 20 per cent., but after consultation with the Superintendent of the School of Art, I have raised it to 25 per cent., for the *pass* certificate of the training schools; but those students who at the *final* examination gain 60 per cent. of the marks will be granted a special "qualified to teach drawing" certificate. Pandits with certificates of this class may hereafter be employed in zilla schools as 2nd pandits and teachers of drawing.

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The outturn of the Government third-grade training schools and of the guru classes at Cuttack and Rangpur during the year was as follows:— Lohardaga, 15, Kokpara, 11, Cuttack, 20, Puri, 24, Balasore, 35, Angul, 22, Motihari, 6, Rangpur, 7; in all 140. No guru obtained certificates of fitness from the Taljhari School. The Commissioner of Orissa, on the occasion of his visit to the Balasore Training School, found that "not half of the boys who receive State aid to qualify themselves as teachers ever became teachers, though they, under colour of their intention to do so, receive education and support." It appears that they get employment in other departments. This is a matter which is engaging my attention.

98. *Guru-training classes.*—The scheme of attaching guru classes at certain central middle-schools in each district, which was originally started by Mr. C. B. Clarke, has worked with varying success in the different circles and divisions. For each guru under training the middle-school teacher receives one rupee a month from the Department. The allotment for and expenditure in each circle are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Circle	4,600	4,069
Burdwan „	900	726
Orissa „	800	426
Rajshahi „	800	305
Eastern „	1,000	565
Bihar „	1,900	382
Total ...	10,000	6,473
Total for 1891-92 ...	9,000	6,556

99. The number of classes and the number of gurus attending them are shown in the following table, division by division:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency Division	73	70
Chota Nagpur „	26	161
Burdwan „	27	136
Orissa „	22	55
Dacca „	34	106
Chittagong „	11	27
Rajshahi „	10	29
Patna „	22	266
Bhagalpur „	10	21
Total ...	235	1,171
Average number of pupils to a class ...		4·9

As stated before, new classes having been started in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and their number having increased in the Dacca Division, there has been an increase both in the number of classes and in the number of gurus attending them; the average strength of each class having also increased from 4·3 to 4·9.

100. The following table shows the number of gurus who passed the different examinations from these classes during the year:—

Division.	Passed at—				
	Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Guru examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Presidency	27	5	.....	.....	32
Chota Nagpur	.....	8	.....	7	15
Burdwan	.....	2	.....	1	3
Orissa	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Dacca	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Chittagong	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Rajshahi	2	2	.....	7	11
Total ...	30	18	.....	43	91
Total for 1891-92 ...	28	34	1	37	100

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While on this subject Mr. Prothero writes:—"I incline to consider the guru classes (1) most expensive in proportion to the number of gurus they turn out, and (2) useless, as men equally or better qualified can be procured to teach in primary schools without them." This is his expressed opinion in reference to the statement of the Assistant Inspector. "Certainly it cannot be said that they have proved successful so far as to justify the State expenditure on them. * * * * * I do not yet think that the time has come for pronouncing the scheme as absolutely useless, unnecessary or unworkable." The Assistant Inspector of Chittagong writes:—"The Deputy Inspectors are unanimous in their opinion that the guru-classes are unnecessary and useless."

This system has never had my approval and support, nor can I consider that its value is borne out by results. Here we have a total of 1,171 gurus reported to have received some kind of education in middle class schools at a cost of Rs. 6,473. Of these only 91 have been subsequently able to pass any departmental examinations, so that for each pass obtained (a middle vernacular pass being the highest) about Rs. 70 has been paid by Government. It is argued that the system "affords a cheap means of bringing under efficient instruction a certain number of gurus," but in this I cannot concur. I do not now write more on this subject, as I think it is one upon which the special opinion of each experienced inspecting officer of the Department should be obtained.

101. The following statements show the qualifications of the teachers employed in middle English, Middle vernacular and upper primary schools:—

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal and Aided).

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	119	236	1	24	110	61	1	6	7	...	...	26	236	
Calcutta	5	10	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	1 M. A.
Burdwan	167	330	...	24	127	145	3	1	6	...	...	24	330	
Rajshahi	74	144	...	10	52	64	...	3	4	...	...	11	144	
Dacca	118	239	...	8	97	106	...	...	6	...	...	17	234	5 Vacant.
Chittagong	25	50	...	3	17	24	...	1	1	...	...	4	50	
Patna	32	63	...	3	17	19	...	4	4	...	...	16	63	
Bhagalpur	32	65	...	3	24	30	...	...	1	...	...	6	64	1 Vacant.
Chota Nagpur	24	48	1	5	13	16	...	1	5	1	...	6	48	
Orissa	34	67	...	...	15	24	...	5	4	...	...	18	66	1 M. A.
Do. Tributary Mahals	Nil	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	630	1,252	2	81	474	491	4	21	38	1	...	132	1,244	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	253	1	1	37	8	2	48	44	1	...	111	253	
Calcutta	...	19	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	19	
Burdwan	...	373	...	1	36	24	7	70	54	2	1	178	373	
Rajshahi	...	135	...	2	15	13	15	42	6	...	...	42	135	
Dacca	...	242	...	...	11	8	1	23	105	4	...	89	241	1 Vacant.
Chittagong	...	55	...	...	2	5	...	7	17	1	1	22	55	
Patna	...	79	...	...	5	17	1	7	20	1	...	28	79	
Bhagalpur	...	74	...	...	2	16	1	6	23	4	3	19	74	
Chota Nagpur	...	57	2	1	3	...	2	9	10	2	1	27	57	
Orissa	...	70	...	...	4	1	5	13	17	2	1	25	65	5 Vacant.
Do. Tributary Mahals	Nil	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,357	3	6	123	92	34	225	296	17	7	551	1,354	

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal and Aided).

		Head teachers.												
Presidency	197	196	...	3	27	122	5	6	18	...	...	15	196	1 Vacant.
Calcutta	16	17	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	1 M. A.
Burdwan	154	153	...	1	5	126	4	1	6	...	...	10	153	
Rajshahi	124	124	...	...	1	111	...	...	8	...	...	4	124	
Dacca	246	167	...	...	6	142	...	...	11	...	...	7	166	1 Vacant; under Circle Fund system.
Chittagong	114	78	...	...	...	70	...	...	4	...	...	4	78	Ditto.
Patna	47	47	...	...	1	41	1	...	...	...	...	4	47	
Bhagalpur	37	37	...	...	...	29	1	...	4	...	...	3	37	
Chota Nagpur	33	33	...	...	1	22	...	1	8	...	...	1	33	
Orissa	42	41	...	...	1	21	1	1	15	...	...	2	41	
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total ...	1,012	895	...	4	42	700	13	9	74	...	...	51	893	

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Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	403	...	...	24	30	10	28	179	6	1	125	403	
Calcutta	...	100	2	2	11	28	...	5	20	...	1	31	100	
Burdwan	...	326	...	...	14	54	7	10	150	5	1	85	326	
Rajshahi	...	160	...	1	3	9	3	9	99	8	...	28	160	
Dacca	...	389	...	3	15	32	3	15	200	8	...	113	389	
Chittagong	...	185	...	1	2	15	4	4	114	9	1	35	185	
Patna	...	109	...	1	1	47	1	3	27	5	1	23	109	
Bhagalpur...	...	77	...	...	1	16	4	1	29	6	5	15	77	
Chota Nagpur	...	47	...	...	1	13	3	1	18	1	1	9	47	
Orissa	...	74	...	...	...	11	4	2	39	5	1	12	74	
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	
Total ...	...	1,872	2	8	72	256	39	78	875	53	12	477	1,872	

Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Mastership examination.	Guru-training class certificate.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Head teachers.												
Presidency	510	510	...	...	1	61	36	42	213	19	1	137	510	
Calcutta	24	24	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	16	24	
Burdwan	795	784	...	...	1	67	47	39	439	30	4	157	784	Under circle system.
Rajshahi	429	429	...	...	..	20	11	43	233	57	2	63	429	
Dacca	613	599	...	...	2	26	5	34	395	33	...	104	599	
Chittagong	431	419	...	...	...	22	1	16	259	30	2	89	419	
Patna	195	195	1	...	...	47	5	4	116	7	...	15	195	
Bhagalpur	203	203	...	1	...	18	1	13	120	28	6	15	202	1 Vacant.
Chota Nagpur	107	107	...	...	...	14	9	10	35	27	2	10	107	
Orissa	270	270	...	...	...	9	25	24	147	27	...	38	270	
Do. Tributary Mahals	10	10	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	...	...	...	10	
Total ...	3,587	3,550	1	2	4	286	141	225	1,970	259	17	644	3,549	
		Other teachers.												
Presidency	...	129	...	...	...	3	2	4	42	9	...	69	129	
Calcutta	...	41	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2	1	28	41	
Burdwan	...	176	...	...	8	7	...	5	27	16	9	104	176	
Rajshahi	...	177	...	...	...	1	4	2	18	64	22	66	177	Exclusive of schools in the Darjeeling hills.
Dacca	...	240	...	...	...	...	1	1	45	41	17	131	236	4 Vacant.
Chittagong	...	157	...	..	1	1	2	1	61	22	11	58	157	
Patna	...	180	...	...	...	4	3	...	37	47	36	53	180	
Bhagalpur	...	108	...	...	...	1	4	1	19	46	22	15	108	
Chota Nagpur	...	49	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	3	5	29	49	
Orissa	...	41	...	...	...	2	9	2	6	6	...	16	41	
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	1,298	...	...	13	22	30	16	265	256	123	569	1,294	

102. In regard to middle English schools, it is satisfactory to note that out of 1,254 head-masters and head-pandits taken together, 1,048 possess certificates of competency, two being M.As. Among the junior teachers, who number 1,357, considerably more than half, or 779, are men of recognised qualifications, while a good many of the others are presumably teachers of long standing though they have passed no public examination. The return does not include unaided schools, over which the department exercises no direct control.

103. In 1,012 middle vernacular schools for boys and girls there are only 895 head-masters. This results from one man having *under the circle system* to look after two or three schools in some instances. It is satisfactory to note that no less than 700 are holders of Vernacular Mastership examination certificates, while 46 hold University certificates. Among the junior teachers, numbering 1,872, no less than 1,330 may be regarded as having certificates of competency, while the rest are remnants of the old class teachers or local men employed on low pay. The unaided schools are not included in the return.

104. There are in middle schools of the two grades 1,539 men holding Vernacular Mastership certificates—a circumstance which demonstrates to some

extent the utility of the first-grade training schools. It is a matter for consideration how many trained teachers are required annually for middle schools, to fill up vacancies caused by death, retirement, or change of occupation. This is not easily calculated, but it is to be presumed that as there are 630 head pandits of English schools and 895 head teachers of vernacular schools, or in all 1,525, of whom say 625 will be taken from among men who have passed the Entrance Examination, there would thus be 900 posts to keep filled. Now all of these posts are not filled by men who have passed the *final* examination of 1st grade training schools. I regret to say that the number of men so qualified is not obtainable from the data given above; but my belief is that vacancies do not occur in such numbers as do the training schools turn out pandits of one grade or another. Therefore I say that some scheme of the nature of that referred to in paragraph 95 above might be resorted to without impairing the efficiency of the middle schools. I know for certain that it is and has been the complaint of head masters of training schools that employment is not found for all the young men whom they turn out, and the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong says of the training school at that place. "The final passed pandits are intended for the posts of head pandits of middle schools. On the 10th January 1893 I found after inquiry at the school that of the final (3rd year) passed pandits, 1 in 1890, 3 in 1891, and 13 in 1892 were not able to secure appointments up to that date."

105. Coming finally to the upper primary schools, it is to be noted that out of 3,550 head-gurus, 2,629 may be regarded as having ample qualifications, and out of 1,298 junior gurus 602 together with a proportion of 569 "others" may also be held to be competent. It is useful to remember that, while a proportion of the upper primary schools are properly organised, many of these pathsalas have no permanency of footing as upper primaries, and constantly pass to the lower primary standard. On the whole I think there is no difficulty in finding locally all the teachers who are needed for schools of this class.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

106. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and Engineering whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The statement below shows the statistics of these institutions for the year under report:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Expenditure— From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges.											
Hooghly College	1	8	9	...	...	...	898	...	898	...	99 12 5
Krishnagar ,,	1	4	7	...	...	...	261	...	261	...	37 4 7
Dacca ,,	1	19	24	...	...	...	2,257	...	2,257	...	94 0 8
Patna ,,	1	15	17	—423	...	...	2,842	...	2,419	...	142 4 8
Rajshahi ,,	1	2	6	...	...	...	229	479	708	...	118 0 0
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	9	8	—46	...	...	675	...	629	...	78 10 0
Total	6	57	71	—469	...	...	7,162	479	7,172	...	101 2 0
Municipal Law Colleges.											
Midnapore College	1	4	4	...	...	...	251	...	251	...	62 12 0
Unaided Law Colleges.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	71	94	...	...	...	4,100	...	4,100	...	43 9 10
City College	1	117	122	...	...	...	2,902	...	2,902	...	23 12 7
Ripon ,,	1	204	168	...	...	...	9,612	...	9,612	...	57 3 5
Berhampore ,,	1	5	5	...	...	...	439	346	785	...	157 0 0
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal	1	7	7	...	...	...	445	179	624	...	89 2 3
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	12	11	...	...	...	456	...	456	...	41 7 3
Bihar National ,, Bankipore	1	11	12	...	...	...	1,440	...	1,440	...	120 0 0
Total	7	427	419	...	...	...	19,394	525	19,919	...	47 8 7
Total Law Colleges	14	488	494	—469	...	...	26,807	1,004	27,342	...	55 5 6
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	281	338	1,74,608	...	...	16,758	...	1,91,366	516 9 5	566 2 9

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

1	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure — From public funds: From Provincial revenues.	From public funds: From district funds.	From public funds: From municipal funds.	From private funds: From fees and fines.	From private funds: From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil: Total cost.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—MEDICINE—*concluded.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	297	320	50,988	...	...	8,538	...	59,526	159 5 4	186 0 3
Patna	1	183	190	20,097	...	...	2,868	1,468	24,433	105 12 5	128 9 6
Dacca	1	180	167	14,851	...	...	5,876	...	20,727	88 14 10	124 1 9
Cuttack	1	86	92	5,525	...	...	747	144	6,416	60 0 10	69 11 9
Total	4	746	769	91,461	...	...	18,029	1,612	1,11,102	118 14 11	144 7 7
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta Medical School	1	236	236	...	...	...	5,308	1,306	6,614	...	28 2 0
Ditto School of Homœopathy	1	72	78	...	...	...	1,188	...	1,188	...	15 3 8
Dacca ditto	1	210	211	...	...	...	5,063	800	5,863	...	28 0 0
Homœopathic Schools at Barisal	2										
Total	5	518	575	...	...	...	11,559	2,106	13,665	...	23 11 10
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS	10	1,545	1,682	2,66,009	...	...	46,346	3,718	3,16,133	158 2 11	187 15 2
III.—ENGINEERING.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	278	228	*52,150	...	...	10,592	...	62,742	228 11 7	275 2 11
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	319	320	841	...	...	5,928	...	6,769	2 10 0	21 2 5
Patna	1	113	109	3,316	...	...	1,383	...	4,699	30 6 9	43 1 9
Cuttack	1	43	43	2,671	...	...	421	...	3,092	62 1 10	71 14 6
Total	3	475	472	6,828	...	...	7,732	...	14,560	14 7 5	30 13 6
Unaided Survey School.											
Barisal	1	11	10	...	...	...	52	32	84	...	8 6 4
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS	5	764	710	58,978	...	...	18,376	32	77,386	83 1 0	108 15 10
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.											
Government School of Art	1	198	197	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	29,922	127 12 4	151 14 2
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial School	1	24	27	1,882	...	...	...	1,394	3,276	69 11 3	121 5 4
Dumka ,,	1	2	2	78	...	...	...	27	105	39 0 0	52 8 0
Pathra ,,	1	3	3	96	...	...	...	...	96	32 0 0	32 0 0
Total	3	29	32	2,056	...	...	...	1,421	3,477	64 4 0	108 10 6
Board Industrial Schools.											
Barisal Technical School	1	35	31	...	2,679	...	211	...	2,890	86 6 8	93 3 7
Rangpur ,, ,,	1	77	67	960	1,909	...	374	1,400	3,833	30 11 8	57 3 4
Pabna ,, ,,	1	32	24	...	416	...	...	...	416	17 5 4	17 5 4
Commilla Industrial School	1	34	35	245	2,510	...	...	...	2,755	...	...
Noakhali ,, ,,	1	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Purnea Technical ,,	1	15	14	...	887	...	...	943	1,830	63 5 8	130 11 5
Total	6	196	171	1,205	7,596	...	585	2,343	11,729	51 7 5	68 9 5
Aided Industrial Schools.											
In the Presidency Division	1	53	50	...	...	390	...	129	519	7 12 9	10 6 1
,, Calcutta	1	48	48	275	...	...	937	832	2,044	5 11 8	42 9 4
,, Burdwan Division	3	117	135	955	550	...	...	2,110	3,615	11 2 4	26 12 5
,, Orissa ,,	2	76	101	312	100	...	13	629	1,054	4 1 3	10 7 0
Total	7	294	334	1,542	650	390	950	3,700	7,232	7 11 8	21 10 5
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
In the Patna Division	1	32	18	...	...	...	...	16,011	16,011	...	889 8 0
,, Bhagalpur ,,	2	150	150	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	1 9 7
,, Chota Nagpur ,,	2	16	20	...	...	...	...	539	539	...	26 15 2
Total	5	198	188	...	...	...	...	16,790	16,790	...	89 4 11
TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	22	915	922	29,974	8,246	390	6,286	24,254	69,150	41 14 0	75 0 0
OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.											
Municipal.											
The Revelganj Sir Rivers Thompson's Gautama Pathsala in Saran	1	21	20	...	...	298	...	...	298	...	14 14 4
Aided.											
Bengal Music School, Calcutta	1	48	44	300	...	...	297	603	1,200	6 13 1	27 4 4
Music Schools in Bankura	3	67	65	129	2	...	95	173	390	1 14 0	6 0 0
Sanskrit Schools in the Patna Division	3	149	136	223	84	157	34	2,740	3,238	3 6 7	23 12 10
Total	7	264	245	643	86	157	426	3,516	4,828	3 9 10	19 11 3
Unaided.											
Muktari School in Burdwan Division	1	13	12	...	...	...	150	...	150	...	12 8 0
Rangpur Technical School	1	17	16	...	...	...	48	51	99	...	6 3 0
Barisal Night ,,	1	17	17	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	1 0 0
Buxar Railway ,,	1	68	64	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	1 14 0
Chapra Bharatesvari Pathsala	1	45	40	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	6 0 0
Total	5	162	149	...	...	...	215	411	626	...	4 3 2
TOTAL OF OTHER SCHOOLS	13	447	414	643	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	2 13 9	13 14 8
GRAND TOTAL	64	4,159	4,222	3,55,195	8,332	845	98,456	32,935	4,95,763	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1891-92	58	3,926	4,029	4,00,003	4,727		95,500		5,00,830	...	...

* Exclusive of the expenditure incurred in he workshops for practic l instruction of the students.

107. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions :—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159

The decrease in the number of law students continues. One reason assigned in the Resolution on last year's report was recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and Pleadership examinations. Another reason is that students have begun to see that the native Bar is already overcrowded. In medicine, engineering, and arts and industry increased numbers continue to be found.

The number of law classes has advanced from 12 to 14 owing, as before explained, to the establishment of law classes in connection with the Midnapore College and the Bihar National College. The pupils attending these institutions have, however, fallen off from 563 to 488, the loss being shared by both Government and unaided law classes. The profession, as stated above, is already overcrowded and many graduates enter other service, in which they see better openings, instead of undergoing a course of legal training for two years more, with uncertain prospects in the end. There is no separate institution for teaching law, the existing classes being attached to the first and second grade Arts Colleges, in which students attend lectures as prescribed by the University.

Each law lecturer in a Government College is paid from fees subject to a limit of Rs. 2,400 annually. This limit was reached in Patna and Cuttack with a saving of Rs. 423 and Rs. 46 respectively.

108. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law :—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.
Presidency College	1	...	...
Hooghly „	11	...	6
Krishnagar „	2	...	...
Dacca „	13	...	7
Rajshahi „	3	...	1
Patna „	27	...	11
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack ...	2	...	1
Metropolitan Institution	78	2	36
City College	48	...	21
Ripon „	116	4	53
Jagannath „ Dacca ...	1	...	...
Berhampore „ ...	5	...	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee „ Bhagalpur ...	7	...	4
Raj Chandra „ Barisal ...	1	...	...
Total ...	315	6	142
Total for 1891-92 ...	176	4	44

As the examination in the year before was a supplementary one, it is useless to compare the figures for the two years. The pleadership examination is conducted under the orders of the High Court, and statistics connected with it are not known to the Department.

109. *Medicine.*—The number of medical schools was 10, the same as in the preceding year, though the pupils attending them have advanced from 1,290 to 1545. One of the Homœopathic Schools in Calcutta has not been returned this year, but a new school in the Dacca Division has been returned. Only one medical institution, viz., the Calcutta Medical College, is affiliated to the University. The four Government schools train pupils as Civil Hospital Assistants, and the unaided schools follow their own standards.

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110. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—Dr. G. Bomford was appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine during the absence on leave of Dr. Birch. He assumed charge on the 21st February last, Dr. Raye acting temporarily as Principal from the 26th January till the 20th.

When the session opened in June 1892, 255 students of all classes resumed their studies, 7 were readmitted and 139 joined the College for the first time. The total was therefore 401 against 322 in the preceding year. Of the 146 admissions, the 10 who gained the highest marks in the University B.A. and F.A. examinations received free presentations, 96 entered as paying or matriculated students, 7 as casual students, 4 joined the female certificate class, and 29 joined the Military pupils class. The strength of the College at the close of the session was 281 against 255 in the year before, of whom 77 were Military pupils, 9 belonged to the female certificate class, and the rest were matriculated students reading for the degree.

In the following table are compared the results of the Medical examination of the University for the last two years:—

Name of Examination.	1892.		1893.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
Preliminary Scientific License in Medicine and Surgery	44 (2 females)	57 (1 female)	49 (1 female)	56 (1 female)
First License in Medicine and Surgery ...	35 (1 female)	24 (1 female)	49 (1 female)	27
Second License in Medicine and Surgery	33	20	17	10
Preliminary Scientific Bachelor of Medicine	44 (2 females)	17 (1 female)	52(1 female)	13
First Bachelor of Medicine	11 (1 female)	11 (1 female)	17	9
Second Bachelor of Medicine	9	4	4	2
Honours in Medicine	2	2	1	1
Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...

N.B.—The number of passes at some of the examinations are found to be in excess of the number of candidates; this is due to some candidates who failed at a higher standard examination having been passed in a lower.

Ten native dais passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualification. Thirteen pupil nurses also passed out as midwives. Eleven military pupils passed, and were sent to military duty.

The Svarnamayi Hostel had 17 boarders, of whom 9 were Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 1 Bengali, 1 Brahmo and 1 Native Christian.

The total expenditure on the College was Rs. 1,91,366, against Rs. 2,05,206 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,758 against Rs. 12,140 was raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. The average cost per pupil in the Military class was Rs. 702 (against 891), and in the matriculated female and casual classes Rs. 450 (against 621).

111. *Campbell Medical School.*—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., was in charge throughout the year. On the 31st March last there were 297 pupils (against 243 in the preceding year,) of whom 215 belonged to the licentiate and 82 to the compounder class. Ninety of the male students in the licentiate class at the close of the session had received education up to the University Entrance standard, and only 37 did not know English, but had passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination previous to their admission to the school. It may be stated here that the middle vernacular certificate is no longer accepted as sufficient except under special circumstances, as a large number of candidates with higher qualifications now come for admission. Of the 16 students in the female licentiate class, 1 had passed the Middle Vernacular and 3 the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, the rest having been admitted after a preliminary examination held by the school authorities. Referring to this, the Superintendent observes that it has not been found possible as yet to raise the standard of female entrance. The strength of this department was at one time as high as 29 pupils, all of whom got Government scholarships of Rs. 7 a month, besides 3 private scholarships, 2 scholarships from the Countess of Dufferin Fund, 5 paid by the District Boards of 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Backergunge, Mymensingh and Saran, and 2 by the municipalities of Bauleah and Dumraon: 5 students passed out of this class during the year, and one of them has already been appointed by the District Board of Backergunge by which she was helped with a scholarship.

The Diploma or License examination is divided into two parts, students of the 2nd year class competing at the lower, and those of the 3rd-year

class at the higher branch. These examinations are conducted by the Professors of the Medical College, appointed by the Principal of that institution. At the first license examination of the year, 73 male and 4 female students were permitted to appear, of whom 57 and 4 respectively were successful. At the second or final license examination 54 male students competed, and only 18 passed against 42 in the preceding year. The reason of this heavy failure has not been explained in the Superintendent's report. The number of female candidates at this examination was 7, of whom 5 passed, a result highly satisfactory when the failure of male students is taken into consideration. Sanction has been accorded to the re-examination of those candidates who failed in one subject only. The conduct of the students is reported to have been satisfactory, only one case having come to notice of offence against school discipline, which was punished with expulsion.

Of the 82 pupils in the compounder class, 81 were males and 1 was a female, of whom 4 were Eurasians (including the female pupil). Twenty-four males and 2 females left the school with pass certificates awarded on the results of the examinations held in April and in October 1892.

Three licentiates were taken into Government service during the year, one was employed by the Assam Administration, and 25 by managers of tea gardens, steamships, &c.

The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 59,526 against Rs. 55,687 in the year before, of which Government paid Rs. 50,988 against Rs. 48,218, and the rest met from fees. The increase is mainly due to the appointment of an additional matron for the female class, to the enhancement of the municipal rates by about fifteen hundred rupees (from Rs. 1,287 to Rs. 2,739), to the construction of a new room and to the additions made to the school library.

112. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb was in charge throughout the year. The number of pupils was 180, against 161 in the preceding year, of whom 77 belonged to the first, 62 to the second, 36 to the third, and 5 to the fourth year classes. Twenty-eight students of the third-year class passed the final examination and obtained their diplomas as vernacular licentiates, against 36 in the year before. The results of the junior diploma examination also were not quite satisfactory, only 25 having passed against 37 in the year before. The receipts from fees and other local sources amounted to Rs. 5,876, against Rs. 5,178, and the contribution for the Provincial revenues to Rs. 14,851. In the year before the cost to Government had been Rs. 15,489.

113. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicholson, M.B., was in charge from 5th April 1892 to 12th February 1893, when he was succeeded by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, M.B., who held charge to the end of the year. The most noteworthy facts in connection with this institution are the opening of a female class and the revival of the military class during the year. The female class was joined by a Hindu and a Christian girl, both Bengalis, in receipt of scholarships given by the District Board and the Municipality of Patna. The Superintendent expects that the class will gradually improve. The military class had been first established in 1875-76, abolished in 1882-83, revived in 1886-87, and again abolished the next year. The military medical pupils are recruited either by transfer from the local civil class or by fresh recruitment and receive stipends during their period of education, on condition that they serve on passing in the Military Medical Department. The total number of pupils in the school advanced from 127 to 183. The pupils were divided into two departments—a licentiate class and a compounder class. Knowledge of English is a compulsory test for admission to the licentiate class, and the Superintendent notices with satisfaction that this rule did not serve as an obstacle to the increase in the number of pupils. At the second license or the final examination, 37 students of the third-year class competed, of whom 23 passed against 17 in the preceding year; 33 pupils of the second-year class succeeded in passing the first license examination out of 49 who competed, the number passed in the year before having been 27. The number of compounders who obtained certificates during the year was 10, of whom 6 were taught in the school and 4 came up from outside. The result has been on the whole satisfactory.

The total expenditure as given by the Superintendent was Rs. 25,052 against Rs. 23,191 in 1891-92. These figures include the pay and allowances

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of the teachers in their capacities as medical officers of the Hospital, Lunatic Asylum, &c. Exclude such of these as cannot properly be viewed as school charges, and also exclude the cost of scholarships and expenditure from trust funds, and the direct expenditure on the school will be reduced to Rs. 9,828 against Rs. 10,266 (as shown in the Annual Report for 1891-92). The expenditure for the latter year included a special sanction of Rs. 600 for books and publications, otherwise the cost for the two years was much the same. The Dacca Medical School figures evidently do not exclude these charges. It would be well if one system were adopted in the four schools.

114. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Except for a short period on privilege leave during which Surgeon-Captain Pinto was in charge, the school was under the superintendence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab during the year. The number of pupils at the close of the year advanced from 66 to 86. Five of the pupils were females, all Native Christians: four of them were in receipt of scholarships from the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Seventeen students including a Native Christian girl passed the senior diploma examination of the third-year class out of 21 that competed. Nineteen students including a girl succeeded in the junior diploma examination of the second-year class out of 21 examined, and were promoted to the third-year class. There were no candidates during the year for the compoundership examination. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 6,416 against Rs. 6,661 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 5,525 against Rs. 6,043 was paid from the Provincial revenues, and the rest met from local sources.

115. As regards the working of the unaided medical schools, I do not know that I am called upon for a report. I think, however, it is a matter for consideration how far schools of medicine under self-constituted local bodies should receive recognition at the hands of Government. The policy of permitting such irresponsible authorities to confer medical diplomas upon pupils who read in their schools seems to me to be open to criticism, and might well be a subject for discussion by the conference which is to sit shortly after Sir Alfred Croft's return from furlough.

116. *Local scholarships for Female Medical Education.*—The action taken by the District Boards in this connection has already been noticed in the summary of the report on the Campbell Medical School. It is said that even when fairly good scholarships are offered, candidates are not forthcoming to avail themselves of them. The Pabna District Board has, for instance, been offering in vain a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month for the medical education of a girl in some recognised medical institution, but no suitable candidate satisfying the required conditions has come forward up to the present. The Board is now considering the propriety of paying a monthly contribution towards the maintenance of a female hospital at the district head-quarters which it is proposed to establish. The District Boards of Mymensingh and Puri are also said to have offered scholarships for the medical education of females.

117. *Engineering and Survey.*—The institutions for teaching these subjects are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur and the three survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, together with an unaided survey school recently started at Barisal.

118. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—This institution consists of two departments, the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which had 96 pupils reading for degrees and licenses, and the apprentice department which had 182 pupils under instruction, against 87 and 157 respectively in the preceding year.

For admission to the Engineer Department, a student must have passed either the Entrance examination of the Calcutta University, with at least 40 and 50 per cent. of the marks allotted to English and Mathematics respectively, or the F. A. examination or the B. A. examination in the Science course, in which case he is admitted, under a recent regulation, to the second-year class direct. The course of instruction extends over five years, during the first four of which it is both theoretical and practical: the fifth or the last year is spent entirely in practical work. The practical part of the course is learnt in the workshops maintained by the Public Works Department, which are under the charge of a Superintendent, under whose orders the students work, all breaches of discipline being reported to the Principal. The tuition fee is Rs. 8 a month, house-rent Rs. 2, and the boarding or messing fee Rs. 20 for Europeans

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and Eurasians, and Rs. 7 for natives, which is reduced to Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively during the vacation. The resident student, therefore, has to pay Rs. 315 a year in all if he is a European or Eurasian, and Rs. 189 if he is a native.

For admission to the apprentice department, candidates are examined in Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid and English Composition. Candidates who have passed the standard VII of the Code for European schools or the Entrance examination in English and Mathematics are admitted without any test. The full course of instruction lasts five years, during the first three and-a-half of which it is both theoretical and practical. The last year and-a-half is spent entirely in practical work. An apprentice is entitled to a certificate showing that he possesses the qualifications required of a sub-overseer in the Public Works Department on passing the annual examination at the end of the second year, to a third grade overseers' certificate on his passing the final examination at the end of three years and-a-half, and to a first or second grade overseers' certificate, on the completion of his practical course, the nature of the grade being determined by the estimate formed of his work by the College authorities. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 6 each are awarded, tenable for 18 months, to those apprentices who pass the best final examination, both theoretical and practical. The messing fee is the same as in the Engineer Department, but 25 Europeans or Eurasians and 40 native apprentices may be admitted on paying a reduced fee of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 respectively, besides 5 Europeans or Eurasians who may be admitted free of any charges.

119. So great is the demand for trained apprentices now-a-days that it is sometimes unavoidable to issue certificates before the complete course has been gone through. The Principal writes:—"As a consequence of my inability to supply fully qualified men for vacant appointments, I have been compelled to recommend partially trained men * * * As many as 39 partial certificates have been issued (during the year under report) to apprentices who accepted employment before the completion of their full course. This shows that the demand for the class of labour is greater than our present supply, and I hope that the attainments of the partially trained men will be found to be up to the standard of the appointments they have been recommended for."

120. There are no artisans in the College at present. The question of reviving and extending this useful class has been brought to the notice of the Board of Visitors, "but," writes the Principal, "no practical suggestions can be advanced until it is known whether the workshops are to continue to be employed both for commercial and instructive purposes." The transfer of the workshops to the Education Department is a question of vital importance to the College, and in his annual report the Principal notices the point in more places than one. Already much correspondence has been entered into with Government on this subject, so it is unnecessary to advert to it more fully here.

121. The disciplinary measures adopted by the authorities leave little to be desired. Every student being required to reside within the College premises, except with the special sanction of the Principal, these measures can be enforced with facilities scarcely enjoyed by the other institutions of the Province. Conduct registers are kept and a certain number of the students in each department are appointed monitors, whose duty it is to assist the College authorities in the maintenance of discipline. Christian students are required to attend service on Sundays.

122. Attention to physical training is another characteristic feature of the institution. All students are obliged to join the College Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 1-8 per annum, and the entrance fee Re. 1. A gymnastic master has been appointed. The cricket ground has been much improved, and the College won the Senior Harrison Shield during the year.

123. European students are encouraged to join the volunteer corps. The College corps was amalgamated during the year with that of the East India Railway and formed into an Engineer company.

124. Besides training in the workshop, students of the Engineer Department spend some time in camp every cold weather to practise surveying, and the senior students accompany the Principal to visit important engineering works in the country. A new site was chosen last year for the survey camp, and Purulia was selected for the purpose, as it afforded excellent ground not surveyed

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before by the students. The following were the works visited during the year:—

(1) Jamalpur workshops.
(2) Messrs. Burn & Co.'s workshops.
(3) Barrakar Iron works.
(4) Raniganj Pottery works.
(5) Bengal Paper Mills.
(6) Burdwan Water-works.

The senior students were also taken over to the Kidderpore Docks and the Electric Lighting Works, and had opportunities to visit the Museum weekly.

125. Classified by race, the 96 students of the Engineer Department were thus distributed:—Hindus 93, Europeans and Eurasians 2, and Burmese 1. In the apprentice department there were 154 Hindus, 26 Europeans, &c., and 2 Muhammadans. The paucity of Muhammadans is much to be regretted. With regard to the Eurasian community, the following extract from the Principal's report will show the inability of its boys to avail themselves of the facilities offered for their benefit:—

"There are no vacancies on the reduced fee-list for natives, but out of the 25 reduced feeships for Europeans and Eurasians, there are still 11 vacancies. * * * There is a slight advance in the number of European and Eurasian apprentices (from 23 to 26), but the advantages that the College offers to this class of the community are not sufficiently appreciated. A reference was made to this subject in my last report, and it has since been noticed in the Government resolution on the Pauperism Committee. Nothing further can be done to solve this question until the general proposals now before the Government for the transfer of the workshops for educational purposes have been considered, as the expense of extra accommodation for practical instruction at present debars any extension of the College to help this portion of the community."

At the B.E. and L.E. examinations held in July 1892, 14 candidates competed, of whom 6 or 43 per cent. passed against 5 in the preceding year. The number of candidates in the F.E. examination was 14, of whom 11 or 79 per cent. were successful against 4 in the year before. Twelve pupils of the fourth-year class of the Apprentice Department appeared at the final examination and eight passed. "There will, therefore, be," remarks the Principal, "a smaller number than usual available for employment next year."

126. There were two guaranteed appointments for each department during the year under report. In the Engineer Department they fell to Ahindra Chandra Mukherji, L.E., and Madhusudan Sen Gupta, B.E. The former also won the Trevor silver medal, and the latter the Ambika Charan Roy Chowdhury gold medal. The guaranteed appointments in the upper subordinate establishment on State Railways were given to Bata Krishna Mukherji and Asvini Kumar Sen of the Apprentice Department.

127. An examination for qualification for 4th grade accountants, Public Works Department, was held by the College staff as before. Fifty-two candidates were examined, of whom only 8 passed and received the usual certificates.

128. Mr. Bartlett, teacher of drawing, obtained 18 months' leave on the 24th May 1892, and Babu Dwarka Nath Datta was appointed to officiate for him. No permanent incumbent has been appointed to the Engineer Department as Professor of surveying and engineering, the present incumbent being a Public Works Department officer lent temporarily for the purpose. The Principal repeats his objection to the policy of thus transferring officers from the Public Works Department for short periods, and fears that, if adhered to, it will impair the quality of the instruction. He quotes from Mr. Dyer's note on "Universities and Engineering," in which he says that, however good a Professor may be in his own subject, he "educates himself at the expense of his pupils during the first five years."

129. The hospital building was erected during the year and opened for patients in February last. A few additions and alterations were also effected, both in the College buildings and the compound, to secure greater convenience at a small expense. The Principal hopes to save Government any further outlay on extra buildings by adapting the workshops to the College requirements, if the main scheme proposed by him is to be carried out.

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130. A few additions were made to the collection of models, the most important being the samples of telegraph stores and appliances supplied free of cost by the courtesy of Mr. Brooke, Director-General of Telegraphs. Messrs. Burn and Co. have also supplied a model, on loan, of the Chitpur Lock valves with gearing, all to scale and in admirable working order. The Principal regrets that for want of room he was prevented from making any further additions to the store of models. Messrs. Martin and Co., engineers and contractors, have, with great liberality, lent a few electric lighting machines for instructive purposes, their object being the introduction of the practical study of electricity in India, as unless indigenous skilled labour is found to work electric plants, the introduction of this industry is not likely to progress in the country. This equipment by a private firm clearly shows, as the Principal remarks, that the needs of the country have advanced beyond the teaching capabilities of the College.

A class for photography has recently been opened and enlarging apparatus purchased. A few more cameras are needed before any great advance can be made, and the Principal thinks a special grant will be necessary to equip and efficiently maintain this branch of instruction.

131. There were 275 students in the College hostels, of whom 246 were Hindus and 29 Christians. The expenditure in the Hindu mess was Rs. 13,143 and in the Christian mess Rs. 5,367. The general health of the boarders is said to have been satisfactory.

132. The total expenditure of the College, exclusive of the workshop, was Rs. 62,742, of which Rs. 10,592 was raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. The returns of the expenditure on the workshops, included in the preceding year's figures, have not yet been furnished.

133. *Dacca Survey School.*—The number of pupils has risen from 268 to 319. They were divided, as usual, into two classes—the first-year class consisting of 230, and the second-year class of 89 students. The demand for passed pupils is steadily increasing and much exceeded the supply during the year. When final certificates have an immediate market value, it is no wonder that the number of students should steadily rise in spite of an increase in the fee-rate from Re. 1 to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to keep down new admissions; and the head master says that much difficulty was experienced during the year in supplying proper accommodation and maintaining proper supervision of work. It was for this reason that the appointment of four additional teachers on Rs. 40 each per mensem has been sanctioned by Government. Ninety students of the second-year class appeared at the final examination, and 64 passed and obtained certificates. The fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 5,928 against Rs. 3,642 in the preceding year, the total expenditure Rs. 6,769 against Rs. 6,873, and the Government cost fell off in consequence from Rs. 3,231 to Rs. 841 only, so that the school has become very nearly self-supporting.

134. *Patna Survey School.*—The roll number has risen from 107 to 113, of whom 81 belong to the first-year and 32 to the second-year class. Sixty-seven of the students were Hindus, 44 Muhammadans and two Brahmos. At the final examination held in April 1892, 57 students of the second-year class competed, of whom 55 passed. The income from fees and fines was Rs. 1,383 against Rs. 1,452 in the preceding year, the expenditure was Rs. 4,699 against Rs. 5,781, and the net cost to Government Rs. 3,316 against Rs. 4,329.

135. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students on the 31st March last was 43 against 42 in the year before, of whom only 23 were natives of Orissa. The decrease in the number of Uriya students is attributed by the Principal "to the lack of efficient practical training, for want of which even passed students are found to be almost useless when they are first taken into Government service, so that, in times when there is a normal demand (for passed students), difficulty is experienced in obtaining employment. The extreme dislike of the Uriya to any employment at a distance from his kith and kin is an additional obstacle." Seventeen pupils appeared at the final examination of 1892, of whom 15 passed. The total expenditure of the school slightly declined from Rs. 3,210 to Rs. 3,092. While the Government expenditure rose from Rs. 2,654 to Rs. 2,671, the receipts from fees decreased from Rs. 555 to Rs. 421.

136. *Art and Industry.*—The Government School of Art is the most important institution under this head. The other schools are for the most

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part elementary in their character. They impart instruction in drawing and in carpentry and similar trades, and have to depend partly on the School of Art, but mostly on the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College for their supply of teachers.

137. *School of Art.*—The school was removed to the new premises in Chowringhee in February last. It was at first feared that its distance from the native quarters of the town would cause a falling off in attendance, but the contrary has been the case; the increase in general attendance has been so great that additional accommodation has had to be arranged for. The number of students on the 31st March was 198 against 181 in the preceding year. Seven students of the school were employed during the year as teachers of drawing, and three as draftsmen in the Indian and Geological museums. Arrangements were also made with the office of the Survey of India for a number of specially trained students to be admitted annually as probationers in the Drawing office, the pay commencing at Rs. 20 and rising to Rs. 120 a month. Candidates for these situations are admitted by competition, and at the examination held in March last, four students were sucessful. A few other students of the institution have also found employment in various photographic establishments. The work of the students exhibited at the Calcutta Art Society's Exhibition maintained the former high standard of excellence, and several medals and prizes were won by the exhibitors. At the request of the Committee of the Bombay Fine Art Society, a number of the students' productions were sent for exhibition, and although the selection was not a representative one, because of the Bombay and the Calcutta exhibitions clashing with each other, it elicited the highest praise, and the Superintendent of the Bombay School of Art requested permission to retain one of the works as an example for the Bombay school. Illustrations in lithography and wood engraving for the Indian Museum, Geological and Economic sections, the Royal Botanic Gardens and various railways were reported to have been executed in the school very satisfactorily. Materials and apparatus for the establishment of a class in photography have been obtained from England; only those students who have excelled in lithography will be admitted to this class, as the primary object of introducing photography is to give the necessary technical instruction to those students who are under a course of training as lithographers. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 29,922, of which Rs. 4,751 was raised from fees and the balance met by Government. The expenditure in the preceding year was Rs. 31,507, of which the Government share had been Rs. 27,352.

138. *Government Art Gallery.*—The Gallery was open to the public for 135 days. The number of visitors was 2,985, of whom 392 were Europeans, 2,123 were Hindus and 470 Muhammadans. The sanctioned grant was Rs. 10,000 as before, of which Rs. 5,723 was spent during the year in rents, taxes and establishment charges, against Rs. 5,674 in the year before.

The number of pictures now in the possession of the Gallery is:—

Oil colour paintings	83
Water colour paintings	96
Engravings	18
Chromo-lithographs	51
Chalk and pencil drawings	20
Photographs and other works of art	96
Total ...	364

The additions of the year consist of five oil paintings and 52 plaster casts.

139. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of industrial schools has advanced from 18 with 672 pupils to 21 with 717 pupils. Three of them are maintained by Government as before, 6 by District Boards, 7 are aided, and 5 unaided.

The schools at Dumka and Pathra in the Sonthal Parganas are maintained on a small scale from the Sonthal education and estates improvement funds. They were attended by five apprentices altogether, learning carpentry, and cost Rs. 105 and Rs. 96 respectively during the year.

(*a*) The Government school at *Ranchi* is educationally more important than the former two. It had 24 pupils at the close of the year, all Christians of aboriginal descent. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur, is of opinion that, inasmuch as most of the pupils enter the institution with little or

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no preliminary education in general subjects, it is desirable to appoint a teacher capable of teaching them up to the lower, if not to the upper, primary course, in order that the school does not degenerate into a workshop. But the School Committee thinks otherwise, and Colonel Gordon, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, remarks:—"This matter was discussed by me with Mr. Slater (Principal, Civil Engineering College) during his visit to Ranchi. We are agreed that the school should be purely a technical school, and that on this view pupils should not be taken in, unless they had acquired a certain standard of ordinary elementary education. Certain rules have been passed by the Sub-Committee in this regard." The school has made some progress in blacksmith's and carpenter's work. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,276, of which Rs. 1,882 (against Rs. 1,555 in the preceding year) were paid by Government, Rs. 891 were raised from the sale proceeds of the manufactured articles, and Rs. 503 from the interest of invested funds.

(*b*) *The Board Industrial Schools* are those at Barisal, Rangpur, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, and Purnea. The Pabna, Tippera, and Noakhali schools were started during the year under report.

(*c*) *The Barisal School* is steadily improving under a head-master, who teaches mathematics, surveying, and drawing: it employs also one blacksmith and three carpenters. It was attended by 35 pupils, against 28 in the preceding year, of whom 33 belonged to the upper section and two to the lower section which teaches carpentry and blacksmith's work only. At the final examination held in December, 17 pupils passed out of 18 that competed. Seven scholarships from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 a month were awarded by the Board on the results of the annual examination. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,890, against Rs. 1,923 in the preceding year.

(*d*) *The Rangpur Technical School* was attended by 43 Hindus and 34 Muhammadans, in all 77 pupils, against 60 in the preceding year. Nearly half the students belonged to the district of Rangpur, the rest coming from 12 other districts of Bengal. The subjects taught are Euclid, algebra, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing and surveying by chain and compass and trigonometry, plane table, besides carpentry, blacksmith's work, painting, engraving and electro-plating. At the annual examination conducted by the District Engineer 11 out of 23 students of the second-year class and 16 out of 27 students of the first year were successful. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,833, of which the district fund contributed Rs. 1,099, Government Rs. 960, and private sources Rs. 1,774. The school gets Rs. 1,200 a year from Raja Govinda Lal Raya Bahadur.

(*e*) *The Pabna Technical School* was opened on the 1st December last. The number of pupils at the close of the year rose to 32. The establishment consists of a head-master, a carpenter, a blacksmith, and two servants. The theoretical subjects taught are surveying and levelling. The school is located in a substantial pucka building constructed expressly for the purpose. The total cost during the four months of its existence was Rs. 416, all paid from the district fund.

(*f*) *The Comilla Artizan School*, though now entered in the returns for the first time, has been in existence since 1890. It is divided into three departments for carpentry and blacksmith's and tinsmith's work. The number of pupils was 34 on the 31st March last, of whom 17 held stipends varying from Rs. 3 to 4. A master-workman is employed for each of the three classes on Rs. 40 a month. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,755, of which Rs. 2,510 was paid by the District Board and Rs. 245 by Government out of the departmental primary grant. A sum of Rs. 449 is also said to have been given from the latter fund for tinsmith's tools and materials; this has been shown against furniture and apparatus in general table IV.

(*g*) *The Noakhali Technical School* was opened on the 27th March last with 3 pupils under an artizan head-master trained in the Sibpur College on Rs. 80 a month. The school has not been fully organised as yet, but a good workshed and necessary appliances have been provided at a cost of Rs. 702.

(*h*) *The Purnea Technical School* had 15 pupils on the rolls, the same as in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,830, of which Rs. 887 was paid from the district fund. The reorganisation of the institution is under the consideration of the Board.

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140. The number of aided industrial schools has advanced from 6 to 7, owing to the Alalpur school in the Balasore district being returned as aided; but the number of pupils attending them has declined from 316 to 294. The Murshidabad School, aided by the municipality, maintained its position, with 53 pupils on the rolls. The Calcutta Industrial School under the management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel improved in strength, the number of pupils having increased from 28 to 48. The American Baptist Mission School and the Raja of Maisadal's Technical School, managed by the District Board, are situated in Midnapore. They both lost pupils, especially the latter, as it had not a competent head-master for some time. The other three schools are those at Bankura in the Burdwan Division, which is said to be badly in need of a competent Superintendent, and at Alalpur and Balasore in Orissa, the last two showing some loss of pupils. Two of the aided institutions, viz., the Calcutta and the American Mission School in Midnapore, are, properly speaking, technical classes attached to schools for general education, in which such simple trades as carpentry and rope-making are taught.

141. The *Bihar Industrial School* at Bankipore was opened during the year. The total capital of this school is Rs. 2,50,411, of which Rs. 2,39,900 is invested in Government securities and Rs. 10,511 deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The monthly establishment charges amount to Rs. 182, and the total cost came to Rs. 16,011, the chief portion of which was devoted to the erection of a building. The institution had 32 pupils on the rolls divided into two departments, the apprentice with 20 pupils and the artizan with 12. Twenty-five of the pupils received stipends varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3 a month. The course of instruction includes arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing and carpentry. The management is vested in a Committee with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President. The two unaided schools in the Bhagalpur Division are the Railway schools at Madhupur and Nawada, maintained for the elementary training of labourers employed in the workshop.

142. A grant of Rs. 32 a month has recently been sanctioned for the industrial school at Bend in the Chota Nagpur Division which has for so long been returned as unaided. A special grant of Rs. 150 for apparatus, on condition that it is removed to a more central site, has also been sanctioned. In addition to a little reading, writing and arithmetic, carpentry and blacksmith's work is taught, and it is proposed to introduce the manufacture of country lanterns and slates and pencils for which there is local material in abundance. The Chaibassa Mission School is kept up for the benefit of aboriginal Christians.

143. It appears from the foregoing summary that District Boards and other local educational authorities are becoming alive to the importance of technical education, and that year after year not only has there been an advance in the number of such schools, but a steady endeavour to place the existing ones on a better footing. It is, however, only the beginning of a great movement, and, according to the divisional reports, we should expect a still further increase in the number of industrial schools and classes in the near future. The District Board of the 24-Parganas is said to have, under its consideration, the opening of technical classes in connection with a few good middle English schools. A technical school has been opened in the town of Burdwan since the close of the year, and attempts are being made to open another in connection with a lower primary school at Suri. Again, since the close of the year a technical school was started at Mymensingh, under the management of the District Board, Babu Jogendra Kisore Acharjya Chowdhry, a zamindar of the place, having agreed to bear the entire expenditure. Steps are being taken in the Sonthal Parganas to spread technical education among Sonthal boys. It has been already decided to establish a boarding school at Haripur in the Dumka Damin, where will be taught carpentry, weaving and other useful handicrafts.

144. The most important question to engage our attention now is, how to utilise these local efforts, how to regulate them to a successful issue, and finally how to turn the outlying schools into institutions of lasting practical importance. The Sibpur Engineering College, with its various departments, is obviously the Central Technological Institution to which these mufassal schools should send their best boys for final training and from which they should receive their supply of teachers. It was for this reason that, at the beginning of the official year, Mr. Slater, Principal of the College, was authorised to visit these

schools in order to bring their course of instruction into some uniform system so as to prepare them gradually for affiliation. The following are the institutions which Mr. Slater has inspected:—

(1) Bihar Industrial School (2 visits).
(2) Calcutta ditto ditto.
(3) Giridhi ditto.
(4) Ranchi ditto.
(5) Patna Survey School (2 visits).
(6) Dacca ditto.
(7) Rangpur Technical School.
(8) Mymensingh Technical School.
(9) Hazaribagh Reformatory.

Mr. Slater sums up his conclusions as follows:—

"In the present state of their finances they (these mufassal schools) can never rise above the standard of what I may call primary industrial schools, if they have to purchase machinery at market prices. Their funds are sufficient to enable them to employ a fairly competent head-master (generally an ex-apprentice of this College), and equip a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop. As feeders to a Central Technical College, such schools are invaluable from an industrial point of view; as separate institutions, with no further means of training their more advanced students, they must fail. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully before, and I am convinced the recently established schools will meet with the same fate unless they are affiliated to an institution that can give a more advanced and complete training. This problem, therefore, of the training of students on a technical basis is a pressing one, if the present movement is to be successful. All my advice to the management of these schools has been based on the understanding that Government desired to place the Sibpur College on such a footing as to enable it to receive and complete the training of these students from the primary schools. The only other suggestion I could have offered was that the movement should be suppressed as it was certain to fail. The schools I have visited have most readily accepted the suggestion as the only one on which their schools could progress, and I am now hampered with the prospect of these schools asking us to admit their students, and our being obliged to refuse on the ground of inadequate accommodation. My proposal for the proper encouragement of technical education in Bengal is a very simple one, and, if carried out on the lines I advocate, has the additional advantage of being cheap. All I ask for is (I) the affiliation to the Sibpur College of such primary industrial schools as desire this affiliation, (II) the necessary equipment and accommodation in the College to enable me to receive these students. At present the accommodation both in the College and workshops is inadequate for our present requirements, and sufficient accommodation could not be provided under a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. This cost is prohibitive in the present financial position of Government, so I propose to utilise the existing workshops solely for instructive purposes. Their area is sufficient for every purpose I require, and their only cost to the State would be their adaptation to their new requirements. * *

* If the shops are given over for educational purposes, a new era in technical education will open out in Bengal." Mr. Slater's proposal is one which has already engaged the attention of Government, and I do not wish now to enlarge upon it. I will merely say that it has my entire approval.

145. *Board scholarships for the encouragement of technical education.*—As noticed in the last report some District Boards give scholarships to encourage pupils to receive training either in the Engineering College at Sibpur or in some industrial schools in the neighbourhood. The Midnapore Board pays a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month to a boy to attend the Sibpur College. The Howrah Board is said to have created two scholarships of Rs. 8 a month for the same purpose, to be tenable for five years. Similar offers have also been made by the District Boards of Backergunge, Chittagong and Monghyr, though the amount of the scholarships has not been stated in all cases. The Mymensingh Board paid Rs. 183 for the purpose during the year, and the Pabna Board Rs. 65. The Tippera Board gives two scholarships of Rs. 15 a month, and the Puri Board one of Rs. 20, all tenable for five years. The two scholarships

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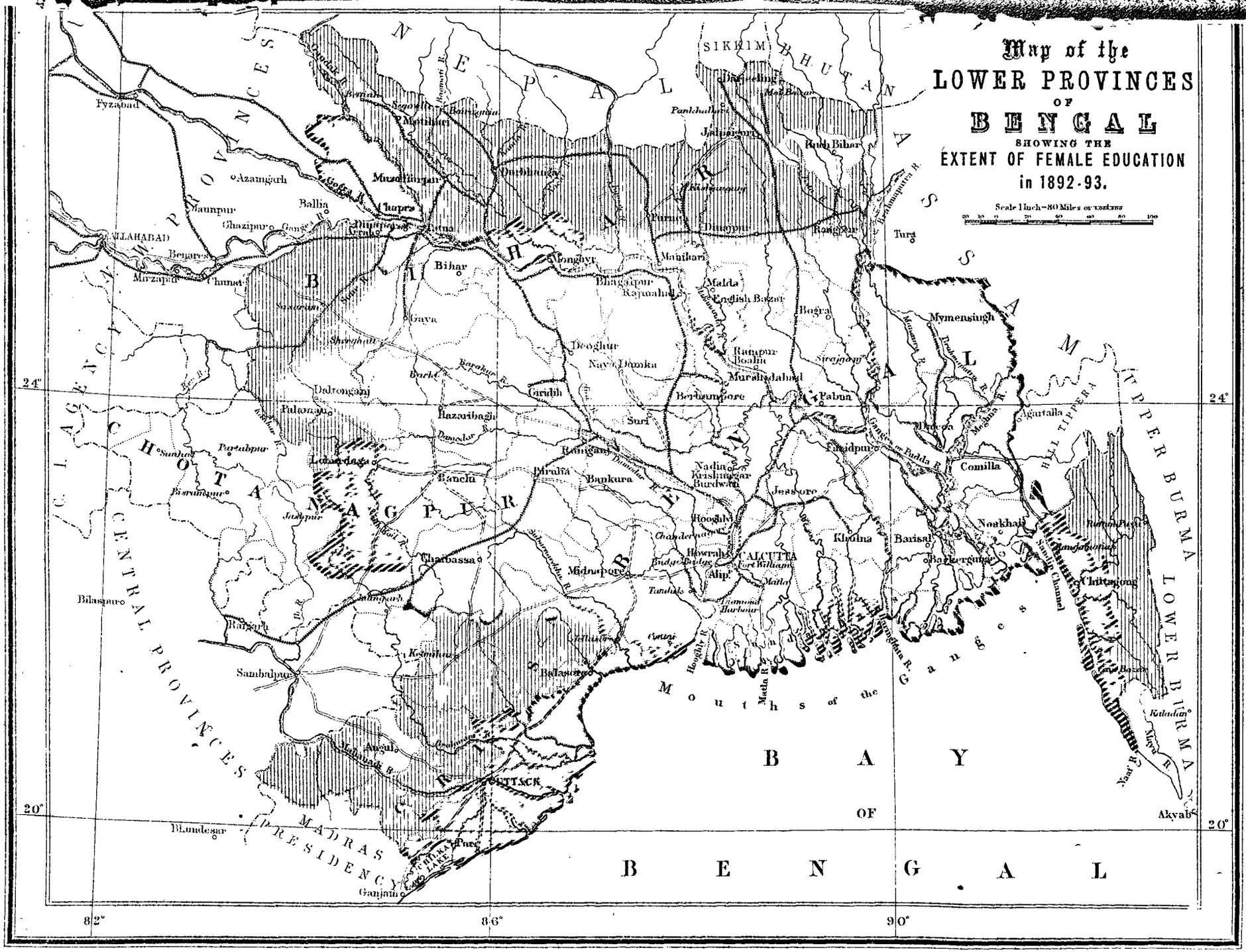
for which funds had been reserved by the Noakhali Board will probably not be awarded, as the money will be required for the technical school which the Board is now starting. The Bogra Board has created two scholarships of the value of Rs. 6 each tenable in the Rangpur Technical School, and the Malda Board and District Committee of the Sonthal Parganas one each of Rs. 5 for the Bihar Industrial School. The Cuttack Board sends three boys to be trained in the Government workshops at Jobra, with stipends valued at Rs. 4, Rs. 6 and Rs. 8 during the first, second and third year, respectively, of their apprenticeships. As many as 13 Board scholarships of Rs. 7 each are said to have been made tenable in the Bihar Industrial School, but the names of the Boards sanctioning them have not been mentioned. The Balasore Board has given a scholarship of Rs. 10 to a boy who has come to be trained in the Calcutta School of Art. It may be hoped that other Boards in the country will see their way to follow the example set by these bodies.

146. *Other schools.*—Thirteen schools have been returned under this head, the same as in the preceding year, though the Bhutia Boarding School maintained by the department has been amalgamated with the Darjeeling Zillah School. These schools come under the following sub heads:—Music schools, 5; Sanskrit tols, 5; Mukhtari school, 1; Railway school, 1, and Night school of a special nature, 1. The Mukhtari school at Burdwan is a new feature in the educational system. It would apparently be more proper to classify this school as a law school in future. The Sanskrit tols are situated in Bihar. One is managed by the Revelganj Municipality; three which are aided are situated at Aurangabad, Motihari and Madhubani, and the fifth at Chapra is unaided.



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Zinco., S. I. O., Calcutta

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

147. The progress of female education has to some extent already been noticed in the section on University education, and in connection with the Medical College and the several medical schools of the province. The present section has to deal with the secondary and primary education of *native* girls only, the education of European girls being noticed in a separate section.

148. The following statement compares the statistics of primary and secondary schools for native girls for the past two years:—

Girls' Schools.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	241	2	240
Ditto by Municipal and District Boards	5	238	6	256
Aided by Government or by Municipal or District Boards	2,368	48,209	2,440	49,707
Unaided	331	5,511	373	6,376
Total ...	2,706	54,199	2,821	56,579
Girls in boys' schools	...	32,749	...	34,200
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,706	86,948	2,821	90,885

The total for 1890-91 was 2,238 schools and 78,865 pupils in girls' and boys' schools.

The number of girls' schools has again advanced from 2,706 to 2,821, and their pupils from 54,199 to 56,579. The number of girls in boys' schools has also increased from 32,749 to 34,200. The net gain of schools is, therefore, 115 and of pupils 3,937. The only Government schools are the school department of the Bethune College and the Eden Female School in Dacca.

149. The following table shows the comparative statistics of girls' schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
[illegible]dency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	47	...	14	13	504	504	306	348	7,568	8,520	321	361	8,119	9,024
[illegible]tta ...	5	4	441	332	1	...	72	...	9	5	820	436	123	11	3,991	930	39	139	1,525	4,942	177	159	6,849	6,640
[illegible]lwan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	11	15	2	2	56	77	77	75	2,460	2,580	206	289	3,616	4,835	286	367	6,143	7,507
[illegible]hahi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...	2	3	96	116	6	6	227	210	90	105	1,495	1,669	99	119	1,830	1,995
[illegible]a ...	1	1	114	115	...	...	...	...	2	2	103	84	34	27	826	792	613	632	9,358	9,911	650	662	10,401	10,902
[illegible]tagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	33	32	8	10	237	279	594	521	8,364	6,983	603	532	8,634	7,294
[illegible]a ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	21	87	224	251	3,736	4,274	226	253	3,801	4,361
[illegible]galpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	22	5	6	361	505	112	117	2,017	1,933	118	124	2,397	2,460
[illegible]sa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	264	383	10	12	492	571	81	107	1,723	2,039	95	125	2,479	2,993
[illegible]sa Tributary [illegible]hals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	36	62	6	6	148	129	7	8	184	191
[illegible]a Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	623	641	110	103	2,739	2,571	124	116	3,362	3,212
Total ...	6	5	555	447	4	1	139	15	22	20	1,438	1,150	293	177	9,778	7,161	2,381	2,618	42,289	47,806	2706	2,821	54,199	56,579

There has been a gain of schools and pupils in all the divisions, except Chittagong and Chota Nagpur. The apparent loss in Calcutta is due to the Baptist Mission not having furnished returns of some of its unaided schools.

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150. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	240	218	182	21,326	...	120	2,807	311	24,564
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	6	256	248	166	364	...	1,431	16	35	1,846
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,440	49,707	45,615	34,689	74,270	29,226	8,971	24,720	1,70,665	3,07,852
Unaided	373	6,376	5,818	4,601	...	...	...	3,188	14,285	17,473
Total ...	2,821	56,579	51,899	39,638	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
						1,35,708			2,16,027	
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,706	54,199	49,267	37,608	94,094	26,928	10,071	27,321	1,96,655	3,55,069
						1,31,093			2,23,976	
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443				1,26,520			2,24,567	
Total for 1889-90 ...	2,153	45,690				1,20,171			2,06,788	
Total for 1888-89 ...	2,302	47,888				1,21,106			1,88,915	

Although the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,334, the cost of the schools under all the different heads except "other sources" shows an increase which is in keeping with the increase in the number of schools and of pupils. The increase in the number of schools affords satisfactory evidence that the local inspecting officers and the Boards have generally worked harmoniously together to bring about an extension of female education of an elementary character. Increased aid to girls' schools from provincial revenues has been made possible by making reductions here and there in the aid given to schools for boys.

151. *High English Schools for native girls.*—Five schools are returned against six of the previous year, the Foundling Asylum having been transferred from the high to the middle class. The two Government schools were the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca.

The number on the rolls of the *Bethune School* was 125 against 127. Government expenditure increased by Rs. 2,377, and the total expenditure by Rs. 1,919. The fee-receipts declined from Rs. 5,254 in the preceding year to Rs. 4,796, which includes boarding-fees of Rs. 2,058. The institution is under the management of a Committee, with the Honourable the Chief Justice as President. It consists of both day-scholars and boarders. Sixty-two of the pupils were Hindus, 54 Brahmos and 9 native Christians. There are special classes for drawing and music, and the pupils are prepared for the various standards of examination from the lower primary to the Entrance. The school did not send up any candidate to the last girls' scholarship examination. It passed two girls at the last Entrance examination. The College Department had 20 pupils, of whom 5 were in the 1st year, 6 in the 2nd year, 4 in the 3rd year, and 5 in the 4th year class.

The *Eden Female School* had 115 pupils on the rolls against 114 in the preceding year, and 90 in the year before. The total cost was Rs. 6,620, of which the contribution from Government was Rs. 6,120 against Rs. 5,857 in the preceding year. This increase in Government expenditure is mainly due to the increment drawn by the Lady Superintendent of the school during the year. The contribution from municipal funds has remained stationary at Rs. 120. Fee collections and local subscriptions declined from Rs. 89 to Rs. 69, and from Rs. 378 to Rs. 311, respectively. Two girls appeared from this school at the last University Entrance examination, of whom one passed in the third division. No girl appeared at the middle examination, but three candidates were sent up to the Upper Primary examination, of whom all failed, and 14 candidates to the Lower Primary examination, of whom only two were successful.

152. *Other High English schools for girls.*—There are returned two aided and one unaided other high schools for girls', viz., the Christ Church School and the Free Church Normal School (aided), and the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya (unaided).

The Christ Church School.—The roll-number was 81 against 75 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,808, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,920. The school prepares girls for all the standards of examination from the Lower Primary to the Entrance. Nine girls were successful in Standard IV, nine in Standard VI, and four in Standard VII at the last girls' scholarship examination, and two also passed the Entrance examination. This school is under the control of the Church Mission Society.

The Free Church Normal.—The roll-number decreased from 45 to 37. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,200, the cost to Government having been Rs. 2,000. It prepares girls for special as well as for the University Entrance standards, and imparts, in addition, instruction in the art of teaching and some other subjects with a view to making the girls useful school-mistresses after they leave the school. Six girls were successful in Standard VI and five in Standard VII at the last girls' scholarship examination. One girl passed the Entrance examination.

The Brahmo Balika Sikshalay (unaided).—The school was started in 1891-92 for the education of Brahmo girls. Roll-number 89 against 69 in the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,479 against Rs. 2,299, all raised from private sources. The school is intended to prepare candidates for the Entrance examination. It was visited by the Inspector, who expressed satisfaction with the progress made by the pupils. Independent efforts, such as have been exhibited in the starting of this school, deserve recognition.

153. *Middle English School for girls.*—The only school of the kind is the one at Chinsura supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which amounts to 50 sicca rupees a month. It had 15 pupils on its rolls against 11 of the preceding year, 4 of them being boys. It teaches a little elementary English reading and Bengali writing and arithmetic. Some regular departmental standard should be introduced into its course of studies.

154. *Middle Vernacular Schools for girls.*—There were 20 against 22 of the preceding year. The reduction is due to more careful classification. The schools are thus distributed:—Calcutta 5, Burdwan division 2, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 2, Chittagong 1, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 6. Their success at the public examinations will be noted later on.

155. *Upper Primary Schools for girls.*—There were 177 against 293 schools, the loss being more apparent than real and due to a revised system of classification. In the town of Calcutta alone, the schools were thus reduced from 123 to 11; the zanána schools which never sent up pupils to standard VI of the girls' scholarship examination were excluded from this heading.

156. *Lower Primary Schools for girls.*—There were 2,618 against 2,381 in the preceding year. The large increase in Calcutta is due to the transfer of the zanána schools from the upper to the lower primary class as stated above. There is also an increase in all the divisions, except Chittagong and Chota Nagpur, which show a falling off. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, points out that the District Boards of Chittagong and Noakhali have not provided adequate funds for girls' schools, and complains that in Noakhali "they are being killed by the simple process of starvation." The aid given by the District Board of Noakhali to 55 schools for girls amounted in the year to Rs. 197. The loss in Chota Nagpur is too small to call for special notice.

157. Calcutta, with its many advantages, is the best field for the promotion of female education. The different missionary societies, with grants from the department, are mainly instrumental in extending the cause in and near Calcutta. The following table summarises the Government expenditure on these schools:—

	Pupils.	Monthly expenditure. Rs. A. P.
34 Grant-in-aid schools	2,705	1,150 10 8
39 Primary grant schools	1,563	193 0 0
3 Orphanages	189	215 0 0
2 Training schools*	68*	*
5 Zanána agencies embracing many so-called schools ...	396	1,222 0 0
15 Schools supported from zanána grants	1,306	*.....
Total ...	6,232	2,780 10 8

* Aided from zanána grants.

The expenditure was Rs. 2,924-10-8 a month in the preceding year.

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158. The following table gives in a summary form the results of the examination of schools and zanánas in and near Calcutta conducted by Mrs. Manmohini Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools :—

NAME OF AGENCY.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	NUMBER PASSED IN— Standard I (a).	Standard I (b).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total passed.	NUMBER REJECTED IN— Standard I (a).	I (b).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Total rejected.	Infants.	Otherwise accounted for.	Absent.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
In Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
American	13	1,036	181	85	123	68	...	...	...	...	457	...	12	3	20	8	...	...	...	43	414	142	...	
Church of England Zanána Mission.	14	984	149	98	58	48	8	...	...	...	361	13	8	33	3	...	...	...	...	57	477	89	...	
Diocesan	2	158	11	17	38	5	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	11	35	41	...	
Free Church	1	89	5	19	14	13	...	...	...	...	51	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	15	14	...	
Church of Scotland ...	11	859	157	102	96	39	...	8	...	...	402	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	337	111	...	
Hindu management ...	2	114	18	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	34	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	47	...	
Miscellaneous ...	3	199	13	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	12	4	6	...	...	...	...	25	110	40	...	
Zanánas.																								
American	...	105	8	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	32	1	3	6	3	4	...	...	...	17	...	...	56	
Church of England Zanána Mission.	...	36	3	8	4	1	2	...	...	...	18	3	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	11	...	...	7	
Church of Scotland ...	...	48	4	11	13	3	...	...	...	...	31	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	6	
Total ...	46	3,648	549	356	373	185	10	8	...	...	1,481	43	45	52	43	15	1	...	...	199	1,415	484	69	
Out of Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
Church of England Zanána Mission.	27	907	99	99	93	61	1	...	...	...	353	26	15	4	3	6	4	...	...	58	424	72	...	
Diocesan	30	904	88	40	31	18	...	...	...	...	177	42	45	29	29	4	...	...	...	149	494	84	...	
Church of Scotland ...	1	29	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	
Zanánas.																								
Church of England Zanána Mission.	...	17	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	
Diocesan	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Church of Scotland ...	...	18	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	
Total ...	58	1,889	193	154	132	80	1	...	...	...	560	71	60	34	33	11	4	...	...	213	940	156	20	
GRAND TOTAL ...	104	5,537	742	510	505	265	11	8	...	...	2,041	114	105	86	76	26	5	...	..	412	2,355	640	89	

Arrangements have recently been made and rules framed under which the grants to schools in and near Calcutta will be revised so as to bring them to some extent into proportion with the actual work done.

159. Besides the missionary societies, there are local associations in different parts of the country for the promotion of female education, the most conspicuous

and successful being the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. The following statement shows the results of the examinations which it held:— FEMALE EDUCATION.

District.	Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Howrah ...	27	5	...	32	22	4	...	26	11	2	...	13
Hooghly ...	36	7	1	44	26	4	1	31	13	3	1	17
Burdwan ...	30	4	3	37	13	2	2	17	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	19	8	1	28	13	4	...	17	8	2	...	10
Bankura ...	23	6	...	29	21	5	...	26	11	2	...	13
Midnapore ...	49	14	5	68	25	5	2	32	9	3	...	12
Total ...	184	44	10	238	120	24	5	149	61	13	1	75
Total for 1891-92	185	39	6	230	138	28	4	170	52	13	2	67

The number of examinees rose from 230 to 238, but the number of successful candidates declined from 170 to 149. This Association does much valuable work in the districts of the Burdwan Division, and deserves special mention in this report.

160. The following statement shows the results of the departmental examinations (*in standards other than those referred to in the paragraph preceding the last*) in which girls competed on very nearly equal terms with boys, needlework in one form or another being in some cases substituted for zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry or science:—

Division.	1891-92.				1892-93.			
	Number of Girls passed at the—				Number of Girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular or upper primary schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular or upper primary schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
idency ...	...	...	2	51	...	1	4	50
dwan ...	...	1	3	14	...	...	3	26
hahi ...	...	1	...	6	...	...	3	24
a ...	...	...	...	191	...	...	12	232
tagong ...	...	...	1	21	...	...	2	42
a ...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	5
galpur ...	...	...	...	40	...	...	4	40
sa ...	...	3	21	183	...	10	16	86
a Nagpur ...	...	...	8	67	...	1	8	71
sa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2
Total ...	...	5	36	588	...	12	54	578

161. Of 12 girls that passed the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination, no less than 10 hail from Orissa. The Dacca Division shows conspicuous success at both the Upper and the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. In regard to the Christian girls' schools of Cuttack, the temporary Inspector of Orissa writes:—"The pupils not only receive a vernacular education of a high standard, but are also taught plain and fancy needlework, cookery, and many

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other useful things connected with domestic economy which will stand them in good stead through life." A remarkable school for girls conducted in the most admirable manner is the boarding school at Benagaria in the Sonthal Parganas with about 200 pupils. Schools also well worth visiting are those at Ranchi under the German and English Missions.

102. The special standards for girls' scholarships that were originally devised for Calcutta and its neighbourhood could not be largely extended to the mufassal for want of funds. The fifth examination under these standards was held in December 1892 at the Senate House with the following results:—

	Number of examinees.		Number of successful students.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1992-93.
Standard VII ...	27	24	6	18
„ VI ...	67	56	43	49
„ IV ...	198	196	126	169
Total ...	292	276	175	236

The improvement is very marked and may be taken as a subject for congratulation.

Certain modifications in the standards have lately been approved by Government.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

163. The following table shows both the number of Government, aided, and unaided European schools in Lower Bengal, and the number of scholars in them on the 31st of March 1893, the corresponding figures for the 31st of March 1892 being also given:—

Class of School.		31st March 1892.				31st March 1893.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools.	Government	1	90	...	90	1	86	...	86
	Aided	40	2,377	2,639	5,016	39	2,538	2,672	5,210
	Unaided	11	1,169	281	1,450	13	1,191	363	1,554
	Total ...	52	3,636	2,920	6,556	53	3,815	3,035	6,850
Primary schools.	Aided	15	323	219	542	14	303	291	594
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	15	323	219	542	14	303	291	594
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	90	...	90	1	86	...	6
	Aided schools	55	2,700	2,858	5,558	53	2,841	2,963	5,804
	Unaided schools	11	1,169	281	1,450	13	1,191	363	1,554
Grand total for all schools ...		67	3,959	3,139	7,098	67	4,118	3,326	7,444

One aided school was closed during the year, two others were amalgamated, and two new unaided schools were opened. The total number of schools is therefore unchanged.

There is a decrease of four in the number of scholars attending the Government boarding school at Kurseong, an increase of 246 in the number attending aided schools, and an increase of 104 in the number attending unaided schools. The net increase for the year is therefore 346.

164. The number of scholars attending European schools in Bengal has steadily increased since 1883, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1886; the total increase for the ten years being more than 33 per cent., as the following figures show:—

Year.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of scholars ...	5,578	5,955	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444

165. The next table gives a classification of the schools according to their management:—

Controlling agency.	31st March 1892.							31st March 1893.						
	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Primary.		Secondary.		Total.		Percentage of the total number of scholars.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	
Government	...	...	1	90	1	90	1·27	...	...	1	86	1	86	1·16
Roman Catholic ...	4	158	25	3,600	29	3,758	52·95	3	128	24	3,840	27	3,968	53·30
Church of England ...	3	174	11	1,524	14	1,698	23·92	3	224	11	1,526	14	1,750	23·51
Various dissenting bodies	...	...	4	446	4	446	6·28	...	...	4	434	4	434	5·83
Jews	...	...	2	206	2	206	2·9	...	...	2	196	2	196	2·63
Armenians	...	...	1	63	1	63	·9	...	...	1	54	1	54	·73
Undenominational ...	1	20	2	293	3	313	4·4	1	25	2	284	3	309	4·15
Railway Companies ...	6	154	2	76	8	230	3·24	6	171	2	86	8	257	3·45
Private individuals ...	1	36	4	258	5	293	4·14	1	46	6	344	7	390	5·24
Total ...	15	542	52	6,556	67	7,098	100	14	594	53	6,850	67	7,444	100

The large and yearly increasing proportion of scholars found in the Roman Catholic schools (now more than 53 per cent. of the whole) is a very significant fact in the light of the latest census returns, according to which Roman

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Catholics only form 30·4 per cent. of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal.

Three out of the seven private adventure schools are in receipt of Government aid.

The undenominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European school at Dinapore.

166. The following statement gives both the cost to Government and (imperfectly) the total cost of European education in Bengal for the last two years:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,30,800	7,82,877*a*	1,22,798	8,47,448*a*
Primary ,,	8,615	29,379	7,885	27,737
Buildings & furniture	19,936	30,524*a*	19,016*b*	1,88,396*a*
Scholarships ...	4,133	4,133	4,581	4,581
Superintendence ...	15,439	15,439	16,518	16,518
Total ...	1,78,923	8,62,352*a*	1,70,798	10,84,680*a*

(*a*) Owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure, these figures are defective.
(*b*) A Government loan of Rs. 10,000 to the Loretto Convent School at Darjeeling (a school not under the Code) is not included in this amount, as it was not advanced through the Department.

The expenditure by Government upon the boarding school at Kurseong was Rs. 13,388, or an average of Rs. 152-2-2 per scholar. The Government expenditure in 1891-92 amounted to Rs. 15,289, an average of Rs. 179-13-11 per scholar. The total expenditure per scholar has been reduced from Rs. 355 in 1891-92 to Rs. 331 last year. This satisfactory reduction is to some extent the natural result of an increased number of scholars, there being an average of 90 boys on the rolls last year, against 81·7 in the preceding year; but a good deal of the credit of it is due to Mr. Pegler, the head-master, who has succeeded in working the institution more economically, while fully maintaining its efficiency, and even adding to the comfort of the boys.

The expenditure on monthly grants and on fixed annual grants awarded under Article 33 of the Code amounted to Rs. 1,06,925, the estimated amount benig Rs. 1,10,260.

The grants to pupil-teachers amounted to Rs. 1,565, the estimate being for Rs. 2,500.

The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 4,581, an increase of Rs. 448 upon that for the previous year. Nine "middle" and twenty "primary" scholarships were awarded during the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 1,079 in the cost of inspection, due to increment of salary and to the greater amount of travelling done by the Inspector.

167. The next table gives the average Government expenditure for each scholar in the various classes of schools, building and furniture grants not being included:—

Class of Schools.	Average Government expenditure per Scholar.	
	Including boarding and orphanage, as well as tuitional grants.	Tuitional grants only.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High	24 3 5	22 4 9
Middle	17 3 2	16 0 7
Primary	14 8 7	14 8 7
All classes	19 1 10	17 13 3

168. The subjoined statement shows the distribution of the scholars throughout the various Divisions of the province:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools—					
	On the 31st March 1892—			On the 31st March 1893—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
Calcutta ...	247	4,199	4,446	367	4,257	4,624
Presidency ...	68	661	729	81	735	816
Burdwan ...	94	325	419	104	328	432
Rajshahi ...	39	603	642	50	670	720
Dacca ...	...	38	38	...	52	52
Chittagong ...	...	157	157	...	162	162
Patna ...	69	330	399	87	342	429
Bhagalpur ...	25	76	101	23	86	109
Orissa ...	...	110	110	...	100	100
Chota Nagpur ...	...	57	57	...	...	...
Total ...	542	6,556	7,098	712	6,732	7,444

The schools in the Presidency Division are all in the suburbs of Calcutta, so that the mufassal schools only contain about 27 per cent. of the scholars.

169. The work done by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools has been shown in the chapter on Controlling Agencies. In March last Mr. Bamford submitted proposals, *1st*, that all the aided schools in Bengal should in future receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results; and *2nd*, that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examinations. These changes, which have since received the approval of Government, will give the Inspector freedom to employ the best methods for investigating the character of the teachers' work, and enable him to spend a much greater proportion of his time actually in the schools—thus affording him increased opportunity for giving help and supervision where it is needed: will allow the school-children to progress at a natural rate—the forward ones not being retarded nor the backward unduly forced, since classification of the scholars according to ability and progress will no longer be penalised: and, lastly, while definite standards for the work of each class will be retained, they will encourage the teachers to aim at sound educational work instead of bare cramming for passes, and will stimulate them in their efforts by the greater frequency with which their work will come under the notice of the Inspector.

170. *High Schools.*—Statistics are given below concerning schools in receipt of a fixed high-school grant, and all other schools from which successful candidates were presented, either at the last High-school, or at the last Entrance examination:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	173	...	162	...	157 0 0	1,902	2,065	19,950	20,384
2	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Ditto ...	15	75	11	65	400 0 0	3,600	6,000	45,313	38,470
3	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	8	96	6	95	226 0 0	2,565	2,316	18,712	15,323
4	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	27	149	19	150	355 0 0	4,154	4,215	39,329	54,777
5	Loretto High, Intally ...	Ditto ...	10	77	15	92	159 0 0	2,001	1,977	14,041	15,481
6	Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	Ditto ...	19	38	...	...	(a) ...	1,241	1,320	10,582	(a) ...
7	Miss O'Brien's Day	Protestant ...	47	78	45	84	168 0 0	1,660	1,830	7,804	8,074
8	Pratt Memorial	Ditto ...	2	95	1	95	217 0 0	(b)17,790	(c) 6,317	41,209	19,896
9	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Roman Catholic	2	37	2	50	120 0 0	630	765	5,869	6,112
10	St. James's High	Protestant ...	97	12	99	...	233 0 0	3,439	(d) 3,261	17,703	19,472
11	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	231	...	251	...	340 0 0	(e) 3,925	3,924	9,277	9,048
12	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	197	...	208	...	586 0 0	(f) 4,160	(g) 9,053	23,207	36,624
13	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	144	...	173	...	(h) ...	(k) 6,591	3,772	64,580	69,085
14	St. Teresa's	Roman Catholic	74	48	85	52	181 0 0	1,819	(l) 2,338	9,752	24,806
	Total ...	.....	1,046	705	1,077	683	.....	55,477	49,153	3,33,544	3,31,084

(a) This school was closed in December 1892.
(b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 15,000.
(c) Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,711.
(d) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 465.
(e) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 320.
(f) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 180.
(g) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,370.
(h) St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, is on the special list, and receives an annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,772.
(k) Includes eight monthly grants, the orders placing the school on the special list having effect from the 1st of November 1892.
(l) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 96.

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No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	1893. Boys.	1893. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	Actual receipts from Government. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Total expenditure. 1891-92.	1892-93.
	Unaided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	63	...	54	...	.....	.....	.....	14,106	14,784
2	Doveton College	Protestant ...	189	...	183	...	.....	.. ...	.....	50,760	48,510
3	La Martinière School for Boys.	Ditto ...	184	...	181	...	.....	.....	.....	(*m*)	59,066
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	78	...	92	.....	.....	.....	31,468	38,000
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	33	80	36	94	.....	.....	(*n*)10,000	34,949	1,13,650
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	127	...	136	...	.....	.....	.....	3,885	33,504
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	397	...	407	...	.....	... ...	.....	40,750	42,740
	Total ...	.....	993	158	997	186	.....	.....	10,000	1,75,918	3,50,254

(*m*) No returns received.
(*n*) A Government loan, not advanced through the Department.

Calcutta Boys' School.—This school suffered greatly last year for want of a suitable building. A new school is now in course of erection, and will probably be ready for occupation by the end of the year.

Pratt Memorial School.—The new school was occupied during the year; and teachers and pupils now no longer work, like moles, in the dark.

St. Joseph's School, Bow Bazar.—The St. Joseph's Cadet Company (consisting of boys from St. Joseph's School and the Catholic Male Orphanage) carried off the prize for drill presented by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

St. Michael's School, Coorjee.—Great improvements have been carried out both in the school buildings and in the surrounding grounds. The older boys have been formed into a cadet corps, in which the masters take great interest.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—Covered ways have been erected connecting the various school buildings. The school is quite full, and many applications for admission have had to be refused. A new building is greatly needed, not only to meet the growing demand for admission, but also to give accommodation and afford conveniences urgently required for the scholars now in attendance.

171. *High School Examination.*—The results for the last two years are given below:—

Name of School.	1891. Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates. First division.	Second division.	Total.	1892. Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates. First division.	Second division.	Total.
Doveton Institution ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	7	...	2	2	3	1	...	1
La Martinière College for Girls	5	...	2	2	3	1	1	2
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh ...	2	...	2	2	2	..	...	...
Loretto High, Intally ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Teachers ...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Private students ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	26	3	7	10	18	4	3	7

Of the eleven candidates who failed to pass in all the five compulsory subjects, three passed in four of these subjects, and five others in three of them. Every one of these eight candidates scored sufficient marks in the aggregate for a pass.

Out of four candidates examined in *Botany*, two passed; two out of three passed in *School Method;* and three candidates were examined, but failed to pass in *Drawing.*

Of the eighteen candidates only two were boys. There is at last a certainty of many more boys being presented at this examination, as two important Darjeeling schools, St. Paul's and St. Joseph's, have determined to prepare their pupils in future for the High School instead of the University Entrance Examination. The full effect of this will not be felt at the next examination, as most of the boys will require fully two years' training.

172. *University Entrance Examination.*—The results of this examination for the last two years, so far as candidates from European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

Name of School.	1892.						1893.					
		Successful Candidates.						Successful Candidates.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Scholarships gained.
Aided Boys' Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	3	...	6	...
St. James's High	6	...	...	2	2	...	4	1	2	...	3	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	8	3	4	...	7	...	8	5	3	...	8	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	21	3	5	3	11	(c) 1	20	7	7	2	16	(d)2
Total ...	35	6	9	5	20	1	39	16	15	2	33	2
Unaided Boys' Schools.												
Armenian College	7	...	..	1	1	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
Doveton College	12	2	1	...	3	...	13	3	6	1	10	...
La Martinière Boys'	11	1	2	1	4	...	10	5	4	...	9	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	4	1	...	..	1	...	12	4	3	3	10	...
St. Xavier's College	18	8	4	1	13	(c)2	48	12	19	7	38	(b)1
Total ...	52	12	7	3	22	2	87	24	33	12	69	1
Total for boys ...	87	18	16	8	42	3	126	40	48	14	102	3
Aided Girls' Schools.												
Calcutta Girls'	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	2	...
Loretto House	1	1	...	...	1	(a) 1	2	2	...	...	2	(c)1
Miss O'Brien's Day	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	(b)1
Pratt Memorial	4	1	1	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	3	...
Total ...	11	3	1	...	4	1	11	6	2	...	8	2
Unaided Girls' Schools.												
La Martinière College for Girls	3	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	4	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	5	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mary's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	8	1	12	...
Total ...	8	4	2	...	6	...	17	7	8	1	16	...
Total for girls ...	19	7	3	...	10	1	28	13	10	1	24	2
Grand Total ...	106	25	19	8	52	4	154	53	58	15	126	5

(a) First grade. | (b) Second grade. | (c) Third grade. | (d) One second and one third grade.

The number of candidates from European schools increased from 106 to 154. The percentage of successful candidates at the two last examinations is given below:—

Year.	From all classes of schools.	From European Schools only.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892 ...	39·1	57·1	36·4	52·2	42·3	75·	46·7	48·3	52·6	49·1
1893 ...	65·6	84·6	72·7	82·	79·3	94·1	81·7	81·	85·7	81·8

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The enormous increase in the percentages all round can only be the result of a totally new andconsiderably easier standard for passing.

173. *Middle Schools.*—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March— 1892. Boys.	1892. Girls.	1893. Boys.	1893. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	Actual receipts from Government. 1891-92.	1892-93.	Total expenditure. 1891-92.	1892-93.
	Government.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	90	...	86	...	.....	15,289	15,388	28,988	(a)29,787
	Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Protestant ...	230	...	250	...	(b)	(c)19,012	(c)19,157	60,566	83,334
2	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	172	...	181					
3	Calcutta Girls' ...	Ditto ...	...	180	7	170	223 0 0	3,238	2,951	25,052	25,332
4	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	199	...	210	...	(d)	(e) 7,278	(f)13,895	23,060	37,208
5	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Day.	Protestant ...	17	28	26	23	93 0 0	939	972	3,571	3,661
6	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Night.	Ditto ...	31	...	37	...	23 0 0	247	312	1,160	966
7	Loretto Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	50	331	87	374	399 0 0	(g)3,915	(g)4,802	6,149	8,812
8	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	5	72	3	83	119 0 0	1,638	1,207	11,700	10,376
9	Loretto, Dhurrumtollah ...	Ditto ...	45	207	52	229	313 0 0	3,151	3,517	8,728	11,780
10	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	287	...	296	379 0 0	4,724	4,638	31,400	35,419
11	Misses Stark's ...	Protestant ...	24	16	24	16	65 0 0	816	796	3,650	3,111
12	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	27	28	31	30	125 0 0	1,574	1,379	5,558	7,549
13	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	21	56	17	53	111 0 0	1,240	1,409	8,167	8,810
14	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	24	58	13	57	102 0 0	780	994	3,336	3,339
15	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	23	15	30	22	93 0 0	1,062	1,124	2,856	4,056
16	St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding).	Ditto ...	1	80	...	79	184 0 0	(h)5,941	2,630	15,014	17,615
17	St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Orphanage).	Ditto ...	...	52	...	55	126 0 0	1,342	1,746	3,744	3,699
18	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	13	42	7	32	84 0 0	1,181	887	5,052	4,265
19	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar.	Ditto ...	277	...	285	...	281 0 0	3,383	3,379	5,411	5,230
20	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	80	...	97	...	162 0 0	(k)975	(l)2,552	4,456	6,555
21	St Paul's Mission ...	Protestant ...	63	82	60	91	180 0 0	(g)2,285	(g)2,320	3,819	4,921
22	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	51	...	52	...	89 0 0	993	(m)942	1,373	1,797
23	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	25	81	27	83	158 0 0	1,791	1,766	4,882	4,161
24	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	59	32	46	29	97 0 0	1,700	(n)2,702	5,123	7,825
25	Welland Memorial ...	Ditto ...	72	103	81	71	226 0 0	2,404	2,635	15,510	6,451
26	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	26	12	19	15	46 0 0	441	548	1,528	1,412
	Total ...	.....	1,372	1,934	1,461	1,989	.....	72,050	79,260	2,69,855	3,07,682
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Campbell Cottage ...	Protestant ...	9	8	9	8	.....	.....	.....	1,231	(o)
2	Darjeeling Home ...	Ditto ...	...	...	2	15	.....	.....	.....	(o)	4,963
3	Jewish Boys' ...	Jewish ...	64	...	51	...	.....	.....	.....	6,004	5,428
4	Jewish Girls' ...	Do. ...	40	102	42	103	.....	.....	.....	5,914	5,918
5	Miss. Wood's ...	Protestant ...	...	...	23	41	.....	.....	.....	(o)	(o)
6	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory	Roman Catholic	63	13	67	10	.....	.....	.....	(o)	(o)
	Tota ...	.....	176	123	194	177	.....	.....	.....	13,149	16,309

(a) Includes Rs 1,227 spent on buildings and furniture.
(b) The Free School is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 8,280, as well as a fixed monthly grant of Rs. 836 (sicca Rs. 800).
(c) These amounts include the fixed annual and monthly grants, and the pupil-teachers' grants.
(d) The Catholic Male Orphanage is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 3,735-3-6, as well as a monthly orphanage grant of Rs. 100.
(e) Includes the pupil-teachers' grants and a furniture grant of Rs. 600.
(f) Includes the pupil-teachers' grants and a building grant of Rs. 8,720.
(g) These amounts include pupil-teachers' grants.
(h) Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,500.
(k) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 336.
(l) Includes a building grant of Rs.1,000, and a furniture grant of Rs. 160.
(m) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 24.
(n) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,230.
(o) No returns of expenditure submitted.

Calcutta Girls' School.—A kinder-garten class has been opened for infants, and a type-writing class for girls from the upper part of the school. It is hoped that the latter will enable many girls to find suitable and remunerative occupation in offices, etc., when they leave school.

Catholic Male Orphanage.—The extensive alterations and additions which have been made to the school buildings during the past year have given much more room for the classes, and better accommodation for the masters.

St. Thomas' School, Howrah.—Owing to bad management and changes in the teaching staff, this school deteriorated very considerably in 1892. New blood has since been introduced into the Committee, a new head master has been appointed, and strenuous efforts are now being made to restore the school to its former prosperous condition.

174. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the last two years are given below:—

		1891.									1892.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	13	38	2	2	12	13	27	75·0	7	10	29	...	8	11	9	28	96·6	7
	Girls ...	10	16	...	...	8	8	16	100·	3	9	20	1	2	5	10	17	89·5	2
	Total ...	23	54	2	2	20	21	43	82·7	10	19	49	1	10	16	19	45	93·8	9
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	6	19	...	2	10	6	18	94·7	...	8	38	...	5	11	19	35	92·1	...
	Girls ...	12	48	...	3	15	24	42	87·5	...	15	41	2	...	9	19	28	74·4	...
	Total ...	18	67	...	5	25	30	60	89·5	...	23	79	2	5	20	38	63	81·8	...
Both classes ...		26	121	2	7	45	51	103	86·5	10	26	128	3	15	36	57	108	86·4	9

The number of schools represented in 1892 was the same as in 1891. The number of candidates increased from 121 to 128. The percentage of passes was nearly identically the same.

In the case of candidates for scholarships, there was a slight falling off both in the number of competing schools and in the number of candidates. This was compensated for, however, by an increase in the actual number and a great improvement in the quality of the passes.

The candidates for certificates were more numerous than in 1891, and represented five more schools. There was an increase in the actual number of passes; but the percentage of passes was not so high as in the preceding year, and a smaller proportion of the candidates succeeded in getting into the higher divisions.

The standard of this examination has been gradually raised for several years past, particularly in arithmetic. Formerly, the questions in this subject were such as called for little beyond a knowledge of ordinary rules. Now they are nearly all what one little girl who was a candidate at the last examination happily described as "thinking questions;" *i.e.*, problems which involve the application of principles, and require careful thought. That the candidates get about as high marks in this paper as they formerly did, is evidence of the great improvement which has been effected in the teaching. In another subject, English literature, the examiner specially noted the improvement shown at the last examination.

175. The following table gives the separate results for each school, and the distribution of these scholarships:—

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for— Scholarships.	Certificates.	Number absent.	Number of Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1. Calcutta Boys'	3	6	...	...	3	5	8	...
2. Calcutta Girls'	1	5	...	...	4	2	6	...
3. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
4. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	...	6	...	...	2	4	6	...
5. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
6. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	3	3	1	...	2	2	4	...
7. Doveton Institution	3	2	...	...	2	1	3	...
8. Hampton Court, Darjeeling ...	...	1		...	...	1	1	...
9. Jewish Girls'	1	2	...	...	1	2	3	...
10. La Martinière College for Girls	...	3	...	...	...	2	2	...
11. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah...	3	3	...	1	...	3	4	1
12. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
13. Loretto House	4	5	2	...	...	5	5	...
14. Miss O'Brien's Day	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
15. Miss Stark's	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
16. Pratt Memorial	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
17. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	1
18. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...

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Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of Successful Candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
19. St. Joseph's Covenant, Chandernagore,	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...
20. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	2
21. St. Joseph's Pay, Bow Bazar...	4	3	...	4	2	1	7	2
22. St. Michael's, Coorjee	8	4	...	1	6	4	11	1
23. St. Patrick's, Asansol	3	3	...	4	1	1	6	2
24. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
25. St. Xavier's College	3	18	...	3	5	12	20	...
26. Wesleyan Preparatory... ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Private student	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	49	79	3	15	36	57	108	9

176. Statistics concerning the primary schools are given below :—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1892-93.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
			1892.		1893.			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	18	23	15	21	49 0 0	726	668	3,464	3,133
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	9	5	11	7	28 0 0	324	308	1,563	1,286
3	E. I. R., Khagoul	Ditto ...	21	4	27	17	44 0 0	550	521	2,438	2,573
4	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	4	4	5	4	14 0 0	166	176	890	729
5	E. I. R., Nawadih	Ditto ...	7	10	6	8	31 0 0	300	356	1,507	1,297
6	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	10	10	16	9	52 0 0	664	652	1,541	1,502
7	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	23	16	28	22	53 0 0	336	528	1,511	2,156
8	Old Church, Free Day ...	Ditto ...	40	34	49	72	47 0 0	(*a*) ...	676	785	2,032
9	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	33	...	20	...	23 0 0	356	276	1,239	1,211
10	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Ditto	27	26	35	33	51 0 0	560	661	2,808	2,776
11	St. John's Girls'	Ditto	15	21	15	31	42 0 0	568	(*b*)541	1,821	1,898
12	St. John's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	46	27	39	23	(*c*) ...	(*d*)2,600	1,384	3,259	2,863
13	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	18	13	18	22	59 0 0	577	610	3,214	3,466
14	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	11	16	19	22	41 0 0	638	541	1,571	1,593
	Total ...	.....	282	209	303	291	.....	8,415	7,898	27,611	28,465

(*a*) This school was placed under the Code on the 15th November 1891. The grant from November 1891 to March 1892 was drawn in April 1892.
(*b*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 13.
(*c*) This school is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,368.
(*d*) Includes the grant for two years.

177. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following table gives a summary of the results for the last two years:—

		1891.									1892.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
Scholarship candidates	Boys ...	18	65	3	21	27	12	40	96·8	14	16	60	3	15	23	7	45	78·9	10
	Girls ...	15	53	...	17	16	8	41	77·4	6	15	56	4	7	20	11	38	73·1	10
	Total ...	33	118	3	38	43	20	101	87·8	20	31	116	7	22	43	18	83	76·1	20
Certificate candidates	Boys ...	11	48	...	13	24	8	45	93·8	...	18	80	7	3	35	16	54	74·0	...
	Girls ...	13	72	1	20	29	9	58	81·7	...	13	53	1	12	22	12	46	88·5	...
	Total ...	24	120	1	33	53	17	103	86·6	...	31	133	8	15	57	28	100	80·0	...
Both classes ...		34	238	4	71	96	37	204	87·2	20	37	249	15	37	100	46	183	78·2	20

There was an increase both in the number of competing schools and in the number of candidates; but the percentage of passes was lower than in 1891, owing to the papers being rather more difficult. In this, as in the Middle Scholarship Examination, the character of the arithmetic paper has gradually

been changed, in order that the test might be one of intelligence rather than of familiarity with "rule-of-thumb" methods.

178. The following are the results for the separate schools:—

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	Number of candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1. Armenian College	...	4	...	...	1	2	3	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	2	6	1	...	2	2	4	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	2	10	...	5	3	1	9	1
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	...	4	...	...	2	1	3	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
7. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	4	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
8. Doveton College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Doveton Institution	3	5	...	3	5	...	8	...
10. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur	3	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
11. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	8	2	1	...	...	2	2	...
12. Jewish Boys'	4	10	2	...	...	4	4	...
13. Jewish Girls'	2	2	...	...	...	3	3	...
14. La Martinière College for Girls	5	5	...	...	3	3	6	...
15. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah	4	...	...	...	2	2	4	1
16. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	4	1	1	2	1	4	1
17. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling...	6	1	...	2	1	1	4	2
18. Loretto High, Intally ...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	...
19. Loretto House	4	4	...	1	5	1	7	1
20. Miss O'Brien's Day	6	1	2	3	2	...	5	2
21. Miss Stark's	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Miss Wood's Day	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. Pratt Memorial	4	2	...	1	4	...	5	...
24. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	9	...	1	7	2	10	1
25. St. John's Parochial	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
26. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
27. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	4	...	1	3	...	4	...
28. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	4	...	...	6	...	6	...
29. St. Joseph's Pay, Bow Bazar	11	11	...	3	14	4	21	2
30. St. Michael's, Coorjee	2	11	3	2	5	1	8	1
31. St. Patrick's, Asansol	6	1	...	2		...	7	2
32. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	5	5	...	3	6	1	10	2
33. St. Paul's Mission	2	2	...	1	1	1	3	1
34. St. Thomas's, Howrah... ...	5	4	2	...	3	3	6	...
35. St. Xavier's College	4	10	1	2	3	3	8	2
36. Welland Memorial	5	2	1	2	4	...	6	1
37. Wesleyan Preparatory... ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
Private students	2	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
Total ...	116	133	15	37	100	46	183	20

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179. *Annual examinations of schools not on the special list.*—The following standard, at the examinations held during the last two years:—

STANDARD.	CLASS.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedules.		PERCENTAGE OF— Non-Europeans.		Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances.		Absentees.		Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		PERCENTAGE Elementary subjects. Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Primary schools	13	12	84	69	13·1	5·8	17·9	17·4	2·4	4·3	66·6	72·5	85·7	76·0	94·6	66·0	85·7	74·0
...	Secondary schools — boys	8	8	113	87	·9	1·1	15·0	11·5	...	...	84·1	87·4	74·7	93·4	96·8	94·7	93·6	85·5
	Secondary schools — girls	19	19	228	220	3·0	3·2	19·0	16·8	2·1	2·3	75·9	77·7	85·5	87·7	94·8	81·3	91·9	94·2
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	10	129	90	3·1	8·9	15·5	16·7	1·6	1·1	79·8	73·3	84·5	90·9	87·3	89·4	91·3	93·9
	Total ...	52	49	554	466	4·2	4·3	17·1	15·9	1·6	1·9	77·1	77·9	82·9	87·9	93·4	83·5	91·3	89·5
	Primary schools	13	14	61	63	1·6	14·3	13·1	9·5	...	1·5	85·3	74·7	94·2	93·6	96·2	91·5	75·0	68·1
II ...	Secondary schools — boys	8	8	138	142	...	2·1	10·9	13·4	...	2·1	89·1	82·4	83·9	88·8	95·1	96·5	81·3	88·8
	Secondary schools — girls	20	19	233	244	4·3	3·2	16·7	10·3	2·2	1·6	76·8	84·9	88·3	92·7	91·6	93·3	75·4	77·8
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	10	115	104	4·4	3·8	21·7	21·2	1·7	1·9	72·2	73·1	92·7	96·1	96·3	96·1	89·1	92·1
	Total ...	53	49	547	553	2·9	4·3	15·9	12·9	1·3	1·9	79·9	80·9	88·3	92·4	94·1	94·0	79·6	82·1
	Primary schools	10	12	48	48	12·5	4·2	10·5	4·2	...	...	77·0	91·6	89·1	86·4	81·0	97·7	83·7	79·5
III ...	Secondary schools — boys	8	8	157	164	3·2	·6	4·5	9·2	·6	3·0	91·7	87·2	78·5	88·1	81·9	94·4	81·9	83·9
	Secondary schools — girls	20	19	224	228	3·1	4·4	8·9	10·5	2·3	·4	85·7	84·7	89·0	93·8	86·8	88·6	62·3	79·8
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	10	97	93	4·1	6·5	10·3	8·6	4·1	2·1	81·5	82·8	89·9	94·7	88·6	87·0	86·0	85·7
	Total ...	50	49	526	533	4·2	3·6	8·0	9·2	1·9	1·5	85·9	85·7	85·8	91·4	85·1	91·0	74·5	82·0
	Primary schools	10	9	29	24	3·5	...	27·6	12·5	10·3	...	58·6	87·5	100·0	81·0	76·5	76·2	64·7	57·1
IV ...	Secondary schools — boys	8	8	115	148	3·5	3·4	7·0	8·1	3·5	1·3	86·0	87·2	87·8	92·2	98·0	86·0	84·8	89·1
	Secondary schools — girls	19	19	220	229	4·5	3·5	9·2	7·0	3·1	1·3	83·2	88·2	92·8	97·5	83·6	86·1	49·7	57·9
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	9	104	70	1·9	5·8	10·6	1·4	5·8	2·8	81·7	90·0	94·1	95·1	83·5	88·9	60·4	81·0
	Total ...	49	45	468	471	3·6	3·6	10·1	6·8	4·2	1·5	82·1	88·1	92·2	94·7	87·0	86·0	63·8	71·1
	Secondary schools — boys	9	8	127	121	2·4	4·9	6·3	4·2	·7	1·6	90·6	89·3	73·9	87·0	87·0	75·0	67·0	62·0
V ...	Secondary schools — girls	18	17	202	189	3·0	3·7	5·4	3·2	2·0	2·6	89·6	90·5	94·5	95·3	89·0	87·7	63·0	65·5
	Secondary schools — mixed	10	10	62	78	1·6	2·6	1·6	7·7	1·6	5·1	95·2	84·6	94·9	97·0	93·2	93·9	62·7	74·2
	Total ...	37	35	391	388	2·6	3·9	5·2	4·4	1·5	2·8	90·7	88·9	87·9	93·0	89·0	84·9	64·2	66·4
	Secondary schools — boys	9	8	99	191	5·1	...	3·0	4·9	1·0	2·9	90·9	92·2	81·1	81·7	84·3	88·2	68·5	57·0
VI ...	Secondary schools — girls	17	18	147	153	3·4	3·3	9·5	5·9	1·4	·6	85·7	90·2	96·0	97·1	91·3	89·1	58·7	71·7
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	8	56	41	3·6	...	12·5	7·3	3·6	2·4	80·3	90·3	91·1	100·0	84·4	81·1	62·2	70·3
	Total ...	38	34	302	295	4·0	1·7	8·0	5·8	1·6	1·7	86·4	90·8	90·0	92·2	87·7	87·7	62·7	66·4
	Secondary schools — boys	7	6	64	59	1·5	3·4	6·3	1·7	6·3	1·7	85·9	93·2	68·5	94·5	83·6	96·4	87·3	90·9
VII ...	Secondary schools — girls	16	14	92	95	2·2	3·1	4·4	10·5	3·2	1·1	90·2	85·3	95·2	98·7	91·6	97·5	79·5	74·1
	Secondary schools — mixed	8	9	29	26	...	11·5	3·4	7·7	...	...	96·6	80·8	92·9	100·0	85·7	95·2	78·5	81·0
	Total ...	31	29	185	180	1·6	4·4	4·8	7·2	3·8	1·1	89·8	87·3	86·1	97·5	88·0	96·8	81·9	80·9
Total for all standards.	Primary schools	13	14	222	204	8·6	7·3	16·2	11·3	2·2	2·0	73·0	79·4	90·7	84·6	90·1	83·3	79·6	71·6
	Secondary schools — boys	9	8	813	822	2·3	2·2	7·6	8·2	1·4	1·9	88·7	87·7	78·9	89·0	89·6	89·7	80·1	79·8
	Secondary schools — girls	20	19	1,346	1,358	3·4	3·5	11·3	9·4	2·3	1·5	83·0	85·6	91·1	94·3	89·5	88·2	67·9	74·3
	Secondary schools — mixed	12	10	592	502	3·0	5·4	12·7	11·3	2·9	2·4	81·4	80·9	90·9	95·5	88·8	90·4	79·3	84·0
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	54	51	2,973	2,886	3·7	3·7	10·8	9·5	2·1	1·8	83·4	85·0	87·5	92·3	89·4	88·7	74·4	77·3

STANDARD.	HINDI. Number of scholars presented.		HINDI. Percentage of passes.		BENGALI. Number of scholars presented.		BENGALI. Percentage of passes.		LA Number of scholars presented.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
V	22	14	68·2	50·0	...	9	...	66·7	17	40
VI	14	20	57·1	80·0	...	10	...	90·0	29	36
VII	12	14	50·0	100·0	...	...	...	...	25	29
Total ...	48	48	60·4	77·1	...	19	...	78·9	71	105

table shows the percentage of passes for each class of school and for each

OF PASSES IN—												PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS WHO PASSED IN—								Percentage of instruction grant earned.	
Class subjects.												Three elementary subjects.		Two elementary subjects.		One elementary subject.		No elementary subject.			
English.		Needlework.		Geography.		History.		Mathematics.		Science.											
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
...	...	91·3	82·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·2	54·0	19·6	22·0	7·2	16·0	...	8·0	86·4	68·4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72·6	78·9	23·2	17·1	1·0	2·7	3·2	1·3	88·0	88·6
...	...	94·4	96·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78·0	70·2	17·9	24·0	2·3	4·7	1·8	1·1	90·2	86·3
...	...	88·5	94·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74·8	77·3	14·6	21·2	9·7	...	·9	1·5	82·2	91·0
...	...	92·7	94·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·4	71·1	18·5	21·8	4·5	4·9	1·6	2·2	87·4	85·1
75·0	89·4	81·8	90·0	71·0	66·7	...	...	...	...	..	...	67·3	63·8	30·8	27·7	1·9	6·4	...	2·1	81·3	69·9
94·3	93·1	...	...	69·1	88·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·9	78·6	27·6	17·9	6·5	2·6	...	·9	78·9	84·9
91·1	88·9	87·6	97·3	83·2	77·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	65·9	69·1	25·7	25·6	5·6	4·4	2·8	·9	80·2	78·7
87·9	92·1	84·5	95·2	80·7	89·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	83·1	86·9	13·3	10·5	2·4	4·6	1·2	...	83·8	91·0
89·5	90·6	86·4	96·4	77·3	81·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	69·3	74·0	24·5	21·3	4·8	3·8	1·4	·9	80·7	81·4
72·9	89·1	81·0	87·5	70·3	91·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	45·9	65·9	45·9	31·8	5·4	2·3	2·8	...	79·7	81·7
93·1	93·7	...	...	82·6	86·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	61·1	69·9	22·9	26·6	13·2	3·5	2·8	...	72·9	83·9
80·6	92·2	90·8	93·6	81·2	82·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	71·5	32·8	19·7	10·4	8·3	1·6	·5	70·8	77·4
87·3	93·5	80·4	97·8	88·6	84·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	76·0	71·4	15·2	23·4	6·3	5·2	2·5	...	80·2	85·0
85·1	92·7	87·9	93·8	82·1	84·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60·0	70·5	27·6	23·6	10·2	5·7	2·2	·2	73·8	80·9
70·6	66·1	90·9	86·7	82·4	82·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	47·1	52·3	41·2	18·9	11·7	18·9	...	9·9	66·1	60·2
80·8	78·3	...	...	87·9	83·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	73·7	75·1	22·2	19·4	4·1	3·1	...	2·4	82·0	78·9
69·3	66·8	91·0	91·1	83·5	73·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	41·5	54·0	44·3	34·2	13·1	10·9	1·1	·9	60	61·6
74·1	73·0	95·2	85·0	81·2	74·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	64·7	69·8	22·4	23·8	8·2	6·4	4·7	...	70·2	75·4
73·4	71·3	91·4	89·9	84·1	77·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·2	62·9	33·6	27·2	9·6	8·2	1·6	1·7	67·9	68·4
67·0	83·3	...	...	83·5	92·6	75·7	74·7	87·8	75·0	51·9	16·7	44·3	49·1	42·6	32·5	9·6	13·8	3·5	4·6	63·7	57·7
74·6	74·9	89·0	94·1	67·4	81·9	50·8	78·0	85·0	40·5	...	9·1	54·1	53·8	38·7	41·5	6·1	4·7	1·1	...	62·8	62·7
69·5	87·9	53·1	90·0	76·3	84·8	62·7	79·3	33·0	71·4	...	...	57·6	79·0	37·3	13·6	3·4	6·2	1·7	1·2	60·0	75·7
71·3	80·0	83·6	93·3	74·1	85·8	60·8	77·2	79·1	67·1	51·9	15·7	51·5	57·1	39·7	33·3	6·8	7·8	2·0	1·8	61·1	63·4
66·6	72·0	...	...	77·5	82·7	78·9	85·1	55·1	68·7	31·3	0·0	57·8	47·4	24·4	36·6	10·0	12·8	7·8	3·2	64·7	54·7
68·3	73·1	81·6	94·2	82·5	86·7	70·6	79·8	22·2	5·8	...	0·0	54·0	65·2	38·9	28·9	6·3	5·2	·8	·9	63·7	68·7
73·3	78·4	73·9	90·0	77·8	78·4	86·7	73·0	13·0	22·2	...	...	46·7	62·1	35·6	27·1	13·3	10·8	4·4	...	62·7	63·5
68·8	73·5	80·4	93·7	80·0	84·2	76·2	80·7	41·7	52·5	31·3	0·0	54·0	58·6	33·4	31·3	8·8	8·6	3·8	1·5	63·8	62·9
94·1	89·1	...	...	94·1	96·3	70·6	89·1	70·6	81·8	50·0	0·0	61·9	81·8	18·2	18·2	16·4	...	3·5	...	66·3	74·9
74·6	76·5	94·0	97·5	90·4	90·1	90·4	83·9	39·2	0·0	19·0	0·0	71·1	72·9	24·1	25·9	4·8	...	...	1·2	78·0	78·6
75·0	95·2	84·2	100·0	89·2	76·2	85·7	81·0	33·3	60·0	...	...	71·4	80·9	21·4	14·3	...	4·8	7·2	...	73·2	68·0
80·9	83·4	92·1	97·9	91·4	90·4	83·3	85·4	60·3	62·3	30·3	0·0	68·1	77·1	21·7	21·7	7·8	·6	2·4	·6	73·1	76·0
73·6	84·8	88·6	86·4	72·6	78·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	62·3	59·9	31·5	25·9	5·6	9·9	·6	4·3	80·3	71·7
82·8	85·3	...	...	81·2	87·8	75·7	81·6	72·9	74·4	45·5	9·2	62·1	68·1	26·6	24·4	8·5	5·7	2·8	1·8	71·9	72·0
77·1	79·4	89·6	94·6	80·4	80·7	65·6	80·1	56·2	22·5	19·0	3·1	59·1	64·6	32·2	23·6	7·3	6·0	1·4	·8	70·4	72·1
79·4	86·7	81·6	92·8	82·1	82·6	75·8	77·6	25·4	52·9	...	...	69·7	75·8	21·0	19·0	6·6	4·7	2·7	·5	72·1	79·8
79·0	82·7	87·8	93·8	80·5	83·1	70·7	80·2	62·4	61·4	38·2	8·0	62·2	67·2	28·4	25·6	7·4	5·9	2·0	1·3	71·8	73·3

TIN.		FRENCH.				BOTANY.				DRAWING.			
Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.		Number of scholars presented.		Percentage of passes.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
53·0	57·5	20	34	80·0	44·1	...	10	...	0·0	53	29	79·2	93·1
49·7	52·8	28	31	67·9	74·2	...	4	...	0·0	32	36	53·1	63·9
48·0	31·0	21	20	38·1	80·0	...	4	...	0·0	17	28	70·6	75·0
49·3	45·6	69	85	62·3	63·5	...	18	...	0·0	102	93	69·6	76·3

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

St. James's High School was not examined during the last official year owing to a change in the date of the examination. This accounts for the diminution in the number of scholars examined last year.

There was a slight falling off in the percentage of passes in writing and mathematics, and an increase in all the other elementary and class subjects (except science), especially in reading, needlework, and history. The numbers presented in science and in the special subjects are too small for a comparison of the results to be of any value.

The percentage of possible instruction grant actually earned by all the schools increased from 71·8 to 73·3.

180. The percentage of instruction grant earned in the middle and primary departments of all the schools examined for individual results is given below:—

Middle Departments.

Name of School.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Calcutta Boys'	31	82·9	26	64·8
Calcutta Girls'	60	52·6	55	56·3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	14	44·6	18	79·6
East Indian Railway, Asansol	5	78·5	...	...
Ditto, Jamalpur, ...	3	66·7	3	95·2
Ditto, ditto (Night) ...	12	45·1	29	39·1
Girls' High, Darjeeling...	37	68·9	33	51·0
Government Boarding, Kurseong	20	62·8	18	69·9
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	27	87·3	24	84·5
Loretto Convent, Asansol	13	70·3	16	64·2
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	25	67·4	21	66·7
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	8	60·4	9	70·4
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	33	66·2	31	78·3
Loretto House	26	86·7	31	75·5
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	45	63·6	49	66·6
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	10	66·7	School closed.	
Miss O'Brien's Day	16	61·7	22	84·8
Misses Stark's	3	57·7	1	71·4
Pratt Memorial	30	82·4	26	84·2
Protestant European, Cuttack	16	53·2	18	64·6
St. Agnes's, Howrah	8	76·9	8	73·1
St. Anthony's Girls'	5	60·0	7	83·7
St. Gregory's, Dacca	17	19·4	13	32·7
St. Helen's, Kurseong	2	100·0	2	80·0
St. James's High	21	53·4	Not examined this year.	
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	23	32·9	33	73·4
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	13	38·5	10	55·7
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	60	66·3	69	61·4
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	35	57·6	38	27·3
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	6	12·8	No middle scholars.	
St. Michael's, Coorjee	55	67·0	54	76·9
St. Patrick's, Asansol	9	87·5	26	70·8
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	13	86·5	13	81·8
St. Placid's, Chittagong	8	35·4	11	57·1
St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	4	54·2	4	33·3
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	10	86·0	13	57·4
St. Thomas's, Howrah	27	74·6	18	36·7
Welland Memorial	12	88·3	24	98·4
Wesleyan Preparatory	2	46·2	4	59·4

Primary Department.

Calcutta Boys'	52	80·4	51	77·2
Calcutta Girls'	51	83·8	52	58·3
Doveton Institution for Young Ladies ...	17	50·0	25	68·2
East Indian Railway, Asansol	20	52·7	5	75·0
Ditto, Buxar	11	78·3	9	92·5
Ditto, Jamalpur	27	59·3	25	93·0
Ditto, Khagole	13	82·5	10	90·4
Ditto, Madhapur	3	84·7	4	81·9
Ditto, Nawadih	9	85·4	10	90·6
European Day, Dinapore	10	83·0	6	72·7
Ditto, Saidpur	12	94·6	20	74·2
Girls' High, Darjeeling	24	79·7	35	94·4
Government Boarding, Kurseong	59	94·6	65	95·4
Loretto Boarding and Day, Intally ...	22	82·1	27	93·7
Loretto Convent, Asansol	33	85·4	31	64·2

Name of School.	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar (Pay Department)	33	82·6	41	85·8
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	69	68·2	70	77·5
Ditto, Dhurrumtollah (Pay ditto)	41	80·4	38	85·8
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto)	22	70·5	35	74·7
Loretto House	58	88·6	61	86·2
Loretto Orphanage, Intally	108	70·8	111	57·3
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	16	83·5	School closed.	
Miss O'Brien's Day	47	80 3	44	91·8
Misses Stark's	15	91·7	20	78·6
Old Church Free Day	...	...	15	39·5
Pratt Memorial	39	82·4	33	92·9
Protestant European, Cuttack	19	72·7	20	85·9
St. Agnes's, Howrah	29	79·7	22	63·9
St. Anne's Orphanage, Intally	22	71·6	12	58·3
St. Anthony's Girls'	19	62·6	29	78·0
St. Chrysostom's	7	61·3	3	33·3
St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	13	80·3	12	59·3
St. Gregory's, Dacca	18	58 2	13	73·8
St. Helen's, Kurseong	8	95·7	25	89·4
St. James's High	21	90·3	Not examined this year.	
St. John's Girls'	16	68·4	13	54·1
St. Joseph's, Bankipore (Boarding) ...	59	65·0	44	62·5
Ditto, ditto (Orphanage) ...	19	73 0	25	79·5
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar (Pay Department) ...	89	82·1	86	84·7
Ditto, ditto (Free ditto) ...	92	66·5	92	80·0
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	23	21·0	19	54·8
St. Mary's	10	95·0	10	95·8
St. Michael's, Coorjee	86	87·0	106	88·3
St. Patrick's, Asansol	21	100·0	34	91·6
St. Paul's Mission, Calcutta	39	87·1	36	90·4
St. Placid's, Chittagong	16	51·3	14	73·4
St. Scholastica's Convent, Chittagong ...	23	54·2	20	69·1
St. Stephen's, Hastings	15	73·8	9	95·6
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	23	84 7	31	70·5
St. Thomas's, Howrah	35	82·6	28	77·9
Welland Memorial	75	88·5	63	89·8
Wesleyan Preparatory	10	78·0	11	83·0

181. *Special list schools.*—There was no addition to the list during the year. Three large schools were proposed for admission; but in view of the probable extension of the fixed grant system to all the schools, the managers agreed to allow the applications to remain in abeyance. The five schools on the list were the Catholic Male Orphanage, St. John's Parochial School, the boys' and girls' schools together known as the Free School, and St. Paul's School at Darjeeling. The scholars on the rolls of these schools increased from 847 to 876.

All five schools were examined during the year on the collective system (*i.e.*, the classes as a whole were tested instead of each individual scholar), and were all found to be doing very good work.

Singing —Singing by note is taught on the tonic sol-fa system in twenty-one schools, the results being excellent in six or seven, and very good in nearly all the remainder. Singing by ear is taught in fourteen other schools.

Drill.—This is regularly practised in thirteen aided and in two unaided schools. Ten of the former class obtained a grant for it.

182. *Pupil-Teachers.*—The next table shows the number of pupil-teachers on the 31st of March 1892 and 1893:—

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1892—				Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1893—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	4
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	6
Catholic Male Orphanage	4	...	...	4	3	1	...	4
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	4	...	...	4	...	3	...	3
St. Paul's Mission	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Total ..	12	1	2	15	10	8	1	19

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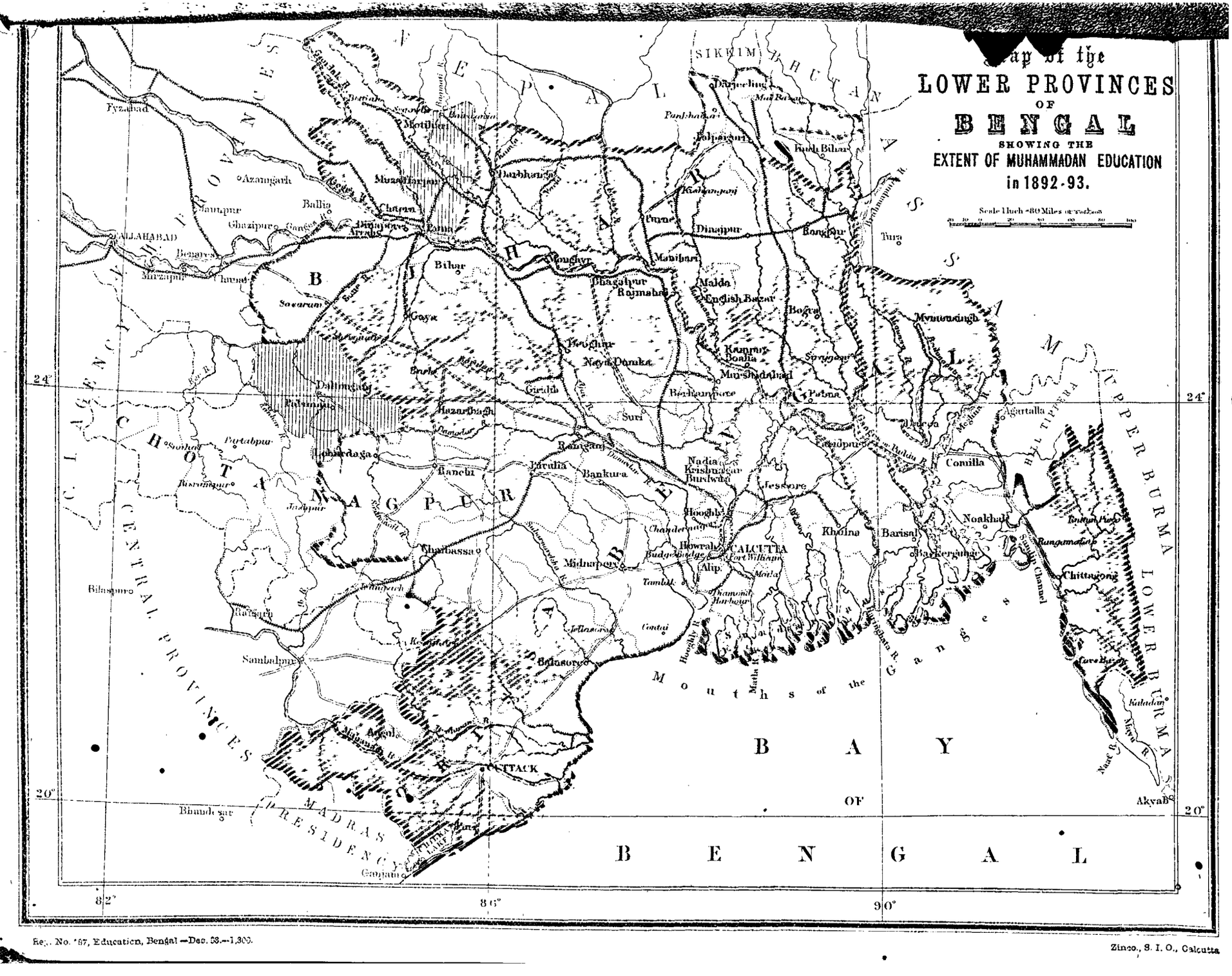
Of the twelve pupil-teachers of the 1st year in 1892, two resigned before the examination, one failed to pass the examination, and one who passed has since resigned. All the 2nd and 3rd-year pupil-teachers passed.

183. *Assistant Teachers.*—Nine persons received recognition during the year, bringing up the total to 135.

184. *Certified Teachers.*—The next table gives the number and class of certificates in existence, together with the changes made during the year:—

Class of Certificate.		Number of certificates in existence on the 1st of April 1892.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1893.
First grade	Permanent	13	...	...	13
	Provisional	3	1	...	4
Second grade	Permanent	23	...	...	23
	Provisional	18	1	...	19
Third grade	Permanent	43	1	+5	49
	Provisional	88	5	−5	88

185. *Bruce Institution.*—The capital of the Institution stood, as in the previous year, at Rs. 6,71,000, yielding an annual net interest of Rs. 26,792. At the close of the year there were 125 Eurasian girls on the foundation, of whom 60 were Roman Catholics, 49 Church of England, and 16 non-Conformists. They were distributed as follows:—Loretto Convent, Intally, 61, Calcutta Free School 24, Calcutta Girls' School 16, Pratt Memorial School 11, Doveton Institution for Young Ladies 6, St. Paul's Mission School 4, and European Protestant Orphanage for Girls, Cuttack, 3. The average monthly cost for the education and maintenance of each of the girls came to Rs. 16-3-0 against Rs. 15-11-9 in the preceding year. Since the close of the year a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been added to the capital, and the Governors are taking steps to admit a larger number of girls on the foundation so as to extend the usefulness of the institution.



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Zinco., S. I. O., Calcutta

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

186. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions for the last two years:—

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Public Institutions—						
Arts colleges	5,225	5,443	299	286	5·7	5·2
High English schools ...	79,009	79,781	8,408	8,687	10·6	10·8
Middle „ „ ...	60,886	62,218	9,085	9,259	14·9	14·8
„ vernacular schools ...	62,789	64,548	9,968	10,720	15·8	16·6
Upper primary schools ...	145,725	147,559	28,550	31,644	19·5	21·4
Lower „ „ ...	1,030,237	1,031,117	295,622	295,435	28·6	28·6
Professional colleges ...	1,062	1,047	37	27	3·4	2·5
Technical schools ...	2,864	3,112	447	507	15·6	16·2
Training „ ...	1,943	2,382	194	242	9·9	10·1
Madrasahs	2,631	2,860	2,597	2,830	98·7	98·9
Total ...	1,392,371	1,400,067	355,207	359,637	25·5	25·6
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	34,862	32,727	13,865	12,072	39·7	36·8
Elementary	31,571	34,324	8,331	11,084	26·3	32·2
Teaching the Koran only ...	70,360	63,659	70,346	63,650	99·9	99·9
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ...	2,801	4,279	1,098	1,042	39·2	24·3
Total ...	139,594	134,989	93,640	87,848	67·8	65·7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,531,965	1,535,056	448,847	447,485	29·2	29·1

The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, or by 1,362, and the percentage from 29·2 to 29·1. In public institutions the Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,430. This increase was shared by all classes of public institutions except the colleges and the lower primary schools, in which, however, the numbers are but slightly altered; a large increase, viz., by 3,094 Muhammadan pupils, has taken place in the upper primary schools: I regard this as a promising sign. The private institutions sustained a loss of 5,792 Muhammadan pupils. In advanced private schools there is shown a loss of 1,793 Muhammadan pupils. In the elementary schools there is a gain of 2,753 Muhammadans. My opinion is that many schools classified as *advanced* in 1891-92 have come to be classified as *elementary* in 1892-93. I cannot regard it in any way as probable that schools teaching Arabic and Persian, which are maintained by the well-to-do Muhammadans, could have been affected by disturbing causes to the extent which the figures would imply. "Other schools" show a loss of 56 Muhammadan pupils. The causes of the decline in the number of Koran schools, especially in the Dacca Division, have been discussed elsewhere. On this subject the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions rightly states that the decrease and increase of Muhammadan pupils by thousands in the Dacca district in *alternate years* should not be passed over without notice. He believes that "it is not improbable that they may be as much owing to natural causes, such as scarcity, inundation, epidemic diseases, &c., as to the shortcomings in the work of the officers who have to furnish the return of these schools that generally increase and decrease." There is considerable probability in what he says, as the Koran schools, which are attended almost entirely by the children of the poor, would undoubtedly be much affected by the causes to which he alludes—both the "natural causes" and the shortcomings of the subordinate inspecting officers. The latter are mostly Hindus, who have little in common with their Muhammadan brethren of the poorer classes.

187. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin Fund is generally reckoned to be Rs. 63,100. The following table shows the estimated

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

expenditure from this fund, together with the actual expenditure (figures supplied by the Accountant-General) under each head, for the year under report:—

Head of Charge.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Maintenance of madrasahs ...	36,376 0 0*	33,852 14 1
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools ...	4,350 0 0	5,334 15 1
Scholarships	10,000 0 0	8,439 11 6
Short-fee payments	15,768 0 0	19,803 1 4
Miscellaneous	80 0 0	.....
Total ...	66,654 0 0	67,430 10 0

* Includes Rs. 800 to Sylhet Madrasah, Rs. 20 to Sitapur Madrasah, Rs. 480 to Joreghat Madrasah, Rs. 720 to Tippera and Rangpur Madrasahs, and Rs. 192 to the Muhammadan Hostel at Midnapore.

The opening balance of the fund amounted to Rs. 32,739-8-2, and the closing balance to Rs. 30,334-7-7. This implies that the income in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 65,025-9 5.

188. The following statement shows the success gained by Muhammadan students at the various University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

Name of examination.	Number of successful candidates.				Percentage of Muhammadans			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
M.A.	2	2	46	54	4·3	3·7		
B.A.	14	23	275	301	5·1	7·6	5·7	5·2
First Arts	47	35	1,035	830	4·5	4·2		
Entrance	85	172	1,712	2,915	5	5·9	10·6	10·8
Middle Scholarship Examination from middle English schools.	126	198	1,498	2,015	8·4	9·8	14·9	14·8
Middle Scholarship Examination from middle vernacular schools.	161	198	1,782	2,113	9·03	9·3	15·8	16·6
Upper primary	407*	412	2,491*	2,895	16·3	14·2	19·5	21·4
Lower „	2,678†	2,807	18,630†	17,069	14·3	16·4	28·6	28·6
Total ...	3,520	3,847	27,469	28,192	12·8	13·6	...	...

* Exclusive of those passing from other than upper primary schools, but inclusive of private students.
† „ „ „ lower „ „ „ „

The number of passes gained by Muhammadan candidates was greater in 1892-93 than in the preceding year at all the examinations except the First Examination in Arts and the M. A. Examination. At the latter the number of passes was the same in the two years. The percentages also of Muhammadans among successful candidates advanced except in the case of the M. A., First Arts and Upper Primary Examinations. The results show an improvement, but are disappointing when we consider the proportion which the Muhammadan element bears to the total population.

189. The following table shows the general results of the central examination of madrasahs for the last two years:—

	1892.					1893.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	103	45	26	28	99	139	36	12	14	62
Dacca ...	61	8	11	21	40	75	13	16	15	44
Chittagong	56	22	9	21	52	64	19	14	11	44
Hooghly ...	21	5	4	5	14	17	3	7	3	13
Tippera ...	14	2	5	7	14	13	2	3	...	5
Chittagong (Islamia)	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Sasaram ...	4	1	2	1	4	5	...	1	...	1
Total ...	270	83	57	84	224	313	73	53	43	169

The total number of candidates increased by 43, but the total number of passes diminished by 55. The Calcutta Madrasah sent up 36 more candidates than in the previous year, but there were 37 fewer passes, and the quality of the

results was much inferior. The Chittagong Madrasah also shews inferior results. The success of the Hooghly Madrasah was much as it had been. It is only in the case of the Dacca Madrasah that improvement is seen in both quantity and quality. The Tippera, Chittagong Islamia and Sasaram Madrasahs are private institutions. The institutions at Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly are maintained from the Mohsin Fund, but their teachers are regarded as Government servants.

190. The following table gives the results of the examinations held during the year under report in fuller detail:—

Class.	Madrasahs.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta	5	3	6	14
	Dacca	2	6	4	12
	Chittagong	4	2	5	11
	Hooghly	1	1	...	2
	Tippera	1	2	...	3
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
Third-year class	Calcutta	7	1	3	11
	Dacca	3	2	2	7
	Chittagong	4	4	...	8
	Hooghly	1	1	2	4
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	1	...	1
Second-year class	Calcutta	12	3	3	18
	Dacca	2	2	4	8
	Chittagong	5	4	4	13
	Hooghly	1	2	1	4
	Tippera	1	1	...	2
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
First-year class	Calcutta	12	5	2	19
	Dacca	6	6	5	17
	Chittagong	6	4	2	12
	Hooghly	...	3	...	3
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
	Total	73	53	43	169
	Total for 1891-92	83	57	84	224

All these madrasahs were examined with the same set of question papers.

191. Government Madrasahs.—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all madrasahs under Government management during the last two years. The Calcutta Madrasah, the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah, and the Cox's Bazar Madrasah are maintained from provincial revenues and the rest from the Mohsin Fund:—

Madrasahs.	Number of pupils. 1892.	1893.	Receipts from Government. 1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.	Total expenditure. 1892. Rs.	1893. Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department)	425	500	11,809	11,419	14,010	14,035
Dacca	422	416	...	...	15,391	14,325
Chittagong	543	558	...	...	11,578	11,638
Hooghly	68	48	...	...	2,123	2,389
Rajshahi	51	74	...	...	3,527	3,492
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong	60	60	429	465	540	707
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah	59	66	15,219	13,347	15,219	13,347
Total	1,628	1,722	27,457	25,231	62,388	59,933

Calcutta Madrasah.—In the Arabic Department 35 students joined the voluntary English classes, against 37 in the preceding year. The cause of physical training is being steadily fostered. The members of the Athletic Club numbered 214 against 150. The number of pupils on the rolls of the night school, opened in November 1888, was 31. The attendance in it is entirely voluntary. It has not met from the parents or guardians of the boys with as much appreciation as was anticipated.

The number of resident students was 78 against 84. There has been no separate boarding-house for the wealthier students since August 1892. Only nine boarders belonging to the Mysore and Oudh families were residing on the Madrasah premises on the 31st March last.

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Dacca Madrasah.—Of the 416 pupils, 217 belonged to the Arabic Department and 199 to the Anglo-Persian Department. The Sporting Club, chiefly supported by the Hon'ble Nawab Ahsanulla, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., was doing well. Some of the boys continued to resort to the Dacca College gymnasium. The inmates of the boarding-house numbered 36 against 34.

Chittagong Madrasah.—Of the total number of pupils in the Arabic Department, 159 (against 194) attended the English classes, and in the Anglo-Persian Department the roll number was 86 (against 72). It thus appears that the number of pupils learning English has fallen off from 266 to 245. A local attempt to raise the status of the latter department to that of a high English school has been discouraged by Government. The highest class of the English Department should conform to the 3rd class of a high English school, as suggested by the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education. There were 27 boarders against 28. The numerical strength of the Mir Ahya Branch Madrassa was 122 against 116.

The *Hooghly Madrasah* is attached to the Hooghly College, and the *Rajshahi Madrasah* to the Rajshahi College. The latter does not teach the full Madrasah course. The number of boarders in its hostel was 39 against 30. *The Cox's Bazar Madrasah*, in the Chittagong district, teaches English and Bengali in addition to Arabic and Persian. It is somewhat of the nature of a middle English school.

Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah.—This is not a madrasah in the ordinary sense of the word. It partakes of the nature of a high English school. All the students are members of the Nawab's family, and are Shiahs by persuasion. Drawing has lately been introduced into the curriculum of the school, and already considerable aptitude for the accomplishment has been exhibited. The number of boarders was 19 against 14. The gymnastic classes were well attended. The expenditure of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,347, against Rs. 15,219 in the previous year.

192. In addition to the madrasahs named above, the following institutions deserve mention as intended solely or principally for Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the *Midnapore Madrasah.* This is more an Anglo-Persian school than a madrasah. There are also madrasahs at *Bohar*, *Kusumgram*, and *Sitapur*. In the Dacca Division there are madrasahs at *Madaripur* in Faridpur and *Jamalpur* in Mymensingh. The Chittagong Division reckons among its educational institutions the *Madrasah-i-Islamia* and the *Sultanpur Victoria Madrasah*, both in Chittagong; and the *Hussamiah Madrasah* in Tippera. The last-named, as shown above, competed successfully in the full course prescribed for the Government madrasahs. In the Patna Division there are the *Madrasah-i-Ahmadia* in Patna, the *Madrasah-i-Islamia* in Dinapore, the *Madrasah-i-Hanifa* and the *Madrasah-i-Ahmadia* (the former kept up by Hanifites and the latter by Wahabis) in Arrah. In the Bhagalpur Division there is the *Dilalpur Madrasah* in the Sonthal Parganas. Lastly, I may mention an institution entitled the *Purulia Madrasah* in the Chota Nagpur Division.

193. For the particular encouragement of Muhammadan education we find some special arrangements in some districts. In Burdwan the District Board sanctioned the opening of 9 maktabs with Rs. 3 stipends for each. The Board in Birbhum reserved two of their lower primary scholarships for Muhammadans. The Midnapore Board gives stipends to 53 maktabs, of which 23 teach the full lower primary course with Urdu or Persian as a second language. I do not learn that anything of a special character in this direction has been done by the Boards in the Presidency, Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the Dacca Division the same appears to be the case so far as the districts of Dacca and Faridpur are concerned, but the Backergunge Board is taking steps to appoint some Urdu teachers in middle schools, as well as making other arrangements for the advance of Muhammadan education, such as granting free-studentships to all who pass the scholarship examinations and fail to get scholarships. This is a cheap way of giving encouragement which might well be followed in other districts. The Mymensingh Board has given grants to 13 maktabs varying from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 a month. In the Chittagong Division all the Boards have done something. The Chittagong District Board has offered half the cost of Maulavis on Rs. 10 a month in three middle English schools, and already two schools have availed themselves of the

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concession. Two Muhammadan free-studentships have been allotted to each model school in the district; and lastly, when two inspecting Panditships fell vacant, one was given to a Muhammadan. This example might also be followed in other districts. The Noakhali Board has set aside Rs. 500 for aiding madrasahs and maktabs, and has also reserved two free-studentships for poor Muhammadan boys in model schools. It has further arranged to give special grants for Maulavis in middle schools on the same terms as has been done in Chittagong. The Tippera Board has also made concessions of a similar character. In Orissa the Puri Board maintains two, and the Balasore Board seven, primary schools for the special benefit of Muhammadan students.

194. One of the most depressing influences which have had the effect of discouraging the advance of education among the Muhammadan community arises from the fact that so little has hitherto been done towards giving employment to Musalman gentlemen in the Department of Public Instruction. This is a matter which I have recently brought to the notice of Government in a separate report, so I need not do more than allude to it here. Another matter upon which I wish to make a passing remark is the constitution of the District Boards, upon which in the majority of cases Muhammadans are not represented in such proportions as their numbers would seem to demand. This is a difficulty for which seemingly a remedy might easily be found. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector for Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, pointing to the fact that some of the Boards in Bihar "have no Muhammadan members at all, and some perhaps only one or two," goes on to say:—"The result has been just what could be anticipated with such imperfect and one-sided representation, so that even in some cases the presence of a European Magistrate Chairman with all his powers and endeavours cannot do anything to help the cause of Muhammadans and check the growing tendency to retard it."

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

195. Besides 2,449,800 souls classified according to religion under the term "animistic" in the last Census Report of the Province (exclusive of Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Chota Nagpur Tributary States), numbers of aboriginal races are represented under the following three religious denominations, namely, Hinduism, Christianity, and Buddhism. There is in the Divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including the Sonthals of Mourbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts, the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and the Hos or Larka Kols of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur and the Paharias of the Sonthal Parganas. The Eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Indo-Burmese, who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, including the Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Naga, Tipra, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhunyas, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and Tamarias and Bhunyjas in Singhbhum.

196. The following statement shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each Division :—

Division.	Number of Pupils attending different Classes of Schools.								Creed of Pupils of Aboriginal and other Backward Races.			
									1892-93.		1891-92.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency	...	1	4	13	63	4	1	86	14	72	4	78
Calcutta	4	...	...	20	52	96	3	175	124	51	81	13
Burdwan	3	2	10	82	3,158	9	162	3,426	211	3,215	141	2,885
Rajshahi	53	...	1	41	547	8	11	661	243	418	172	201
Dacca	2	41	...	49	315	98	...	505	62	443	58	510
Chittagong	59	...	...	98	602	57	62	878	1	877	...	506
Patna	2	...	...	...	158	...	93	253	2	251	2	306
Bhagalpur	15	15	27	409	5,142	454	169	6,231	1,006	5,225	624	4,484
Chota Nagpur	139	491	247	1,370	14,246	947	139	17,579	3,207	14,372	2,858	14,826
Orissa	12	14	2	6	223	41	...	298	63	235	59	208
Orissa Tributary Mahals	2	19	28	114	1,239	7	211	1,620	30	1,590	...	1,641
Total ...	291	583	319	2,202	25,745	1,721	851	31,712	4,963	26,749	3,999	25,658
									31,712		29,657	
Total for 1891-92 ...	223	625	286	2,029	24,344	1,428	732	29,657	3,999	25,658	3,999	25,658
									29,657		29,657	

There was an increase of 2,055 aboriginal pupils, the Christians having advanced by 964 and the non-Christians by 1,091. All classes of schools, except middle English schools, have returned a larger number of aboriginal pupils than in the preceding year, the largest increase, viz., by 1,401 pupils, having taken place, as might be expected, in the lower primary schools. The advance took place to the greatest extent in the Bhagalpur Division among the Sonthals, and smaller increases in the rest of the province, with the exception of the Divisions of Dacca, Patna, Chota Nagpur, and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The decrease was largest, 105, in Chota Nagpur, but in this division an accession of pupils is observable in all classes of schools except lower primaries.

197. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division remarks as follows:—

"My relations to the department in the Chittagong Hill Tracts I feel to be unsatisfactory in an extreme degree, and I see no remedy, unless the Commissioner of Chittagong is given the functions of the Director there, just as he has been given those of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, not to speak of the Inspector-General of Registration, the Board of Revenue, and the High Court. He could continue to supply the statistics as hitherto. In the Assistant Inspector's report almost every important reference to the Chittagong Hill Tracts is erroneous, paragraph 99 containing the greatest number of errors in the smallest

space. The Deputy Inspector is a good man, but he is an absolute foreigner, and therefore goes on inciting the establishment of Bengali schools in a region in which there are only some two to three per cent. of Bengalis. The Sub-Inspector is also a foreigner, though not so remote, * * * * * * * * . Perhaps the strongest instance of the anomaly is the most recent one. We only tolerate the expensive character of the Rangamati High School, because we wish to turn into the interior youths and men who, by having learned zamindari accounts and mensuration, will be able to understand the new administration, and be able to serve as mauza or taluk patwaris in the newly-formed divisions of these classes. Two days ago I received from the Director for advice a proposal from this Deputy Inspector to do away with these subjects in the Rangamati High School, because they were not wanted in the Hill Tracts."

Again:—

"Dhangars are not Santals or *vice versâ*, nor are the coolies in question Santals. This is a small point; the large point is that non-aboriginals like the Barua Maghs, and highly civilized people like the Arakani Maghs are classed with aboriginal races, who are called aboriginal in the sense of backward and sylvan aboriginals like Santals and Oraons (Dhangar). The Arakani or Burmese, besides being civilized, are rather recent immigrants. The Barua Maghs only differ from Bengalis of the respectable Sudra castes in being Buddhists. There is no apparent Mongolian tincture in them. The classification is injurious to them. We have them in high positions, in the District Board, as sub-registrars, as head-clerks, in the police, in which it would be impossible to put the aborigines meant, and these Barua Maghs aspire to education. It is a mistake to treat them separately in any way."

I am personally in favour of adopting the Commissioner's suggestion to delegate to him the functions of the Director in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Further, from what he has said above, it appears that the Barua Maghs should no longer be included in our returns among the aboriginal tribes.

198. In the Bhagalpur Division the increase in the number of boys of aboriginal descent by 1,123 was shared by all classes of schools except high English and middle vernacular schools. In the Sonthal Parganas three Kol pupils have been newly returned. The decrease in the number of Dhangar pupils was due to the abolition of a lower primary school at Kasba in the Godda subdivision. Of the Sonthal education grant of Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6,419 only was spent.

199. In the Chota Nagpur Division there was a falling off of 105 aboriginal pupils. The increase under all other classes of schools was more than counterbalanced by the loss of 467 pupils in the lower primary schools. Christian pupils increased by 349, but there was a decrease of 454 non-Christian pupils of aboriginal descent. The decrease of pupils took place only in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; the other 3 districts show each an increase.

200. The subjoined statement contains some particulars about the schools under the several missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.						
			1891-92.			1892-93.			1891-92.			1892-93.			
	1891-92.	1892-93.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal fund.	Total.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	48	46	1,189	279	1,468	1,125	315	1,440	3,501	11,897	15,398	3,199	17,944	...	21,143
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	47	38	1,361	222	1,583	988	291	1,279	2,615	6,816	9,431	2,729	7,240	36	10,005
Free Church (Scotch) ...	47	48	867	81	948	735	138	873	3,074	4,796	7,870	3,110	4,383	...	7,493
St. Xavier's	4	3	142	53	195	257	51	308	245	1,049	1,294	234	3,168	...	3,402
Dublin University Mission.	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	10	10	...	20
Total ...	146	136	3,559	635	4,194	3,125	795	3,920	9,435	24,558	33,993	9,282	32,745	36	42,063

On the whole there was a loss of 10 schools and 274 pupils, which occurred in the Berlin Evangelical, the S. P. G. Anglican and the St. Xavier's Missions. In the majority of the mission schools the pupils are allowed free tuition.

201. There were 21 elementary schools for the children of the labourers employed in the collieries in the subdivision of Giridih, attended by 1,072 pupils, against 14 schools and 800 pupils in the year before. Of the 21 schools of the year, 17 were for boys, 2 for girls, and 2 night schools for labouring adults. Of the pupils, 894 were male and 178 female. Classified according to their creed and caste, 621 were low-caste Hindus, 369 Muhammadans, and 82 aborigines. The boys of these elementary schools were regularly exercised in

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gymnastics and other athletic sports by an employé under the East Indian Railway Company.

The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,866, of which Rs. 1,120 were paid from the primary grant and Rs. 746 from local collections.

Of these elementary schools 19 were honoured by a visit from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in November last, who was pleased to remark as follows :—

"I was pleased by my visit to the railway market, where several hundred children, who attended the different colliery schools, had been collected. The number of the pupils has increased in a most satisfactory way, and now stands at 934. The intelligent looks of the children attracted the attention of every one, and Lady Elliott was much pleased with the girls' sewing. Some of the boys in the upper primary schools read and write Hindi very nicely. I was particularly pleased with the night schools, as the attendance of the young men at school, after their day's work, shows a genuine desire to improve themselves. I heartily congratulate Dr. Saise on the excellent work he and his Committee have done in fostering these schools."

202. The following table compares the results of the Entrance and the departmental examinations so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned :—

Division.	1892.						1893.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	...	1	...	7	11	19	...	...	...	8	14	22
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhagalpur ...	...	1	5	17	111	134	...	1	2	15	205	223
Chota Nagpur...	2	21	5	27	181	236	2	11	4	27	221	263
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	2	15	17
Total ...	2	23	10	51	313	399	2	12	6	52	462	532

The total number of passes of all descriptions increased by 133, but the passes in the higher examinations show a falling off. Of the two successful aboriginal candidates at the Entrance examination, one passed from the Ranchi and another from the Chaibassa Zilla School in the Chota Nagpur Division. Both are Christians. No aboriginal pupil passed the middle English scholarship examination from the Burdwan Division; one passed in the preceding year. At the middle vernacular scholarship examination 2 pupils passed from the Bhagalpur Division, against 5 in the year before. In Chota Nagpur the middle examination results were much below those of 1891-92, but at the lower primary examination there was a substantial gain in the number of passes.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

203. In this section private institutions are treated upon, viz., those which do not conform to any particular departmental standard.

204. The following table shows the statistics of indigenous schools in each Division :—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Presidency	5	141	72	749	14	114	3	20	5	96	...	...	...	...	99	1,120
Calcutta	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	64	1,722	...	...	...	...	67	1,753
Burdwan	39	535	233	1,645	53	370	2	15	40	451	5	79	...	...	372	3,095
Rajshahi	55	633	23	209	79	782	4	29	88	1,007	...	...	...	...	249	2,660
Dacca	110	1,897	389	3,359	703	4,049	31	116	2,644	25,924	5	119	55	299	3,937	35,763
Chittagong	81	2,290	112	1,189	357	4,901	49	378	2,074	31,523	46	855	3	66	2,722	41,202
Patna	538	5,431	728	8,598	1,665	11,871	4	10	217	2,007	171	1,567	5	108	3,328	29,592
Bhagalpur	304	2,564	148	1,238	695	4,210	7	46	73	725	45	640	7	322	1,279	9,745
Chota Nagpur ...	35	432	10	148	77	521	...	...	5	81	2	77	1	11	130	1,270
Orissa	50	889	68	661	1,013	6,127	...	...	7	93	5	103	...	...	1,143	7,873
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	10	88	128	765	...	...	2	30	7	33	...	...	147	916
Total ...	1,217	14,812	1,796	17,915	4,784	33,710	100	614	5,219	63,659	286	3,473	71	806	13,473	134,989
Total for 1891-92	1,294	16,745	1,694	18,117	4,543	31,003	84	568	5,969	70,360	208	2,265	76	536	13,868	139,594

N. B.—In the Tributary States of the Chota Nagpur Division there were 41 schools and 963 pupils attending them.

The total number of institutions under this head decreased by 395 and the pupils attending them by 4,605. The largest decrease both in the number of schools and pupils took place in respect of *Koran* schools. Many of these latter have probably added a vernacular to their former course of studies and so have advanced to the stage of elementary schools prior to developing into ordinary primary schools. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic and Persian show some falling off in their number, but the pupils attending them decreased in a larger ratio. "Other schools" for girls fell off by five, but the pupils attending them show an increase. There was an increase in the number of the remaining classes of schools treated upon under this head, as well as in the number of pupils attending them, excepting in the case of the pupils of the Sanskrit tols, who show a slight falling off.

The increase in the number of schools under this head in the other divisions was more than counterbalanced by the loss of 1,102 schools in the Dacca Division, in which the tols diminished by 21, the advanced schools for teaching Arabic and Persian by 40, the elementary schools by 20, other schools by 20, and the Koran schools by 1,001. There was a loss of 926 Koran schools in the district of Dacca alone. The Inspector of the Eastern Circle attributes the decrease not to an actual loss of schools, but to the inability on the part of the Sub-Inspectors and the inspecting Pandits to collect returns from these schools in consequence of the pressure of work on account of the reward examinations. The instructions issued in December 1887, to carefully enquire into the existence of elementary patshalas and maktabs, were again prominently brought to the notice of the inspecting officers during the year under report. The system of holding the reward examinations *in situ* was introduced into the division for the first time and kept the Sub-Inspectors engaged up to the end of the year, so that they failed to collect statistics from these institutions. In Calcutta there was a loss of 39 schools under this head chiefly confined to Koran schools. The Inspector of the Presidency Circle says that, as the amount at the close of the year available for payment to private schools for the submission of the returns was less than on the previous occasion, and as the departmental officers carefully ignored schools of a doubtful character, the number of schools under this head has necessarily gone down. In the natural course of events these schools should die out as public schools

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become more numerous and more popular, and the efforts of the department doubtless ought to be to replace them by well-organised institutions.

205. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools.*—The number of these schools diminished by 77, and the pupils attending them by 1,933. This loss in the number of schools has been shared by all the divisions except Patna. The divisions also show a falling off in the number of pupils except Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa. Further particulars are to be found in the section on Muhammadan Education.

206. *Sanskrit tols.*—The number of the *tols* increased by 102, but their pupils fell off by 202. The increase in the number of tols was shared by all the divisions except Calcutta, Rajshahi, and Dacca. In Chittagong the number of *tols* remained stationary. The pupils fell off in Calcutta and the Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and increased in the others.

In the Presidency Division the Mulajor *tol* in the 24-Parganas deserves special mention. It had 100 pupils on the rolls. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,000, met from the proceeds of an endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Babu Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta. In Murshidabad the Victoria Jubilee *tol*, founded and supported by Srimati Arnakali Devi of Cossimbazar, had 40 pupils on the rolls. The expenditure was Rs. 3,000. The *tols* of Nadia have been already discussed elaborately in separate reports. It appears to be unnecessary to enter into any elaborate statement regarding the tols in the several divisions, as these have been treated upon in detail in former reports.

207. In February 1893 certain rules were published by Government for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous *tols* of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. The following Associations have been empowered to conduct the examinations, the same sets of question-papers being supplied to each by the Principal of the Sanskrit College:—

(1) The Sarasvat Samaj of Dacca.
(2 The Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan.
(3) The Vidagdha Janani Sabha of Nadia.
(4) The Dharma Sabha of Boalia.
(5) The Pariksha Sabha of Bhatpara (24-Parganas).
(6) The Sanskrit Samiti of Ghatal (Midnapur).
(7) The Pandit Sabha of Calcutta.
(8) The Dharma Sabha of Rangpur.
(9) The Dharma Sabha of Barisal.

The two examinations to be annually held lead up to the Sanskrit title examination, and separate standards have been prescribed in each subject. In addition to rewards to successful pupils on the results of the first and second examinations, monthly stipends for one year are awarded to the pandits whose pupils distinguish themselves most in the competition. The examinations under the new rules will be held in 1894-95 simultaneously at the different centres.

208. In Government Resolution No. 310TG, dated the 22nd June 1893, the thanks of Government were conveyed to Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., whose visit to Orissa had proved a success and evoked much enthusiasm in the cause of Sanskrit teaching in that province. Under his auspices the following Associations have been established for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit:—

(1) The Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti at Puri.
(2) The Orissa Sanskrit Samiti at Cuttack.
(3) The Balasore Sanskrit Samiti at Balasore.

These Associations are to be brought under the general scheme mentioned above. The Raja of Mourbhanj has agreed to the Pandit's proposal to keep up two *tols* at his own expense—one at a cost of Rs. 6,440 annually at Mourbhanj, and the other at Balasore, at a cost of Rs. 1,560.

209. The Sanskrit title examination was held simultaneously in February at Calcutta, Bankipore, Dacca, Puri, Boalia, and Rangpur. There were no candidates at the Cuttack, Barisal, and Darbhanga centres. A new feature in the examination was the substitution of a written paper in translation and composition in lieu of the verbal examination in literature. The number of candidates was 146, against 131 in the preceding year. Of these, 118 were Bengalis, 4

Uriyas, 22 Biharis, 1 a Panjabi, and 1 a Tailangi. The candidates were Brahmans, excepting 2 Vaidyas, 2 Kayasthas, and 1 Baisnab. Five belonged to Benares, 3 from the Puri Sanskrit School, 21 from the different Sanskrit *tols* of Bihar, 3 from the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and the rest from tols in Bengal. Twelve absented themselves and 134 actually appeared for examination. Of these only 31 passed in the 2nd division,—a result which cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The number of passes in the previous year was 46. There were 106 candidates for examination in Sanskrit literature, 9 in grammar, 1 in the Puránas, 14 in modern Hindu Law, 1 in ancient Hindu Law, 7 in Hindu Logic, 1 in ancient Nyáya, 2 in Vedánta, 4 in Sánkhyá, and 1 in the Mimánsás. The total cost of the examination was Rs. 2,015, of which Government contributed its usual grant of Rs. 1,700, and the balance was raised from fees paid by the candidates. The Government rewards were allotted as in previous years to pupils and pandits.

It is worthy of note that the number of candidates at this title examination is increasing year by year, and that candidates are gradually taking up such subjects as *Sánkhya*, *Vedánta*, ancient *Smriti*, and ancient *Nyáya*, which were rarely taught in the tols of Bengal before the institution of the examination. These facts go to show that the examination is gradually becoming popular, and that it is exerting a beneficial influence on higher Sanskrit studies in these provinces.

210. *Elementary Schools.*—These are schools "teaching a vernacular only or mainly." Their number for boys increased by 241, and the number of the pupils attending them by 2,707. The number for girls increased by 16, and the pupils by 46. The largest increase in the schools for boys, viz., by 151, took place in the Chittagong Division, Orissa standing second with 67 additional schools of this kind. There was also an accession of 2,510 pupils in the former division and of 420 pupils in the latter.

No elementary schools for girls have been returned from Calcutta and the Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

211. *Koran Schools.*—The total number of these schools declined by 750, and the pupils attending them by 6,701. The causes of the decline have been noticed in previous sections.

212. "Other schools" advanced by 73, and the pupils by 938. Those for boys increased by 78, and the pupils by 1,208, and those for girls diminished by 5, with, however, an increase of 270 pupils in them.

Of the five "other schools" in the Orissa Division, three were attended by Telugu-speaking children and one by Marwaris.

213. *Kyoungs.*—These are returned from Chittagong and the Hill Tracts only. Forty Kyoungs against sixteen have been returned from Chittagong, and five against one from the Hill Tracts. The pupils increased by 477 in Chittagong and by 46 in the Hill Tracts.

The post of Kyoung examiner had been abolished, but was revived in February 1893. The immediate effect of the appointment was that returns were received from Kyoungs whose existence had been lost sight of. All these pupils learn Burmese and a few learn Pâli also. The Raolis or Magh priests are *ex-officio* teachers. No fees are levied from the pupils and no uniformity of standard is observed in the instruction. Besides being taught in the Kyoungs, Burmese is taught in the Rangamati High English School, which has a Burmese department attached also, in the Lama and Cox's Bazar Burmese patshalas and in the Burmese Girls' Schools at Cox's Bazar, Harbhang and Teknaf.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

214. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books having for the past forty years been left almost entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea, C.I.E., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. The procedure followed by the Committee in regard to the books submitted to them for examination was fully explained in the last report. I may add that, whenever a member happens to be interested in any book under examination, he withdraws from the meeting while its merits are being discussed by the other members.

215. The Committee received for examination during the year 294 books on different subjects, besides 7 books awaiting final disposal at the close of the preceding year. Of these, 157 were approved for various purposes, and 142 were rejected, and the consideration of two books had to be postponed. The Committee met ten times during the year for the disposal of business, and there were also several meetings of the different Sub-Committees for the consideration of special questions. The most important of these sub-committees is that engaged in re-examining the books already on the authorised list, with a view to the elimination of those works which have become obsolete or otherwise unsuitable for use in schools. The labours of this Committee, extending over 16 months, are now approaching completion, and its work will gradually come under the consideration of the General Committee. A number of paid readers had to be engaged to assist the members in examining books.

216. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are branch committees for Bihar and Orissa. During the year under report a list of text-books and another of prize books in Hindi and Urdu, approved by the Bihar Text book Committee, were published for the first time, and it is stated that a supplementary list is under preparation. The Orissa Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department. The temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, remarks:—

"The Committee met only once in March last for the purpose of revising the provisional list of text-books which was in force till then. Certain school books which had long been in use, and to which objections were taken by school-masters on the score of numerous alleged inaccuracies, were referred for report to a sub-committee, an expression of whose opinion on the point is awaited. The provisional list above referred to will undergo final revision at the next meeting of the Committee. Want of suitable books in Uriya prose and poetry and of an Uriya Euclid is a crying defect in connection with the Cuttack Training School. It is not likely that this want will be removed unless substantial rewards are offered by Government with a view to induce authors to undertake the compilation of the aforesaid works. Babu Sashi Bhusan Chatterji's Uriya maps have removed a long-felt want. It would be a good thing if inducements could be held out to him to undertake the preparation of similar maps of Europe, Africa and America."

217. It may be added that, agreeably to the wishes of Government, when a book comes up for the first time, not only its moral and intellectual excellence, but also its price forms a subject for consideration, and that no book is entered on the list which is too highly priced. The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division complains of the heavy cost of text-books in middle class schools which he found amounted to more than Rs. 8. The question has been referred to the local departmental officers for report.

218. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society is believed to exercise a healthy influence over the prices of imported books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency rapidly to advance when the supply from any causes falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mufassal 177,960 books valued at Rs. 85,123.

DARJEELING,
The 3rd October 1893.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.								
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions — For males ...	31	16	2,353	47,533	21	308	50,262	3,013	4,784	5,219	286	63,564	Institutions to number of towns and villages.† 26·6	
												13,302					
			Institutions — For females...	2	...	53	2,803	11	...	2,869	...	100	...	71	3,040	1·2	
												171					
			Institutions — Total ...	33	16	2,406	50,336	32	308	53,131	3,013	4,884	5,219	357	66,604	27·9	
												13,473					
			Scholars ... Males ...	5,417	1,034	201,389	1,091,543	843	7,098	1,307,324	32,524	33,251	54,991	3,438	1,431,528	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·20	
												124,204					
			Scholars ... Females ...	26	13	5,158	87,133	368	45	92,743	203	1,073	8,668	841	103,528	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. 1·88	
												10,785					
			Scholars ... Total ...	5,443	1,047	206,547	1,178,676	1,211	7,143	1,400,067	32,727	34,324	63,659	4,279	1,535,056	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·61	
												134,989					

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	6,90,344	2,81,450	31,74,810	26,07,853	85,609	3,04,062	71,44,128	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	87,36,479	
„ females ...	5,495	...	5,80,143	3,02,943	20,348	...	9,08,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,08,929	
Total ...	6,95,839	2,81,450	37,54,953	29,10,796	1,05,957	3,04,062	80,53,057	3,32,798	15,079	3,47,877	2,09,119	60,689	5,88,998	2,34,117	1,51,551	12,44,474	96,45,408	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	11·70	9·4	20·	9.	3·2	6·7	60·	12·	·4	12·3	...	2·5	14·8	7·8	2·1	27·3	100	
(*b*) Percentages of district funds expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	22·86	43·4	·11	·98	67·52	·28	·43	·72	...	...	23·14	2·3	6·3	31·8	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·41	...	44·5	38·5	·14	1·4	85·05	7·3	·17	7·5	...	...	1·2	·35	5·8	7·4	100	

| | | |

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,489	1,735	1,521	1	39	41	34	7	1,167	1,154	917
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	57	71	51	1	4	4	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	281	338	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	278	228	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	19	2,105	2,372	2,118	2	43	45	37	7	1,167	1,154	917
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	48	13,955	13,109	10,526	9	2,434	2,275	1,753	173	27,612	26,416	20,001
Middle ,, ... English	5	780	753	630	18	1,469	1,372	1,054	620	44,055	41,401	32,009
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	33	2,637	2,435	1,796	150	8,566	7,865	6,296	810	44,551	41,759	30,342
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	240	218	182	...	...	...	...	10	918	907	729
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,953	1,869	1,468
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	54	52	31	18	1,032	1,001	770
Total Secondary Schools	88	17,612	16,515	13,134	178	12,523	11,564	9,134	1,646	120,121	113,353	85,319
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	5	122	108	69	10	304	262	194	3,423	130,621	119,735	93,742
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	9	283	262	180	33,684	812,474	735,690	601,350
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	4	186	180	123	172	7,134	6,637	5,055
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	1	16	16	12	2,255	41,892	38,386	29,175
Total Primary Schools	5	122	108	69	24	789	720	509	39,434	992,121	900,448	729,322
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. School of Art	1	198	197	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	638	639	503	1	11	9	5	5	231	205	172
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	218	1,066	995	697	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	5
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	300	300	245
Medical schools	4	746	769	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	475	472	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	29	32	29	6	196	171	116	7	294	334	233
Madrassas	7	1,722	1,753	1,361	...	...	...	...	6	395	382	322
Other schools	...	...	...	...	1	21	20	10	7	264	245	192
Total Special Schools	251	4,874	4,857	3,898	8	228	200	131	35	1,491	1,473	1,169
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	363	24,713	23,852	19,219	212	13,583	12,529	9,811	41,122	1,114,900	1,016,428	816,727

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran only ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* Exclusive of the average daily attendance

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										
Unaided.														Aborigines.					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30	31
14	2,748	2,690	1,786*	33	5,443	5,384	4,328	6	69	42	4,963	59	286	8	5	11	26	...	
7	427	419	275	14	488	488	...	...	...	5	454	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	281	281	...	...	92	...	185	1	...	1	...	2	13	...	
...	...	...	...	1	278	278	...	...	28	...	247	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	
21	3,175	3,109	2,061	49	6,490	6,431	4,328	6	189	47	5,849	64	313	9	5	14	39	...	
135	34,311	32,605	25,619	365	78,312	76,627	41,143	41,404	1,634	504	66,828	283	8,661	66	225	111	4	...	
215	13,735	12,895	9,838	858	60,039	41,471	1,065	58,138	1,552	385	48,115	22	9,258	489	94	124	425	...	
137	7,644	7,113	5,565	1,130	63,398	8,927	307	63,321	3	68	52,048	14	10,705	11	308	241	511	...	
3	311	270	247	15	1,469	1,352	365	415	956	141	161	167	26	2	...	16	...	172	
3	226	215	167	18	2,179	2,179	98	31	2,109	49	2	2	1	...	...	16	...	323	
1	64	60	50	20	1,150	196	...	1,150	6	393	600	20	15	112	2	2	...	85	
494	56,291	53,158	41,486	2,406	206,547	130,752	42,978	164,459	6,260	1,540	167,754	508	28,666	680	629	510	940	580	
286	8,907	8,066	6,345	3,704	139,954	1,763	734	139,650	228	294	105,175	26	31,559	363	1,839	470	3,597	...	
10,236	170,514	151,416	126,705	43,829	983,271	391	57,719	977,454	63	2,288	665,369	74	288,419	2,703	23,042	1,313	29,969	...	
8	285	261	211	184	7,605	1,023	2	7,154	422	554	5,699	37	85	752	29	27	...	493	
363	5,938	5,497	4,340	2,619	47,846	82	1,741	47,680	43	1,722	38,140	55	7,016	218	606	46	...	1,391	
10,873	185,644	165,240	137,601	50,336	1,178,676	3,259	60,196	1,171,938	756	4,858	814,383	192	327,079	4,036	25,516	1,856	33,566	1,884	
...	...	...	...	1	198	...	...	...	4	167	5	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	21	880	51	469	879	...	66	590	1	35	100	88	...	40	...	
16	98	89	65	235	1,171	31	29	1,139	...	9	905	1	205	30	18	3	4	...	
2	31	28	27	11	331	48	...	331	...	279	43	...	2	7	...	...	...	3	
5	518	575	298	9	1,264	259	...	1,005	5	19	1,073	10	145	3	...	9	28	...	
1	11	10	8	4	486	126	...	360	...	...	412	2	71	...	...	1	...	...	
5	198	188	140	21	717	67	...	565	1	115	336	1	217	31	13	3	...	...	
12	743	761	642	25	2,869	722	2,424	659	...	...	30	...	2,830	...	...	...	13	...	
5	162	149	110	13	447	17	215	292	...	...	375	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	
46	1,761	1,800	1,290	340	8,354	1,321	3,137	5,230	10	655	3,769	35	3,579	171	119	16	85	3	
11,434	246,871	223,307	182,438	53,131	1,400,067	141,763	110,639	1,341,633	7,215	7,100	991,755	799	359,637	4,896	26,269	2,396	34,630	2,467	
...	...	...	...	1,217	14,812	21	14,273	970	...	...	2,740	...	12,072	...	...	...	203	...	
...	...	...	...	1,796	17,915	...	17,880	79	...	...	17,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	For boys	...	613	9,349	...	1,457	9,127	...	...	3,738	...	5,576	...	35	...	217	...	
		,, girls	...	9	98	...	74	98	...	...	24	...	74	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	For boys	...	4,171	24,361	11	1,696	23,154	...	18	18,807	...	5,110	28	398	...	264	...	
		,, girls	...	91	516	...	272	510	...	17	175	...	324	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	5,219	63,659	...	63,536	678	...	...	9	...	63,650	...	...	...	8,668	...	
...	...	For boys	...	286	3,473	515	1,410	2,473	...	5	1,648	...	979	48	52	741	70	...	
		,, girls	...	71	806	7	27	779	...	48	629	...	63	...	...	66	...	35	
		Total	...	13,473	134,989	554	100,625	37,868	...	88	45,685	...	87,848	76	485	807	9,422	57	
		GRAND TOTAL	...	66,664	1,535,056	142,317	211,264	1,379,501	7,215	7,188	1,037,440	799	447,485	4,972	26,754	3,203	44,052	2,524	

of the Metropolitan Institution.

EDUCATION—

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the L

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PU													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,52,776	....	...	1,47,461	...	13,966	4,14,203	1,674	...	355	1,923	...	2,061	6,(
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—469	...	...	7,162	...	479	7,172	...	...	...	251	...	...	
Medicine	1,74,608	...	...	16,758	...	...	1,91,366	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	52,150	...	...	10,592	...	...	62,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,79,065	...	...	1,81,973	...	14,445	6,75,483	1,674	...	355	2,174	...	2,061	6,2
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,41,129	...	1,248	2,91,180	5,243	11,590	4,50,390	7,023	1,100	4,551	41,747	1,469	1,757	57,6
Middle „ ... { English	17,490	...	275	21,978	...	...	39,743	...	5,601	700	7,034	2,058	...	15,3
{ Vernacular...	9,728	...	3,263	8,334	530	15	21,870	...	38,640	1,735	22,140	3,786	114	66,4
For Girls—														
High schools... English	21,326	...	120	2,807	311	...	24,564	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	3
Total Secondary Schools ...	1,89,673	...	4,906	3,24,299	6,084	11,605	5,36,567	7,023	45,341	7,332	70,921	7,313	1,871	1,39,8
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	...	788	56	240	4	8	1,13
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	355	194	...	...	74
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	1,081	16	35	...	1,49
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Total Primary Schools ...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	1,056	364	982	1,496	450	82	8	3,3
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	...	29,922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,591	930	...	736	...	34	72,291	171	247	...	...	...	...	4
Guru-training classes	6,464	743	...	...	...	...	7,207	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	91,461	...	...	18,029	85	1,527	1,11,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	6,828	...	...	7,732	...	...	14,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2,056	...	...	...	...	1,421	3,477	1,205	7,596	...	585	1,400	943	11,7
Madrasahs	25,231	...	115	8,868	39	25,630	59,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	2
Total Special Schools ...	2,27,802	1,673	115	40,116	124	28,662	2,98,492	1,376	7,843	298	585	1,400	943	12,4
Buildings (see note VII)	2,51,368	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,54,418	...	1,850	5,058	17	1,716	110	
Furniture and apparatus (special, grants only)	4,205	...	...	...	...	...	4,205	...	781	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,55,573	250	47	...	...	2,753	2,58,623	...	2,631	5,058	17	1,716	110	9
University	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
{ Special schools other than training schools (see note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1892-93	11,53,169	1,923	5,068	5,46,388	6,208	57,465	17,70,221	10,437	56,797	14,539	74,147	10,511	4,993	1,71

(*a*) Includes Rs. 380 from District Fund.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 2,800 from Provincial Revenue
(*c*) Includes Rs. 400 from Provincial Revenue
(*d*) Includes Rs. 3,200 from Provincial Reve
(*e*) Represents the boarding fees of the S

TABLE IV.

nces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

TUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
ided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.										GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ₹rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including ₹rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ₹rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.		
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
20 ...	...	49,450	27,346	49,162	1,51,078	80,921	1,668	41,956	1,24,545	2,79,570	...	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,394	...	525	19,919	—469	...	...	26,807	1,004	27,342	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,608	...	...	16,758	...	1,91,366	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,150	...	...	10,592	...	62,742	
20 ...	...	49,450	27,346	49,162	1,51,078	1,00,315	1,668	42,481	1,44,464	5,05,859	...	355	3,33,912	1,37,163	9,77,289	
23 944	9,877	4,12,527	86,080	31,662	6,48,213	5,62,926	85,550	1,34,589	7,83,065	2,55,275	2,044	15,676	13,08,380	3,57,940	19,39,315	
59 1,14,629	7,742	2,11,723	1,83,384	45,241	6,23,038	40,006	47,271	(*a*) 14,370	1,01,647	77,749	1,20,670	8,717	2,80,741	2,91,944	7,79,821	
31 65,776	7,413	1,33,626	73,633	5,476	3,32,055	15,265	12,550	7,519	35,334	55,859	1,04,416	12,411	1,79,365	1,03,623	4,55,674	
386 ...	...	1,33,042	7,605	7,898	1,74,431	52,368	864	1,25,856	1,79,088	47,212	...	120	1,88,217	1,42,534	3,78,063	
653 ...	...	88,259	19,962	19,590	1,64,469	5,784	3,255	970	10,009	36,658	...	...	94,043	43,777	1,74,478	
492 ...	720	3,719	7,145	9,160	27,236	...	...	...	...	6,492	...	1,066	3,719	16,305	27,582	
549 1,81,409	25,752	9,82,896	3,77,809	1,19,027	19,69,442	6,76,349	1,49,490	(*a*) 2,83,304	11,09,143	4,79,245	2,27,130	37,990	20,54,465	9,56,123	37,54,953	
261 1,29,258	6,674	1,91,196	59,338	11,940	4,47,667	11,656	6,023	5,124	22,803	50,317	1,30,046	6,730	2,03,092	82,480	4,72,665	
607 2,72,026	16,495	11,54,070	1,58,076	1,21,971	18,19,245	2,57,004	31,854	26,342	3,15,200	96,607	2,72,220	16,850	14,11,268	3,38,243	21,35,188	
311 2,162	4,262	8,950	62,003	3,392	1,07,280	690	2,666	1,778	5,134	26,875	2,162	5,343	9,656	69,874	1,13,910	
332 27,064	3,989	13,582	49,922	43,680	1,80,169	789	6,439	1,632	8,860	41,932	27,064	3,993	14,371	1,01,673	1,89,033	
811 4,30,510	31,420	13,67,798	3,29,339	1,80,983	25,54,361	2,70,139	46,982	34,876	3,51,997	2,15,731	4,31,492	32,916	16,38,387	5,92,270	29,10,796	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,171	...	...	4,751	...	29,922	
42 ...	...	...	6,609	1,749	12,900	...	...	...	...	75,304	1,177	...	736	8,392	85,609	
9 ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	207	...	207	6,473	743	...	...	207	7,423	
30 ...	120	1,199	10,080	5,412	19,631	...	717	...	717	2,820	...	120	1,199	16,209	20,348	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11,559	1,411	695	13,665	91,461	...	...	29,588	3,718	1,24,767	
...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	32	84	6,828	...	...	7,784	32	14,644	
2 650	390	950	972	2,728	7,232	...	534	16,256	16,790	4,803	8,246	390	1,535	24,254	39,228	
0 750	259	934	1,502	522	4,057	5,177	2,511	10,648	18,336	25,321	750	374	14,979	40,902	82,326	
3 86	157	426	3,288	228	4,828	215	291	120	626	643	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	
8 1,486	926	3,509	22,451	10,639	48,657	17,003	5,671	27,751	50,425	2,38,824	11,002	1,339	61,213	97,641	4,10,019	
3 802	956	25	17,979	15,060	66,508	...	...	(*b*) 3,121	3,121	2,85,864	2,902	6,261	42	37,789	3,32,798	
7 3,457	148	...	95	654	9,291	...	...	(*c*) 802	802	9,542	4,280	148	...	1,109	15,079	
4,259	1,104	25	18,074	15,714	75,799	...	...	(*d*) 3,923	3,923	2,95,396	7,182	6,409	42	38,848	3,47,877	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,119	...	2,09,119	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,689	...	...	...	...	60,689	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,788	2,29,921	1,084	...	4,205	5,88,998	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,881	...	...	...	13,215	1,02,096	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,734	...	...	...	4,332	25,066	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,049	9,591	46	...	2,463	86,149	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,885	12,433	45	...	799	16,162	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,165	1,702	211	...	1,566	4,644	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,832	...	...	(*e*) 2,058	2,889	6,779	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500	11,603	380	80	236	17,799	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	11,633	...	7,951	6,169	28,403	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,153	16,732	559	70	1,..07	26,621	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,806	1,968	1,843	3,434	8,221	21,272	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,769	20,751	2,184	100	873	50,677	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,52,851	3,16,384	6,352	2,22,812	46,075	12,44,474	
6,17,664	59,202	24,03,678	7,75,019	3,75,525	47,99,337	10,63,806	2,03,811	3,92,335	16,59,952	23,87,906	9,93,190	85,361	43,10,831	18,68,120	96,45,408	

...m Municipal Fund.
...n District Fund.
...n District Fund and Rs. 200 from Municipal Fund.
...nt of the Bethune Girls' School in Calcutta.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						TOTAL.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	48	13,955	5,867	...	5,867	3,733	...	3,733	2,758	...	2,758	1,563	...	1,563	34	...	34	13,955	...	13,955
High English ... District Fund	1	262	121	...	121	61	...	61	57	...	57	23	...	23	...	...	...	262	...	262
High English ... Municipal	8	2,172	924	...	924	557	...	557	478	...	478	213	...	213	...	...	...	2,172	...	2,172
High English ... Aided ...	173	27,612	8,352	1	8,353	7,888	...	7,888	6,563	2	6,565	4,624	1	4,624	182	...	182	27,608	4	27,612
High English ... Unaided ...	135	34,311	11,659	...	11,659	10,019	...	10,019	7,319	...	7,319	4,981	...	4,981	98	...	98	34,076	...	34,076
Middle English ... Government	5	780	...	...	...	183	...	183	325	...	325	243	...	247	24	...	24	780	...	780
Middle English ... District Fund	15	968	...	...	...	162	...	162	248	1	249	400	4	404	153	...	153	963	5	968
Middle English ... Municipal	3	501	...	...	...	83	...	83	122	...	122	277	...	277	19	...	19	501	...	501
Middle English ... Aided ...	620	44,055	23	2	25	8,190	51	8,241	12,806	48	12,854	20,447	140	20,587	2,258	97	2,355	43,724	338	44,062
Middle English ... Unaided ...	215	13,735	...	...	...	2,040	2	2,042	3,589	11	3,600	7,196	47	7,243	828	22	850	13,653	82	13,731
Middle Vernacular Government	33	2,637	...	...	...	519	...	519	686	...	686	1,047	...	1,047	385	...	385	2,637	...	2,637
Middle Vernacular District Fund	145	8,011	...	...	...	1,324	2	1,326	1,974	3	1,977	3,685	9	3,694	1,011	3	1,014	7,994	17	8,011
Middle Vernacular Municipal	5	555	...	...	...	84	...	84	168	...	168	269	...	267	36	...	36	555	...	555
Middle Vernacular Aided ...	810	44,551	...	...	...	6,991	3	6,994	10,945	12	10,957	22,080	278	22,358	4,099	143	4,242	44,115	436	44,551
Middle Vernacular Unaided ...	137	7,644	...	...	...	965	...	965	1,650	2	1,652	4,085	41	4,126	886	15	901	7,586	58	7,644
Total ...	2,353	201,749	26,946	3	26,949	42,799	58	42,857	49,688	79	49,767	71,135	520	71,655	10,013	280	10,293	200,581	940	201,521
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Government	2	240	...	54	54	...	13	13	...	47	47	...	126	126	...	...	...	...	240	240
High English ... District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English ... Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English ... Aided	10	918	...	75	75	2	249	251	19	215	234	40	140	180	56	122	178	117	801	918
High English ... Unaided	3	311	...	37	37	2	66	68	22	77	99	23	60	83	8	16	24	55	256	311
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided	15	1,953	...	30	30	6	379	385	10	408	418	57	435	492	183	445	628	256	1,697	1,953
Middle English ... Unaided	3	226	...	3	3	...	28	28	6	31	37	19	33	52	42	64	106	67	159	226
Middle Vernacular Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	24	24	...	23	23	...	54	54
Middle Vernacular Municipal	1	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Aided ...	18	1,032	...	9	9	9	53	62	33	152	185	31	605	636	12	128	140	85	947	1,032
Middle Vernacular Unaided ...	1	64	...	1	1	...	3	3	...	26	26	...	28	28	...	6	6	...	64	64
Total ...	53	4,798	...	209	209	19	795	814	90	959	1,049	170	1,451	1,621	301	804	1,105	580	4,218	4,798
			26,946	212	27,158	42,818	853	43,671	49,778	1,038	50,816	71,305	1,971	73,276	10,314	1,084	11,398	201,161	5,158	206,319

| | | |

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ARTS COLLEGES—																					
1. Master of Arts	4	2	2	8	51	3	10	54	118	28	1	6	19	54	...	...	51	1	2		
2. Bachelor of Arts	10	6	7	23	407	303	417	80	1,207	140	70	83	8	(a)301	5	4	265	4	23		
3. First Examination in Arts ...	11	9	15	35	572	389	1,182	73	2,216	252	141	430	7	(b)830	2		785	2	35		
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...							
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	59	...	256	...	315	26	...	122	...	148		...	148				
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	56	...	...	...	56							
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	49	...	...	...	49	27	...	...	...	(c) 27							
3. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	10	...	...	...	10							
4. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	52	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	13							
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	9	...	...	...	9							
6. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2							
7. Honours in Medicine	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1							
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
2. First examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	57	165	121	343	1,120	1,232	2,129	301*	4,782	909	821	1,281	115*	3,126							
{ ,, girls	2	6	3	11	5	15	18	...	38	3	11	16	...	30							
2. Middle English examination. { ,, boys	19	557	128	704	100	2,346	561	119	3,126	69	1,622	334	53	2,078	63	8	1,790	4	198	10	2
{ ,, girls	...	10	4	14	...	46	12	...	58	...	37	8	...	45	45						
3. Middle vernacular examination. { ,, boys	162	723	99	984	569	2,337	322	698	3,926	399	1,373	161	180	2,113	1		1,899	...	198	1	5
{ ,, girls	1	10	1	12	1	21	1	...	23	1	16	1	...	18	...	10	8	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary examination. { ,, boys	9	2,319	156	2,484	33	5,273	325	118	5,749	15	2,764	166	48	2,993	101	1	2,444	...	412	6	24
{ ,, girls	3	41	6	50	4	150	24	3	181	...	110	16	2	128	82	1	33	...	...	12	...
5. Lower primary examination. { ,, boys	2	10,364	231	10,597	3	33,562	586	604	34,755	3	16,253	307	506	17,069	...	19	13,863	...	2,807	41	323
{ ,, girls	...	201	2	203	...	513	2	...	515	...	405	3	...	408	5	15	349	1	25	13	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																					
1. Training school examination for masters	8	1	...	9	490	16	...	115	621	396	12	...	36	444							
2. Survey school examination ...	3	...	...	3	164	...	...	...	164	134	...	...	...	134							
3. Vernacular medical examinatio ...	4	...	...	4	155	...	...	...	155	91	...	...	...	91							

* Includes those from other Provinces.
(a) Including three native females.
(b) ,, five do. do.
(c) ,, one do. do.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Art Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	1	262	207	216	...	1,100	950	6,223	...	...	8,273	...	...	944	2,044
Middle „ ... ... {English ...	15	968	886	677	...	5,601	...	3,790	2,058	...	11,449	...	...	1,15,069	1,20,670
{Vernacular...	145	8,011	7,366	5,912	...	38,640	...	19,818	3,786	114	62,358	...	...	65,776	1,04,416
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... {English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	161	9,241	8,459	6,805	...	45,341	950	29,831	5,844	114	82,080	...	...	1,81,789	2,27,130
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	9	279	242	179	...	788	...	222	47	8	1,065	...	...	1,29,258	1,30,046
Lower „	2	50	50	31	...	194	...	8	...	...	202	...	...	2,72,026	2,72,220
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,162	2,162
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,064	27,064
Total Primary Schools ...	11	329	292	210	...	982	...	230	47	8	1,267	...	...	4,30,510	4,31,492
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	1	11	9	5	171	247	...	...	...	...	418	930	...	...	1,177
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	...	...	743
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	6	196	171	116	1,205	7,596	...	585	1,400	943	11,729	...	...	650	8,246
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	750
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	86
Total schools for special instruction ...	7	207	180	121	1,376	7,843	...	585	1,400	943	12,147	1,673	...	1,486	11,002
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	...	...	1,716	100	3,666	250	...	802	2,902
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	...	...	781	...	...	3,499	4,280
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,631	...	...	1,716	100	4,447	250	...	4,301	7,182
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,29,921
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,591
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,433
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62,737
GRAND TOTAL ...	179	9,777	8,931	7,136	1,376	56,797	950	30,646	9,007	1,195	99,941	1,923	...	6,18,086	9,93,190

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.											In Institutions managed by			Total municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	39	41	34	1,674	355	...	1,923	...	2,061	6,013	...	...	...	355	355	
8	2,172	2,068	1,537	7,023	3,601	...	35,524	1,469	1,757	49,374	1,248	950	9,877	15,676	17,720	
3	501	486	377	...	700	...	3,244	...	...	3,944	275	...	7,742	8,717	1,29,387	
5	555	499	384	...	1,735	...	2,322	...	...	4,057	3,263	...	7,413	12,411	1,16,827	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	54	52	31	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	720	1,066	1,066	
17	3,282	3,105	2,329	7,023	6,382	...	41,090	1,469	1,757	57,721	4,906	950	25,752	37,990	2,65,120	
1	25	20	15	...	56	...	18	...	...	74	...	...	6,674	6,730	1,36,776	
7	233	212	149	...	355	...	186	...	...	541	...	...	16,495	16,850	2,89,070	
4	186	180	123	364	1,081	...	16	35	...	1,496	...	...	4,262	5,343	7,505	
1	16	16	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,989	3,993	31,057	
13	360	428	299	364	1,496	...	220	35	...	2,115	...	...	31,420	32,916	4,64,408	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,177	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	390	8,636	
1	21	20	10	...	298	...	...	...	...	298	115	...	259	374	1,124	
													157	455	541	
1	21	20	10	...	298	...	...	...	...	298	115	...	926	1,339	12,341	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,156	6,261	9 163	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	148	4,428	
...	...	...	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	10	5,068	47	...	1,304	6,409	13,591	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	2,31,005	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	9,637	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	12,478	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	1,913	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,966	67,703	
32	3,702	3,594	2,672	9,061	13,589	...	43,233	1,504	3,828	71,215	5,068	950	59,402	85,361	10,78,551	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Khas Mahal Grant, District Funds, or Municipal Funds in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
TRAINING SCHOOLS. For Masters	5	231	4,542	...	...	...	6,609	1,749	12,900	
TRAINING SCHOOLS. ,, Mistresses	9	300	2,820	...	120	1,199	10,080	5,412	19,631	
For Boys ... High English	163	25,905	1,07,063	...	9,289	3,97,354	81,294	29,858	6,24,858	
For Boys ... Middle ,,	109	9,222	69,259	...	5,465	62,815	54,183	35,360	2,18,082	
For Boys ... ,, Vernacular	85	8,724	17,662	...	5,095	41,973	13,980	1,408	80,118	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	36	1,681	8,665	...	120	4,512	12,392	526	26,215	
For Boys ... Lower ,,	125	3,714	5,379	...	...	4,572	4,395	...	14,346	
For Girls ... High English	10	918	25,886	...	...	1,33,042	7,605	7,898	1,74,431	
For Girls ... Middle ,,	15	1,953	36,658	...	...	88,250	19,962	19,590	1,64,469	
For Girls ... ,, Vernacular	18	1,032	6,492	...	720	3,719	7,145	9,160	27,236	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	96	4,985	24,986	...	3,134	8,382	58,706	3,264	98,472	
For Girls ... Lower ,,	218	7,287	32,037	...	859	8,606	36,273	35,497	1,13,272	
Other special schools	8 (a)	348	2,185	550	37	1,329	2,250	2,956	9,307	
Total	897	66,300	3,34,634	550	24,839	7,55,762	3,14,874	1,52,678	16,83,337	
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	229	8,985	27,549	...	36	18,376	1,239	288	47,483	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	100	3,906	8,887	26	...	5,585	749	201	15,448	
For Boys ... Lower ,,	9	290	595	...	...	316	25	3	939	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Lower ,,	2	57	257	...	...	...	...	...	257	
Total	340	13,238	37,288	26	36	24,277	2,013	492	64,132	
*** C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.**										
For Boys ... Middle Vernacular	1	48	521	...	...	102	134	...	757	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	198	7,354	11,079	280	...	9,747	1,630	695	23,341	
For Boys ... Lower ,,	1,596	32,885	14,244	3,293	34	46,667	5,616	2,310	72,164	
For Girls ... Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	3	57	164	...	...	...	40	...	204	
For Girls ... Lower ,,	41	672	879	17	24	112	30	3	1,065	
Total	1,839	41,016	26,887	3,590	58	56,628	7,450	2,918	97,531	
D.—SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES.										
For Boys ... High English	5	765	...	944	...	4,734	2,113	1,771	9,562	
For Boys ... Middle ,,	492	33,244	...	1,14,689	...	1,41,994	1,25,510	9,066	3,91,259	
For Boys ... ,, Vernacular	472	24,991	38	65,776	...	67,363	57,041	3,121	1,93,939	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	5	171	...	343	...	286	433	...	1,062	
For Boys ... Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Middle English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special	4 (b)	200	...	934	...	178	970	...	2,082	
Total	978	59,371	38	1,82,686	...	2,14,555	1,86,067	13,958	5,97,904	
*** E.—SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.**										
For Boys ... High English	5	942	...	...	588	10,419	3,151	172	14,330	
For Boys ... Middle ,,	19	1,589	...	...	2,277	3,154	3,781	901	10,113	
For Boys ... ,, Vernacular	19	1,612	145	...	2,219	5,540	615	665	9,184	
For Boys ... Upper Primary	56	2,796	60	...	4,507	3,691	555	277	9,090	
For Boys ... Lower ,,	567	17,583	473	...	10,448	25,873	853	1,038	38,685	
For Girls ... High English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Middle ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Upper Primary	5	228	...	...	728	331	416	47	1,522	
For Girls ... Lower ,,	57	1,420	42	...	2,412	169	2,223	1,050	5,896	
Special	5	213	...	...	769	572	165	252	1,758	
Total	733	26,383	720	...	23,948	54,749	11,759	4,402	95,578	
Total for 1892-93	4,796	206,308	3,99,567	1,86,852	48,881	11,05,971	5,22,763	1,74,448	24,38,482	
Do. for 1891-92	4,452	191,359	4,00,103	1,90,974	49,736	10,47,094	5,26,837	1,59,023	23,73,767	

* Only those schools are shown under the headings (C and E) which draw no grant from any other public source. Where the same school receives a grant from a municipality and from the Government Estates' Improvement Fund, it is returned under the head which gives it the larger income.

(*a*) Excluding 1 guru training class in Chota Nagpur Aided from the primary grant.

(*b*) ,, Do. 2 schools with 42 pupils in Burdwan Division ditto.

,, Do. 1 school with 150 pupils in Chittagong Division classified as a mohshin fund school in G. T. III and IV.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*a*).

Return of Expenditure from the Primary Grant (Departmental and Government Estates) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

(*a*)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys	Middle	4	206	608	1	33	33	6	.....	39	737
	Upper primary	278(*a*)	11,293	17,576	167	7,587	10,496	2,109	385	12,990	30,566
	Lower ,,	1,217(*b*)	34,138	40,900	661	21,603	21,506	3,488	311	25,305	,205
girls	Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	18	511	1,210	3	186	323	22	7	352	1,562
	Lower ,,	127	3,053	4,983	51	1,706	2,474	187	27	2,688	7,671
	Total	1,644	49,201	65,367	883	31,115	34,832	5,812	730	41,374	1,06,741

(*a*) Includes 1 school with 47 pupils in the Presidency Division shewn in Sub-Table I as receiving aid from the Municipality.
Excludes 5 ditto 50 ditto Chota Nagpur ditto XII as ditto "other local cess fund."
(*b*) Includes 1 ditto 30 ditto Presidency ditto I as ditto Municipality
Do. 9 ditto 356 ditto Chota Nagpur ditto I as ditto do.

(*b*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys	Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	42	1,096	1,303	32	1,335	2	75	2	2	1,337
	Lower ,,	2,533	63,565	25,189	1,543	26,732	390	5,650	432	432	27,164
girls	Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Upper primary	1	40	57	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lower ,,	101	2,041	1,571	15	1,586	14	340	330	330	57
	Total	2,677	67,342	28,120	1,590	29,710	316	6,065	764	764	1,916
											30,474

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.
(3) Advance stipends are to be included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	1,06,741
,, non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	30,474
,, schools abolished before the close of the year	2,357
,, chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187
,, examination charges	1,147
,, scholarships and prizes to pupils	9,652
,, grants for buildings and furniture	7,544
,, other payments*	8,715
Total payments	1,81,317
Total allotment for Departmental and Government estates' primary schools	1,87,372

	Rs.
* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."	
Contributions to middle schools	564
Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	2,233
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	725
Commission for money-orders	1,539
Contingencies and miscellaneous	3,654
Total	8,715

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*b*).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Schools under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1892-93.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(*a*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total ment stipen sche
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1,477	54,316	75,516	537	21,478	31,458	2,179	1,892	35,529	1,11
... Lower ,, ...	768	22,732	23,614	360	11,340	11,054	1,861	735	13,650	37
For girls ... Upper Primary ...	40	1,084	1,924	2	41	72	2	2	76	2
... Lower ,, ...	464	7,949	10,914	77	1,457	2,118	662	...	2,780	13
Total ...	2,749	86,081	1,11,968	976	34,316	44,702	4,704	2,629	52,035	1,64

(*b*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total men no stipe sch
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	681	24,660	16,831	704	17,535	29	849	32	32	17
... Lower ,, ...	24,311	5,83,592	2,22,546	6,633	2,29,179	2,724	48,159	2,296	2,296	2,31
For girls ... Upper Primary ...	8	111	162	...	162	...	...	...	...	
... Lower ,, ...	917	13,739	11,343	1,636	12,979	227	2,843	374	374	13
Total ...	25,917	6,22,102	2,50,882	8,973	2,59,855	2,980	51,851	2,702	2,702	2,62

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.
(3) Advance-stipends are to be included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	1,64,003
,, non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	2,62,557
,, schools abolished before the close of the year	8,900
,, chief gurus and inspecting pundits	78,365
,, examination charges	11,680
,, scholarships and prizes to pupils	27,762
,, grants for buildings and furniture	1,787
,, other payments	21,609
Total payments * ...	5,76,563
Total allotment for primary schools under the District Board	6,22,351

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools ...	701
Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle and other schools	3,721
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	2,419
Commission for money-orders	4,803
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	9,965
Total ...	21,609

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by public and private bodies during the official year 1892-93.

	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	1	262	1,160	5	771	944	2,044
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	15	968	5,601	492	33,244	1,14,689	1,20,670(*a*)
... Vernacular...	...	145	8,011	38,640	472	24,991	65,776	1,04,416
For girls—								
Middle schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	161	9,241	45,341	969	59,006	1,81,409	2,27,130
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For boys—								
Upper primary	...	9	279	788	2,725	101,474	1,29,258	1,30,046
Lower ,, ...	...	2	50	194	28,171	665,997	2,72,026	2,72,220
For girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	238	4,302	2,162	2,162
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1,497	22,922	27,064	27,064
Total Primary Schools ...	...	11	329	982	32,631	794,695	4,30,510	4,31,492
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	930	1	11	247	...	...	...	1,177
Guru-training classes	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	743
Industrial schools	...	6	196	7,596	1	20	650	8,246
Other schools	...	...	..	...	5	222	836	836
Total Special Schools ...	1,673	7	207	7,843	6	242	1,486	10,002
Buildings	250	...	...	1,850	...	...	802	2,902
Furniture	...	...	...	781	...	...	3,409	4,280
Total ...	250	...	...	2,631	...	...	4,891	7,182
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,29,921
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,591
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,433
Special schools (other than training schools) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,702
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,603
Do. for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,683
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,732
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	22,719
Total ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,16,334
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction for 1892-93	1,923	179	9,777	56,787	33,606	853,943	6,17,664	9,93,190
Ditto ditto for 1891-92 ...	1,868	174	9,351	5,0861	36,331	881,225	6,63,117	10,51,749

(*a*) Inclusive of Rs. 380 paid to an Unaided Middle English School.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1891-92 *and* 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		OTHER SCHOOLS.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	8	8	2,023	2,172	4,434	4,551	46	39	8,172	6,597	17,897	11,125	22,331	15,676	107	130	27,329	33,7
Middle ,, ,, ...	5	3	659	501	1,487	760	54	51	5,413	4,619	9,235	8,017	10,731	8,717	61	82	5,502	7,3
,, ,, vernacular	6	5	661	555	1,975	1,735	78	81	7,444	8,013	10,378	10,676	12,353	12,411	22	30	2,203	4,1
For Girls—																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	114	115	120	120	120	120	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
,, ,, vernacular	1	1	52	54	252	346	10	9	467	331	1,204	720	1,456	1,066	3	2	167	1
Total Secondary Schools...	20	17	3,395	3,282	8,148	7,332	189	181	21,610	19,675	38,834	30,658	46,991	37,990	193	244	35,212	45,4
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	2	1	51	25	112	56	85	123	3,794	6,118	4,706	6,674	4,818	6,730	95	81	4,985	4,2
Lower ,, ,, ...	1	7	60	233	53	355	719	970	24,747	32,406	11,618	16,495	11,671	16,850	931	629	24,696	18,8
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools ...	4	4	186	186	1,168	1,081	43	50	1,799	2,124	3,375	4,262	4,543	5,343	25	27	1,160	1,2
Lower ,, ,, ...	...	1	...	16	...	4	82	95	2,492	2,542	3,952	3,969	3,952	3,993	179	164	4,110	4,1
Total Primary Schools ...	7	13	297	460	1,333	1,496	929	1,238	32,832	43,190	23,651	31,420	24,984	32,916	1,230	901	34,971	28,4
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	435	491
Guru-training classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	53	1
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	53	53	360	390	360	390	6	11	292	3
Other special schools ...	...	1	...	21	...	298	22	7	395	303	921	651	921	949	26	33	2,766	3,4
Total Special Schools ...	...	1	...	21	...	298	23	8	448	356	1,281	1,041	1,281	1,339	50	74	3,525	4,4
Buildings and furniture' ...	...	...	...	...	4,423	5,058	...	...	...	...	1,198	1,151	5,621	6,409†	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	1,084	...	...	...	...
Scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	302	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,041	4,966	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal Expenditure					13,904	14,184					64,964	64,270	82,335	85,006				

* Including Government schools, if in receipt of Municipal grants.
† Inclusive of Rs. 200 paid to an unaided school.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

EDUCATION—S

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Sch

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	342	308	229	2	11	11	
Secondary Schools.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL. *For Boys*—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	893	835	662	5	961	616	
Middle „ ... ditto	1	86	90	89	...	...	...	...	13	1,394	1,335	1,102	3	145	144	
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	800	795	672	2	232	103	
Middle „ ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,938	1,858	1,460	3	226	215	
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	86	90	89	...	...	...	...	40	5,025	4,823	3,896	13	1,554	1,168	1
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	208	185	127	1	20	23	
Lower „	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	1	67	57	45	...	...	...	..
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	444	366	275	...	...	...	..
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	43	36	...	...	...	.
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	759	651	483	1	20	23	
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1	86	90	89	...	...	...	...	57	6,126	5,782	4,608	16	1,587	1,202	1
DITTO FOR 1891-92	1	90	81	81	...	...	...	...	59	5,770	5,384	4,413	12	1,361	1,243	1

Y TABLE V.

e Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30	31
4	355	355	295	...	59	6	225	6	42	5	5	7	6	...	
10	1,854	1,854	1,062	136	1,611	26	93	...	51	...	...	73	...	...	
17	1,625	1,625	205	87	1,549	24	16	...	24	...	...	21	224	...	
10	1,022	1,022	314	5	956	18	6	...	26	...	...	16	...	153	
17	2,164	2,164	98	31	2,104	41	2	...	1	...	...	16	...	319	
54	6,665	6,665	1,676	259	6,211	109	117	...	102	...	...	126	224	472	
7	228	228	...	...	227	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	
1	67	67	...	...	61	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	444	444	...	...	416	8	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	160	
1	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
16	779	779	...	...	744	15	1	...	...	...	...	19	82	178	
74	7,799	7,444	1,971	259	7,014	130	343	6	144	5	5	152	312	650	
72	7,241	7,241	1,810	461	6,717	133	228	4	82	...	...	77	218	690	

EDUCATION—S

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC I													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	12,161	...	...	16,399	...	...	28,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	12,161	...	...	16,399	...	...	28,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	342	...	...	...	...	...	342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	885	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	13,388	...	...	16,399	...	...	29,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO FOR 1891-92 ...	15,289	...	...	13,699	...	...	28,988	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ARY TABLE VI.

urasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1892-93.

JTIONS—																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,200	...	...	15,258	...	19,312	41,770	...	...	...	...	7,200	...	...	15,258	19,312	41,770	
19,240	...	...	1,09,908	4,818	8,326	1,42,292	1,35,951	9,624	59,251	2,04,826	19,240	...	...	2,45,859	82,019	3,47,118	
30,923	...	...	32,543	17,233	30,818	1,11,517	1,214	3,266	...	4,480	43,084	...	...	50,156	51,317	1,44,557	
21,966	...	...	1,30,664	3,895	7,898	1,64,423	50,659	...	1,24,950	1,75,609	21,966	...	...	1,81,323	1,36,743	3,40,032	
36,031	...	...	88,259	19,962	19,590	1,63,842	5,784	3,255	970	10,009	36,031	...	...	94,043	43,777	1,73,851	
08,160	...	...	3,61,374	45,908	66,632	5,82,074	1,93,608	16,145	1,85,171	3,94,924	1,20,321	...	...	5,71,381	3,13,856	10,05,558	
3,569	...	...	3,499	4,473	19	11,560	81	...	838	919	3,569	...	...	3,580	5,330	12,479	
385	...	...	3,347	140	...	3,872	...	...	...	...	385	...	...	3,347	140	3,872	
4,602	...	...	2,417	7,745	533	15,297	...	...	...	...	4,602	...	...	2,417	8,278	15,297	
610	...	...	1,492	69	...	2,171	...	...	...	...	610	...	...	1,492	69	2,171	
9,166	...	...	10,755	12,427	552	32,900	81	...	838	919	9,166	...	...	10,836	13,817	33,519	
17,031	...	...	...	...	...	17,031	...	...	...	...	17,373	...	...	...	...	17,373	
758	...	...	...	...	...	758	...	...	...	...	1,643	...	...	...	...	1,643	
17,789	...	...	...	...	...	17,789	...	...	...	...	19,016	...	...	...	...	19,016	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,518	...	...	...	...	16,518	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,581	...	...	...	...	4,581	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,596	...	...	...	...	1,596	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	560	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,255	...	...	...	...	23,255	
42,315	...	...	3,87,387	58,335	86,496	6,74,533	1,93,689	16,145	1,86,009	3,95,843	1,78,958	...	...	5,97,475	3,46,985	11,23,418	
41,942	...	...	3,60,110	66,092	77,003	6,45,147	2,00,808	8,022	95,762	3,04,592	1,76,938	...	...	5,74,617	2,46,679	9,98,434	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1892-93.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girl.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	5	893	115	...	115	302	...	302	237	...	237	164	...	164	75	...	75	893	...	89
High English ... Unaided	5	961	131	...	131	294	...	294	177	...	177	108	...	108	16	...	16	726	...	72
Middle „ ... Government	1	86	...	...	...	31	...	31	36	...	36	17	...	17	2	...	2	86	...	8
Middle „ ... Aided	13	1,394	16	2	18	310	49	359	291	41	332	288	55	343	283	59	342	1,188	206	1,39
Middle „ ... Unaided	3	146	...	...	...	25	1	26	50	7	57	31	3	34	21	7	28	127	18	14
Total ...	27	3,479	262	2	264	962	50	1,012	791	48	839	608	58	666	397	66	463	3,020	224	3,24
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	8	800	...	50	50	2	217	219	10	179	198	40	115	155	56	122	178	117	683	80
High English ... Unaided	2	232	...	25	25	2	56	58	16	53	69	10	36	46	8	16	24	36	186	22
Middle „ ... Aided	14	1,938	...	30	30	6	379	385	10	402	412	53	430	483	183	445	628	252	1,686	1,93
Middle „ ... Unaided	3	226	...	3	3	...	28	28	6	31	37	19	33	52	42	64	106	67	159	2
Total ...	27	3,186	...	108	108	10	680	690	51	665	716	122	614	736	289	647	936	472	2,714	3,18
Total Secondary Schools ...	54	6,665	262	110	372	972	730	1,702	842	713	1,555	730	672	1,402	686	713	1,399	3,492	2,938	6,43
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	6	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	18	46	37	20	57	61	44	105	126	82	208
Upper primary ... Unaided	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	16	...	16	20	...	20
Lower „ ... Aided	1	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	52	...	52	67	...	67
Total ...	8	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	18	47	55	20	75	129	44	173	213	82	295
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	7	444	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	54	67	47	83	130	100	147	247	160	284	44
Lower „ ... Aided	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	16	12	12	24	18	22	4
Total ...	8	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	54	67	53	93	146	112	159	271	178	306	48
Total Primary Schools ...	16	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	72	114	108	113	221	241	203	444	391	388	77
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).	70	7,444	262	110	372	972	730	1,702	884	785	1,669	838	785	1,623	927	916	1,843	3,883	3,376	72,
DITTO FOR 1891-92 ...	68	7,022	271	67	338	1,032	699	1,731	867	772	1,639	806	750	1,556	920	838	1,758	3,896	3,126	7,2

* Two schools have not filled in the table B. There are 235 boys in these schools.

Education—Subsidiary Table VIII.

Return showing the Expenditure on different classes of Schools during the year 1892-93.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Class of schools.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Expenditure from—						Remarks.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government	8	2,160	26,812	...	...	31,029	2,991	60,832	
High ... ... Aided	54	8,478	29,271	240	130	93,864	24,540	1,47,565	
High ... ... Unaided	16	2,706	...	...	...	25,089	21,449	46,538	
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Aided	119	8,942	5,459	22,625	1,065	43,130	29,604	1,02,083	
Middle English ... Unaided	32	2,276	...	...	...	8,069	6,019	14,108	
Middle vernacular Government	13	826	...	3,270	669	2,569	518	7,026	
Middle vernacular Aided	184	11,259	9,340	17,711	2,897	33,779	23,534	87,261	
Middle vernacular Unaided	20	1,252	...	...	...	2,292	2,386	4,678	
Upper primary	533	20,818	10,420	17,533	1,929	30,477	13,855	74,214	
Lower ,, ...	4,719	1,31,656	17,220	52,291	5,265	1,65,563	79,659	3,19,998	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	83	756	21,506	...	510	763	15,536	38,315	
Total ...	5,781	191,123	1,20,028	1,13,870	12,465	4,36,164	2,20,091	9,02,618	

CALCUTTA.

High ... ... Government	5	1,548	50,241	...	...	45,036	...	95,277
High ... ... Aided	3	412	4,640	...	...	5,815	5,150	15,605
High ... ... Unaided	36	13,451	...	...	...	2,40,284	30,329	2,70,613
Middle English ... Government	2	327	5,009	...	...	2,749	...	7,758
Middle English ... Aided	3	346	336	...	96	2,262	214	2,908
Middle English ... Unaided	7	596	...	...	...	3,722	807	4,529
Middle vernacular Government	1	245	2,768	...	...	2,719	...	5,487
Middle vernacular Aided	15	2,430	4,717	...	235	20,469	14,328	39,749
Middle vernacular Unaided	3	427	...	...	...	1,709	1,770	3,479
Upper primary	26	1,775	6,073	...	96	7,376	16,430	29,975
Lower ,, ...	295	12,510	26,962	...	...	29,967	69,738	1,16,667
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	12	1,569	1,11,025	...	...	26,977	7,934	1,45,936
Total ...	408	35,636	2,11,771	...	427	89,095	1,36,700	7,37,963

BURDWAN DIVISION.

High ... ... Government	9	2,657	13,025	...	2,311	58,663	2,710	76,699
High ... ... Aided	53	7,832	24,044	572	4,740	94,547	29,975	1,53,878
High ... ... Unaided	24	4,163	...	...	...	27,034	39,293	66,327
Middle English ... Government	6	857	...	1,594	764	5,815	707	8,880
Middle English ... Aided	161	10,210	3,525	33,961	1,663	48,868	44,248	1,32,285
Middle English ... Unaided	46	2,584	...	...	...	7,851	9,628	17,479
Middle vernacular Government	25	1,515	...	6,847	...	5,016	965	12,828
Middle vernacular Aided	129	8,099	4,598	14,158	2,178	25,412	16,740	63,095
Middle vernacular Unaided	23	1,103	...	...	...	2,317	2,053	4,370
Upper primary	876	32,623	10,905	28,298	3,519	51,598	26,644	1,20,964
Lower ,, ...	9,489	2,27,983	9,717	53,698	4,567	3,30,032	37,101	4,35,115
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	42	774	14,601	552	120	793	9,146	25,212
Total ...	10,883	3,00,400	80,415	1,39,680	19,862	6,57,956	2,19,219	11,17,132

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	8	2,345	13,867	...	2,490	38,973	2,526	57,856	
Aided ...	9	1,502	5,880	...	870	12,713	8,885	28,348	
Unaided ...	2	154	...	...	...	819	5,104	5,923	
Middle English ... Government ...	4	419	...	682	...	2,373	765	3,820	
Aided ...	70	4,782	1,388	14,192	723	16,352	25,974	58,629	
Unaided ...	13	819	...	...	...	1,125	7,804	8,929	
Middle vernacular Government ...	25	1,612	236	4,808	517	4,121	772	10,454	
Aided ...	99	5,005	1,614	12,384	410	9,680	13,694	37,782	
Unaided ...	12	545	...	...	...	779	2,693	3,472	
Upper primary	459	16,105	3,994	20,301	406	19,016	13,994	57,711	
Lower ,, ...	2,642	64,703	6,213	38,644	1,525	72,543	21,458	1,40,383	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	18	448	7,438	2,817	...	806	6,333	17,394	
Total ...	3,361	98,439	40,630	93,828	6,941	1,79,300	1,10,002	4,30,701	

DACCA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,606	17,543	...	120	33,727	2,301	53,691
Aided ...	23	3,999	10,565	...	1,097	45,294	13,888	70,844
Unaided ...	19	5,315	...	...	...	58,804	18,121	76,925
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	118	8,998	1,929	(a)22,213	848	39,930	25,396	90,316
Unaided ...	60	3,904	...	...	...	9,021	16,092	25,113
Middle vernacular Government ...	17	1,242	...	2,891	1,350	5,181	244	9,666
Aided ...	229	9,923	16,079	9,766	532	28,764	12,215	67,356
Unaided ...	35	2,143	...	...	...	5,130	4,050	9,180
Upper primary	690	23,857	4,249	21,690	485	36,631	13,069	76,124
Lower ,, ...	6,633	143,751	5,551	39,420	457	1,86,926	68,270	3,00,624
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	45	1,395	27,223	2,679	...	20,494	11,943	62,339
Total ...	7,874	206,133	83,139	98,659	4,889	4,69,902	1,85,589	8,42,178

(*a*) Exclusive of Rs. 380 paid from District Fund to an unaided school.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	4	991	9,782	...	...	18,664	1,117	29,563	
Aided ...	6	1,319	3,267	...	...	17,146	2,205	22,618	
Unaided ...	5	1,059	...	...	...	11,923	2,326	14,249	
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided... ...	25	2,207	325	5,967	195	8,276	4,435	19,198	
Unaided ...	24	1,835	...	...	...	6,033	6,037	12,070	
Middle vernacular Government ...	10	790	...	2,498	...	2,290	111	4,899	Managed by District Board.
Aided ...	104	5,251	9,191	5,342	192	12,949	3,415	31,089	
Unaided ...	13	791	...	...	...	1,413	682	2,095	
Upper primary	436	17,564	6,076	12,560	150	26,741	5,891	51,418	
Lower ,, ...	5,038	109,470	7,341	23,970	326	1,11,272	39,328	1,82,237	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	20	1,099	6,092	2,515	115	3,841	10,704	23,267	
	5,685	142,306	42,074	52,852	978	2,20,548	76,251	3,91,903	

PATNA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	7	2,442	14,424	...	...	57,327	4,671	76,422	
Aided ...	9	1,665	6,118	...	1,960	19,616	11,839	39,533	
Unaided ...	21	4,928	...	...	...	47,597	25,068	72,665	
Middle English ... Government ...	3	172	...	602	211	533	252	1,598	
Aided	29	1,896	2,283	4,886	1,320	7,194	12,207	27,890	
Unaided ...	11	600	...	...	...	2,177	4,488	6,665	
Middle vernacular Government	42	2,166	639	11,067	1,182	4,505	894	18,283	
Aided	5	379	603	360	650	603	2,349	4,565	
Unaided ...	13	691	...	...	...	67	4,293	4,360	
Upper primary	198	9,943	4,396	12,820	2,188	9,445	3,973	32,822	
Lower ,, ...	5,647	124,955	3,259	45,376	5,454	1,76,792	50,368	2,81,249	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III	40	1,466	34,770	606	594	8,934	30,152	75,056	
Total ...	6,025	151,293	66,492	75,717	13,559	3,34,790	1,56,550	6,41,108	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	5	1,143	7,502	1,100	950	24,497	2,217	36,356	
High ... ... Aided ...	5	785	2,422	133	405	7,787	6,542	17,288	
High ... ... Unaided ...	7	1,558	...	...	...	16,020	8,754	24,774	
Middle English ... Government ..	4	240	...	2,159	...	510	275	2,944	
Middle English ... Aided ...	28	1,799	3,823	4,224	928	6,590	10,269	25,834	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	5	204	...	...	...	554	1,186	1,740	
Middle vernacular Government ...	19	1,145	786	4,350	982	2,600	510	9,228	
Middle vernacular Aided	18	999	902	2,006	342	3,039	1,568	7,857	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	4	219	...	...	...	440	252	692	
Upper primary	211	9,329	9,818	8,366	998	12,390	22,822	54,394	
Lower ,, ...	2,951	61,183	13,693	23,149	2,041	1,04,945	13,232	1,56,460	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	18	246	1,165	1,165	...	...	2,980	5,310	
Total ...	3,275	78,800	39,601	46,651	6,646	1,79,372	70,607	3,42,877	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,096	10,379	...	48	16,600	1,829	28,856	
High ... ... Aided ...	2	172	1,245	...	...	1,255	2,054	4,554	
High ... ... Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Aided ...	24	1,704	8,358	...	904	1,995	19,626	30,883	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	2	48	...	...	...	30	133	163	
Middle vernacular Government ...	17	1,110	4,318	...	298	1,105	407	6,128	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	16	912	3,133	...	547	1,574	1,482	6,736	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	1	51	...	...	...	...	144	144	
Upper primary	108	6,102	10,272	...	525	4,369	12,543	27,709	
Lower ,, ...	1,917	52,269	44,240	...	521	36,044	24,827	1,05,632	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	32	252	7,103	...	...	4	1,933	9,040	
Total ...	2,124	62,716	89,048	...	2,848	62,976	64,978	2,19,845	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	3	641	5,813	...	...	13,286	8	19,107	
High ... ... Aided ...	6	733	4,351	...	675	7,440	3,230	15,696	
High ... ... Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Government ...	3	148	320	564	...	633	59	1,576	
Middle English ... Aided	31	1,792	2,537	6,421	...	4,563	8,601	22,122	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	5	205	...	...	...	190	1,464	1,654	
Middle vernacular Government ...	13	503	...	2,909	346	368	15	3,638	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	29	1,326	2,446	4,049	156	1,076	6,080	13,801	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	3	103	...	...	...	64	362	426	
Upper primary	284	8,078	2,267	19,640	1,777	8,453	3,789	26,926	
Lower ,, ...	5,856	86,956	3,136	22,736	687	1,74,811	37,065	2,38,485	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	29	339	18,290	668	...	1,217	980	21,155	
Total ...	6,262	100,824	39,210	47,987	3,635	2,12,101	61,653	3,64,586	

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

gh ... ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
gh ... ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
gh ... ... Unaided ...	1	105	...	...	...	...	2,590	2,590	
ddle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ddle English ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ddle English ... Unaided ...	7	525	...	...	...	...	4,717	4,717	
ddle vernacular Government ...	2	103	981	...	...	...	13	994	
ddle vernacular Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ddle vernacular Unaided ...	11	453	...	...	...	110	3,144	3,254	
per primary	53	1,693	551	...	...	255	5,736	6,542	
wer ,, ...	1,259	15,574	1,569	...	...	45,088	6,836	54,093	
scellaneous (Schools for special nstruction as in Education General able III)	1	10	965	...	...	...	65	1,030	
Total ...	1,334	18,463	4,066	...	...	46,053	23,101	73,220	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... Government	59	16,629	1,69,478	1,100	5,919	3,35,734	20,370	5,32,601	
High ... Aided	170	26,837	91,803	944	9,877	3,04,997	1,08,308	5,15,929	
High ... Unaided	131	33,439	...	...	...	4,28,684	1,53,034	5,81,718	
Middle English ... Government	22	2,163	17,490	5,601	975	29,012	2,058	55,136	
Middle English ... Aided	608	42,676	29,963	*1,14,689	7,742	1,79,180	1,80,574	5,12,148	
Middle English ... Unaided	212	13,590	...	...	...	38,792	58,375	97,167	
Middle vernacular ... Government	184	11,257	9,728	38,640	5,344	30,474	4,445	89,631	
Middle vernacular ... Aided	828	46,583	52,623	65,776	8,133	1,37,315	95,414	3,59,291	
Middle vernacular ... Unaided	138	7,708	...	...	...	15,265	20,069	35,334	
Upper primary	3,874	146,887	69,021	1,32,208	12,073	2,06,751	1,38,746	5,58,799	
Lower ,, ...	46,446	1,031,010	1,37,544	2,99,284	20,813	14,20,800	4,39,707	23,18,178	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	340	8,354	2,38,824	11,002	1,339	61,213	97,641	4,10,019	
Total ...	53,012	1,386,133	8,16,474	6,69,244	72,245	31,88,247	13,18,741	69,64,951	

N.B.—The figures, in the above table are for schools for native boys only.
Government schools include schools managed by District or Municipal Boards.
* Exclusive of Rs. 380 paid from District Fund to an unaided school.

R. D'R. & others—Reg. No. 3489J—600—14-10-98.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST NOVEMBER 1893.

RESOLUTION—No. 2659.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1892-93.
Read also the Resolution of Government on the Report for the year 1891-92.

Preliminary.

THE Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1892-93 is submitted by Dr. C. A. Martin, who received charge on the 27th December 1892 on the retirement of Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Officiating Director of Public Instruction. Under the standing orders of Government the present year's Report should be one of a general and summary character, but the Director explains that owing to a call for special information made by Government in the Resolution on last year's Report, he has been obliged in some respects to depart from the standing orders.

Number under instruction.

2. There has been an increase in the numbers of pupils under instruction, viz., from 1,392,371 to 1,400,067 in public institutions, and a decrease from 139,594 to 134,989 in private or indigenous institutions. On the whole, the number of pupils has increased from 1,531,965 to 1,535,056. At the same time the aggregate number of public institutions has decreased from 53,956 to 53,131, and private or indigenous institutions from 13,868 to 13,473. Among the schools classed as "Public Institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has decreased from 43,972 to 41,697, and the number of unaided schools has risen from 9,984 to 11,434. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education has increased from 202,510 to 207,192, while the number in primary schools, upper and lower taken together, has slightly fallen, viz., from 1,123,560 to 1,123,225, the upper primary having gained almost as many pupils as the lower primary have lost. The figures for lower primary schools for five years are given below:—

Year.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	44,854	982,126
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44 920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271

The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the Educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the conventional rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars on the Educational returns 1,431,528 are boys and 103,528 girls. Hence of all boys of a school-going age, 26·2, and of all girls of a school-going age, 1·9 per cent. are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 26·2 and 1·7, respectively. While it thus appears that one boy in every four throughout these Provinces is receiving instruction of some kind in schools, public or private, the table given in paragraph 12 of the Director's report shows great differences in the degrees of educational progress attained in the various districts and divisions. According to the figures given in that table, Hooghly shows 63·8 of the boys of a school-going age as actually at school against 42·6 in the 24-Parganas; Balasore shows 48·2 per cent. as against 27·8 per cent. in Puri, while Cuttack shows 33·8 per cent. of its boys at school in 1892-93 against 43·3 in the preceding year. Patna gives 31·9 per cent. against half that ratio (15·8) in the neighbouring district of Gaya and 11·1 in Shahabad. Assuming the correctness of the figures, the great disparity in educational progress between the different districts and divisions might be accounted for by differences in material comfort or in the habits of the people, or in the varying degrees of interest in the subject and of energy displayed by the local educational and district officers. The point is one which may with advantage be considered in future Reports. When the cause is ascertained the remedy can be applied.

The following statement taken from the Commissioners' divisional Reports shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age in each division of the Lower Provinces:—

Division.	Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.
Burdwan	... 51·6
Chittagong	... 45·2
Orissa	... 35·9
Presidency	... 30·1
Dacca	... 29·6
Chota Nagpur	... 16·7
Patna	... 15·2
Rajshahi	... 14·5
Bhagalpur	... 13

Financial results.

3. The net Government expenditure for the year was less than the sanctioned estimates by Rs. 2,791. In the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 there was an excess of expenditure over receipts to the extent of Rs. 55,115 and Rs. 33,679, respectively. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, such as the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 96,45,408, as compared with Rs. 93,52,000 in the preceding year, an increase of Rs. 2,93,408. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased from Rs. 24,96,000 to Rs. 23,87,906, or by Rs. 1,08,094. Expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, decreased from Rs. 36,29,000 to Rs. 34,66,457, or by Rs. 1,62,543, while expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 57,23,000 to Rs. 61,79,000, or by more than four-and-a-half lakhs. This is a satisfactory feature in the year's retrospect. Collegiate education cost less by Rs. 11,265, secondary education cost more by Rs. 1,19,810, primary education by Rs. 35,853, and female education by Rs. 1,10,086, of which the share from private sources came to Rs. 1,06,000. Under primary education District Funds contributed Rs. 45,000 less, which, however, was due to the fact that uncashed cheques, though issued, were not included in the accounts of the year. Under female education they contributed Rs. 2,000 more than in the preceding year. Municipal funds contributed under the two heads Rs. 8,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure by Municipalities on secondary is still more than 50 per cent. in excess of that on primary education, which means that children who cannot pay for education are refused it in order that those children who can pay may receive it gratuitously. This is not as it should be, and the authorities should see to it that the remedy is applied on all suitable occasions.

Controlling agencies.

4. Mr. Tawney, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, made a tour extending over 17 days in the month of August 1892, during which he visited the districts of Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Hooghly, and inspected colleges and schools, and held conferences with District Officers. Dr. Martin made a tour of 40 days during the months of January, February and March 1893, and visited the Sibpur, Hooghly and Midnapore Colleges, as well as the Reformatory school at Hazaribagh and training schools. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
Inspectors	5	157	5	168
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	143	9	131
European Inspectors ...	2	65	2	67
Deputy Inspectors	44	169	44	161
Sub-Inspectors	193	208	198	219

Rai Radhika Prasana Mookerjea Bahadoor spent 152 days on tour and visited 251 schools, Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, spent 158 days and visited 194 schools, Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, 176 days and visited 193 schools, and Mr. Stack 64 days out of 182 days during which he was in charge of the Bihar Circle. These officers did specially good work in their circles. Babu Beni Madhav De did not spend the prescribed period on tour; he inspected only 115 schools, and did not distribute his tours judiciously. Maulvi Abdul Karim should be called upon to explain his neglect to visit the important Musalman district of Chittagong. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha's excuse for falling so much short of the prescribed touring period is inadequate and unsatisfactory. The periods spent on tour by the Deputy Inspectors have fallen short of the prescribed limit—150 days—in two instances only. It is gratifying to find that the work of all the Deputy Inspectors, so far as touring is concerned, has been satisfactory. The Sub-Inspectors have *on an average* exceeded the prescribed number of days (200) to be spent on tour in all the Divisions. Dr. Martin explains the reasons of their shortcomings in the case of officers who have not been on tour for the full period prescribed. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the action taken by the Director in reducing, from class VI on Rs. 100 to class VII on Rs. 75 for one year, Babu Brajaballab Maitra, Sub-Inspector of Burdwan, who had been severely censured year after year, without any real effect, for want of activity. Other Sub-Inspectors who have fallen short of the standard work without sufficient excuse, such as Babu Sarada Prasad Ghose and Babu Anada Prasad Chatterji of Malda, Babu Hara Mohan Ray and Babu Bal Krishna Das of Gaya, should be warned and severely censured. On the other hand, the good work done by the Sub-Inspectors as a body, and especially by Babus Sures Chandra Sarkar and Siva Sankar Lal, is noticed with satisfaction. Last year 921 chief gurus and inspecting pandits paid 280,916 visits to schools: average 305. This year 750 of them paid 248,008 visits: average 331. Chief gurus have their own patshallas to look after, and cannot therefore devote much time to the inspection of those in their neighbourhood. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Dr. Martin that this system should be wholly discontinued, and inspecting pandits should be substituted for chief gurus.

5. *District Boards.*—The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the District Boards generally took an important share in the work of education, in the preparation of educational estimates, conducting of lower primary examinations, in discussing and deciding on suggestions from the Circle Inspector and the Director, in framing rules for expansion of primary education and in other ways, and that where formerly much friction and mismanagement were reported there is now co-operation and efficiency. In the Presidency Circle the District Boards have worked in harmony with the Education Department and given due consideration to the opinions of the officers of the Department as coming from experts. The District Boards in the Burdwan Division have made a considerable advance in knowledge and experience and in capacity for work. The appointment of the Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the District Boards has given general satisfaction, and, owing to their being also on the Educational Sub-Committees, friction has nearly entirely ceased. The District Boards of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly and Howrah, as well as those of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran, were late in sending in their annual reports. The Chairmen of the Boards in question will again be reminded through the Commissioners of their responsibilities for such matters of routine business. In the Rajshahi Division the relations between the Boards and the Department have been cordial: from the Dacca and Patna Divisions no case of friction is reported. There was no friction worth noticing in the Chittagong Division. The District Boards of Bhagalpur and Chittagong took special measures to encourage education of a secular kind among the Mussalman community. From Orissa a complaint comes that some of the Local Boards of Cuttack, instead of remitting money invariably through the post-office, make payments sometimes in cash, and "much being left to the Local Board's office, delays in payment are the consequence." This practice should be put a stop to.

University education.

6. The number of colleges stands at 34, the same as last year, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 7, and Unaided 15. The students on the lists are returned as 5,443

instead of 5,225 as last year—a variation of no significance. The Aided colleges have, taken together, gained 70 students. The Government colleges show a decrease of 133 students. The Midnapore College had 39 instead of 46 youths under instruction. The Unaided institutions have attracted 288 more than last year. The variations in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915
Percentage of success ...	24	50	43	40	67
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37
Bachelors of Arts ...	366	399	231	280	301
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25
Bachelors of Law ...	187	254	128	48	148
Percentage of success ...	52	70	63	27	47
Masters of Arts ...	62	57	46	54	...
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	...

7. A comparison of the tables shows that out of 3,766 youths reading on the 31st December 1892 for the F. A. Examination, so many as 2,216 attended the examination: the proportion was lowest in aided colleges. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 44 to 37. In Government colleges the percentage was 44, in aided colleges 36, and in unaided colleges 36. The most successful unaided mafassal college was the Jagannath College, Dacca, which sent up 172 candidates, of whom 61 passed. Among the candidates for the B. A. degree, the percentage of success increased from 24 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government ...	29	54	34
Aided ...	19	45	23
Unaided ...	18	28	20
Total ...	21	42	25

Of the 118 candidates for Mastership of Arts 54 passed as compared with 46 out of 128 last year.

The suggestion made by Government in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on last year's Education Report, that the University authorities should make efforts to secure uniformity of standard by continuity in the examining body, was referred to the Syndicate by the Director of Public Instruction. That body have replied that they are very sensible of the importance of attaining and of preserving uniformity in the standard of examination, but they think that the present system secures this as far as is practically possible, while at the same time it enables the Syndicate to exercise a control in the matter which it is desirable they should retain.

8. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has decreased from Rs. 7,07,104 to Rs. 6,95,839, or by Rs. 11,265; the expenditure from Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,92,686 to Rs. 2,79,570; and the receipts from endowments and other sources from Rs. 1,38,835 to Rs. 1,36,159. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure and amounts to more than the Provincial Government outlay on primary education. During the year the cost of each student to Government has decreased in Government Colleges from Rs. 147-13 to Rs. 145-11. The cost per annum of collegiate instruction generally has decreased from Rs. 126-11-6 to Rs. 124-0-11 per head. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	124	138	129	127	124
The Government share thereof ...	50	55	52	52	50

The B or Science Course.

9. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature Course has risen this year from 967 to 987, while that of the students of the B or Science Course increased from 182 to 220. The increase in the former case has been two per cent.; in the

latter about 21; thus showing the growing popularity of the B Course. On the other hand the percentage of success is 21 in the A Course and 42 in the B. Course.

Secondary Education.

10. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	2,313	200,124	6,01,539	19,34,506	26,36,045
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,285 in 1891-92 to 2,326 in 1892-93, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 194,178 to 198,270, or by 2·1 per cent. There has been a decrease of one school in High English Schools, but a gain of 1,158 pupils. Middle English schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 887, while Middle Vernacular schools have increased by 17 and their pupils by 2,047. In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,285 schools was Rs. 26,82,750, of which Rs. 5,94,846 were contributed from public funds, and Rs. 20,87,904 were raised from private sources. This year Rs. 5,90,493 were raised from public funds, or a decrease of Rs. 4,353, and Rs. 20,92,642 from private funds, or an increase of Rs. 4,738. The increase in the number of schools without a corresponding increase in the expenditure from public funds is no doubt a subject of congratulation, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the economy exercised in the distribution of grants-in-aid by the Education Department, as well as the District Boards, has had an entirely wholesome effect. At the University Entrance Examination, 2,915 boys passed out of 4,365 candidates against 1,626 boys out of 4,046 candidates in 1892. The number of candidates increased from 4,046 to 4,365, or by 8 per cent. only; the number passed has risen from 1,626 to 2,915, or by 80 per cent. The percentage of successful candidates from schools was 25 in 1889, rose to 50 in the next year, fell off to 40 in the two following years, and has now reached 67. Judging from general results, and from the fact that many schools known to be inefficient obtained a fair measure of success, Dr. Martin has reason for thinking that the last examination was a particularly easy one, and this is said to be the general belief everywhere. The relative position of the different classes of schools remains the same as before, institutions under public management standing at the top, with 81 per cent. of their candidates passed, the Aided schools next with 66 per cent., and the Unaided schools last, with 59 per cent.

Middle class schools.

11. The results of the Middle English and Middle Vernacular Scholarship examinations are better than those of the preceding year. The percentage of success has risen from 52 to 63. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the result of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination is more satisfactory than that of the preceding year, the percentage of success having increased from 50 to 57. His Honour sees much reason in the Director's views expressed in the last part of paragraph 59 of the Report that the vernacular schools of the Dacca Division are being stifled owing to the scholarships being awarded in that division on the aggregate marks obtained, so that students even with a smattering of English get a great advantage over the vernacular candidates, and will be prepared to consider the question when proposals are submitted in a definite form.

Drawing.

12. In accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 11 of the Resolution on the Education Report for the year 1891-92, the Director of Public Instruction has inserted in paragraph 60 of his Report a table showing the progress made in drawing in those Entrance schools in which drawing-masters have been appointed. Out of 13 pupils from nine schools who took up drawing, only two passed, both of whom came from the Hare School, while one candidate passed from the Bogra zilla school which is not provided with a drawing-master. The results are disappointing. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, accepts the Director's view that the giving of due importance to the subject by taking the marks gained in it into account in the award of junior scholarships will in time give it a value which will force it into notice.

Physical training.

13. Almost every high school under the department is supplied with a gymnastic teacher, one teacher sometimes working in a group of schools, two or three months at a time in each school of the group. Many high English schools under private management have followed the example of the zilla schools according to their resources. The middle and primary schools mostly satisfy themselves with indigenous games which, though not costly in their apparatus, are none the less useful in promoting muscular development. The Boards of Nadia and Midnapore are making commendable efforts to introduce physical training in middle and primary schools, and other Boards might follow their example with advantage. It is noticed with satisfaction that Mr. Growse at Faridpur, Mr. Greer at Tippera, Mr. Oldham, the Commissioner of Chittagong, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of Chota Nagpur organised inter-school cricket and football matches which they encouraged by their presence, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees that kindly sympathy like this will do much to popularise games among the pupils. The Society for the higher training of young men, for which a grant of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned during the year, has given prominence to the question of physical training, but nothing practical has yet been done.

Discipline and moral training.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with pleasure that the Director reports there has been a perceptible change for the better in the *morale* of school-boys, and that serious breaches of discipline and offences against morality were in most divisions very rare (paragraph 61), but His Honour at the same time notices that some very disgraceful cases of breach of discipline and of disrespect towards teachers and other constituted authorities occurred in Noakhali and Backergunge. Many high English schools possess debating clubs, in which students meet for self-improvement, under the presidency of one or other of the teachers. If properly controlled such clubs serve an useful purpose.

Boarding-houses.

15. The importance of boarding-houses as a powerful factor in promoting school discipline has not been lost sight of. Most Government institutions have attached boarding-houses, in which the pupils live under the charge of one or more of the resident teachers. Schools under private management follow the example of Government schools, whenever their means allow and the exigencies of the localities require such establishments.

Primary education.

16. The fluctuations in the number of the boys receiving primary education during the last five years are shown in the following statement :—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1888-89	3,077	115,485	44,854	982,126
1889-90	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204

There was a steady advance in the numbers of upper primary schools and pupils, while there was a loss of 1,090 lower primary schools and of 4,672 pupils. The fluctuations in the numerical statistics of lower primary schools originated, as explained by Dr. Martin, from different causes, viz., the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought—in fact all the agricultural circumstances of the year; but, allowing for these considerations, it is still unsatisfactory to find that there has been little or no progress in primary education during the past five years. In a country in which only one boy in every four of a school-going age is learning to read and write and the other three are absolutely illiterate, the statistics of primary education ought not to show merely a few more one year and a few less the next, but they should show increases in all years. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor agrees in the opinion that the loss in primary education during the year points to a decline in efficiency and activity of the inspecting staff, and thinks that, if more money were spent throughout the Province in this branch of education as pointed out in the Resolution on last year's Report, the result would be increased numbers at school. Sir Antony MacDonnell entirely concurs in the remarks made in paragraphs 10 and 15 of the Resolution on last year's Report on this subject.

The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	97,766	1,06,741	1,77,910	1,64,003	2,75,676	2,70,744
Non-stipendiary schools ...	32,075	30,474	2,91,170	2,62,557	3,23,245	2,93,031
Schools abolished before the close of the year	3,807	2,857	7,569	8,900	11,376	11,757
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	12,263	14,187	78,474	78,265	90,737	92,452
Examination charges ...	1,036	1,147	12,203	11,680	13,239	12,827
Scholarships and prizes ...	7,376	9,652	26,068	27,762	33,444	37,414
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,006	7,006	1,011	1,787	8,017	9,331
Other payments	8,333	8,715	23,361	21,609	31,694	30,324
Total ...	1,69,662	1,81,317	6,17,766	5,76,563	7,87,428	7,57,880
Allotment	1,78,798	1,87,372	6,23,300	6,22,351	8,02,098	8,09,723
Savings	9,136	6,055	5,534	45,788	14,670	51,843

The expenditure from Provincial revenues upon stipendiary schools has increased from Rs. 97,766 to Rs. 1,06,741, while that upon non-stipendiary schools has diminished from Rs. 32,075 to Rs. 30,474. The total district fund expenditure was Rs. 5,76,563 against Rs. 6,17,766, and the savings out of the allotted grants amounted to Rs. 45,788 against Rs. 5,534 for the preceding year. Regarding this large saving the Director explains that the figures of expenditure for the year 1892-93 do not include *uncashed cheques*, and these in many districts came to large amounts.

The direct expenditure on primary schools, including the charges for those abolished during the year, was Rs. 5,75,532, or 76 per cent. of the total against Rs. 6,10,297, or 78·5 per cent. in the preceding year. This means that comparatively larger sums were expended during the year under report on such indirect heads as chief gurus, scholarships, prizes, buildings, furniture, &c.

The number of stipendiary schools aided from the primary fund has remained much the same as in the previous year, viz., 6,252 against 6,244, while that of non-stipendiary schools has declined from 34,490 to 31,890, owing partly, as stated above, to the introduction of a minimum allowance for rewards.

The municipal contribution to primary schools for boys and girls was raised from Rs. 24,984 to Rs. 32,916. This is satisfactory as indicating that Municipalities are becoming more alive to the importance of providing for the education of the poor. Dr. Martin says that there is a diversity of practice with regard to the administration of these grants; in some Municipalities they are made over to the department for expenditure; in others they are distributed by the Commissioners themselves without consulting the Department. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Direcor of Public Instruction in thinking that the former practice should be enforced: for unless this is done, much of the money will be frittered away, or left unspent.

The views of Government as to the financial responsibility of Municipalities in regard to primary education were defined during the year. The principle adopted was that Municipalities should provide for the primary education of at least half the boys of a school-going age within their areas. It was calculated that this would cost them on an average about 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income, and it was decided that those municipalities which were unable to set aside so large a proportion of their funds during the current year should receive assistance from Government. In future it is hoped that all municipalities will make arrangements to comply with the wishes of Government in this respect. The result of this policy when carried out will be a considerable increase in the funds set apart for primary schools, and a corresponding increase in the number of schools and of pupils attending them. The Chairmen of municipalities have been recommended to take measures for opening the required number of schools from the 1st April 1894.

When due provision has been made for the required number of primary schools, but not before, any further sum which a municipality is desirous of expending on secondary education can be so devoted.

17. The following table exhibits by divisions the apportionment of the primary allotments between upper and lower primary schools, and the direct expenditure upon them:—

Primary schools.

Divisions.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency ...	85,574	19,929	58,714	410	3,882	16,071	109,739	48·6	15·1	19·8	8·5
Calcutta	9,172	877	6,908	13	182	717	8,505	67	37·9	19·5	12·9
Burdwan	1,16,036	31,105	60,157	725	7,960	26,785	200,101	42·8	7·56	18·57	4·81
Rajshahi	77,673	21,921	44,703	421	2,223	14,687	55,457	52	20·1	24·5	12·8
Dacca	86,351	23,822	44,390	590	4,063	20,730	96,299	40·2	10·9	18·3	7·3
Chittagong ...	70,915	17,681	30,476	423	4,627	17,169	101,328	41·7	6·6	16·4	4·8
Patna	95,216	16,441	48,475	177	4,982	8,816	108,687	92·9	9·7	29·8	7·1
Bhagalpur	66,144	13,478	33,994	187	1,874	8,011	43,064	72	18·1	26·9	12·6
Chota Nagpur ...	61,818	7,288	44,240	94	1,623	4,240	45,616	76·8	27·2	27·3	15·5
Orissa	49,948	11,756	25,238	244	3,302	6,683	53,439	48·1	7·6	28·1	7·5
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	2,800	60	1,569	1	134	18	1,672	60	12·5	53·3	15
Total ...	7,21,647	1,64,308	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50	11·4	21·2	7·7

The ratio of expenditure on the two classes of institutions, upper and lower primary, varies from district to district, the rule being that as the payment-by-result system is more largely introduced in the districts of a division, the cost of upper primaries increases proportionately.

In paragraph 74 of his Report the Director has given a table showing the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing their relative positions with reference to the progress made in this respect.

The table has been recast in conformity with the wishes of Government as expressed in paragraph 17 of the Resolution on the last Annual Report. There are now two standards of comparison—one based on the stages of progress attained, and the other on the number of pupils in the different stages of primary instruction put together. The former may be called the merit-mark system, determined as before by assigning five marks to each pupil in the upper primary or the highest stage, three marks for each pupil in the lower primary stage, and one mark for each pupil who reads printed books. These marks roughly represent the years a pupil of average intelligence takes to reach the different stages. The second test compares the progress of the different districts by ascertaining the ratio of the number of pupils in the primary stages to the total population of school-going age. To this second test allusion has been made in a few remarks entered at the foot of the statement, but no attempt is made to explain the extraordinary difference between the percentages between different districts of the same division and between different divisions. Why is it that 47 per cent. of the boys of a school-going age are undergoing primary education in the Burdwan Division and only 24 per cent. in Dacca, and why again is it that 26 per cent. of the boys of the Patna district are at primary schools and only 7·8 per cent. of them in Shahabad ?

Primary scholarships.

18. The standard of the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for boys, *i.e.*, candidates from upper primary schools, including private students as given in the table in paragraph 80 of the report, shows the result more favourable than in the preceding year. Out of 2,460 schools which sent up pupils to this examination, 1,694, or 68·8 per cent., were successful, against 1,493 out of 2,381, or 62·7 per cent., in the year before. The results of the corresponding Lower Primary Scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools increased from 10,001 to 10,597, but that of successful schools declined from 7,244 to 6,923, or from 72·4 to 65·3. The percentage has gone down in almost all the Divisions, and the cause of this decline should be more carefully looked into by the Inspectors and their subordinates.

Mr. Stack, Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, writes:—

"Another very important consideration arises here connected with the variation of the maximum limit of rewards that can be earned by gurus in different districts. In Patna, Muzaffarpur, and some others this has been fixed at Rs. 40, whereas elsewhere in the Division it exceeds that limit. It has been found that there are gurus within the area restricted to the forty-rupee maximum who could earn this maximum fully, or very nearly by successful results obtained at *situ and examinations by the A and B standards* only, and who therefore are averse to the additional trouble and expense involved in attending distant examinations at lower primary centres, where no further reward is to be gained. Hence this circumstance

operates adversely in some cases to the attainment of a high standard of results, and the question of the maximum is worthy, therefore, of further consideration by District Boards, who might in consultation arrive at a suitable scale of maximum reward, which would constitute an *inter-Board maximum for the Division.*"

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks this proposal may be adopted—at all events as a provisional arrangement, especially as measures are being taken to hold the lower primary examinations in the districts of each division with the same set of questions.

Dr. Martin writes—

"It would seem that in some districts non-stipendiary upper primary schools are not admitted to the reward examination beyond the standards A and B, the two lowest in a primary school. This does not seem equitable, and it sets a premium on poor work by holding out no encouragement for anything higher. Thus in the 24-Parganas, upper primary schools have declined, owing, as the Deputy Inspector says, to the wholesale withdrawal of fixed stipends from them, and to the rule that they must not earn rewards by any standards higher than A and B. There are four well-defined stages of progress in a fully organised primary school, viz., the A and the B standards, the lower primary scholarship standard, and the upper primary standard; and it is highly desirable that each standard should have an adequate value set upon it. If payment is made for the two lowest stages only, few gurus will attempt to raise their schools to a higher level, when the chief incentive for higher work is gone."

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that in the case of upper primaries the question of fixing a maximum should be restricted to the A and B standards only, and that every guru of a non-stipendiary upper primary school, who passes pupils by the higher standards, should be rewarded with additional grants. The adoption of this principle will, His Honour trusts, have the effect of raising the tone of these pathsalas.

Special Instruction.

19. Under the head of Special Instruction are included training schools for teachers and all institutions for professional, technical and industrial education. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses and gurus advanced from 205 to 267 and their pupils from 1,943 to 2,382, and it is satisfactory to notice that this advance was chiefly in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions, in which primary education is very backward. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 83,195 to Rs. 84,597, or by Rs. 1,399, while the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,16,703 to Rs. 1,13,380. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in the Government training schools for masters increased from Rs. 67,485 to Rs. 70,591. This is to a great extent due to the employment of drawing-masters and the opening, for the first time during the year, of drawing classes with the necessary apparatus in these institutions.

The results of the Vernacular Mastership examination for pupils of first and second grade training schools and for private candidates show 444 as having successfully passed out of 621 candidates, but are somewhat less favourable than last year: only 110 men have been granted first grade certificates after the three years' course and may be regarded as having cost Rs. 65,211 or Rs. 593 each. From the figures supplied, it appears that in 1,012 middle vernacular schools for boys and girls there were only 895 head-masters (this results from one man having under the Circle system to look after two or three schools in some instances) and 1,872 other teachers. It is satisfactory to observe that of the former no less than 700 were holders of Vernacular Mastership Examination Certificates, and no less than 1,330 of the latter might be regarded as having certificates of competency, while the rest were remnants of the old class teachers or local men employed on low pay. Of 3,550 head-gurus in upper primary schools, 2,629 may be regarded as having ample qualifications, and of 1,298 junior gurus, 602, together with a proportion of 569 others, may also be held to be competent. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director that there is no difficulty in finding locally all the teachers who are needed for schools of this class.

In paragraph 19 of the Resolution on the report for the year 1891-92, directions were given to "have the whole system of these (training) schools carefully reviewed by the Inspectors." After quoting the opinions expressed by Mr. Prothero, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea, Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, Dr. Martin observes:—

"I think the training schools in Calcutta and Dacca might be converted into *training colleges* somewhat upon the lines suggested by Babu Dina Nath Sen, and I believe this could be done without increasing expenditure. The school at Hooghly, in spite of its apparent popularity, might be gradually reduced from its present status, and in a few years it might be abandoned

altogether, its teaching staff being absorbed into the establishments of zilla schools. The schools at Rangpur, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack might remain somewhat as they are for some years to come. In these outlying places there is still a need of schools of the kind for the training of teachers who may be employed either as head pandits of middle class schools or as inspecting pandits to help to supervise the work done in the upper and lower primary schools. As regards the school at Chittagong a difficulty arises. On the one hand it might be regarded as a necessity from its being situated in such an outlying district; on the other the Assistant Inspector of Chittagong in referring to its loss of numbers (from 67 to 51) remarks: This is due not to the unpopularity of 'the school, but to its unusual success at the final examinations during the last two years, when it turned out more pandits than the Division had need of. The supply having exceeded the demand, there was a dead-lock in appointments producing a discouraging effect.' The opinion of the Commissioner of the Division is summed up in the following words:—'A training school in this Division, except in the Hill Tracts, is now an anachronism.'"

An expression of Sir Alfred Croft's opinion in the matter will be awaited.

The scheme of attaching guru classes to certain middle schools in each district is said to have worked with varying success in the different circles and divisions. Altogether 1,171 gurus are reported to have received some kind of education in middle class schools at a cost of Rs. 6,473. Of these, only 91 were subsequently able to pass any departmental examinations, so that for each pass obtained (a Middle Vernacular pass being the highest) about Rs. 70 were paid by Government. Dr. Martin does not approve this system. He considers that the question is one upon which the special opinion of each experienced inspecting officer of the Department should be obtained. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be furnished with a special report on the subject.

20. The "Other schools of special instruction," including all institutions and departments teaching Law, Medicine, Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character, are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average monthly roll, &c.	EXPENDITURE. From Public Funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From private Funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to Public Funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Law—											
Government Law Schools	6	57	71	—469	.....	.....	7,162	479	7,172	.....	101 2 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	4	4	.....	.....	.....	251	.....	251	.....	62 12 0
Unaided ditto ...	7	427	479	.....	.....	.....	19,394	525	19,919	.....	47 8 7
Total Law Schools ...	14	488	494	—469	.....	.....	26,807	1,004	27,342	.....	55 5 6
II. Medicine—											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	281	338	1,74,608	.....	.....	16,758	.....	1,91,366	516 9 5	566 2 9
Government Medical Schools.	4	746	769	91,461	.....	.....	18,029	1,612	1,11,102	118 14 11	144 7 7
Unaided ditto ...	5	518	575	.....	.....	.....	11,559	2,106	13,665	.....	23 11 10
Total Medical Schools ...	10	1,545	1,682	2,66,069	.....	.....	46,346	3,718	3,16,133	158 2 11	187 15 2
III. Engineering—											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	1	278	228	52,150	.....	.....	10,592	.....	62,742	228 11 7	275 2 11
Government Survey Schools.	3	475	472	6,828	.....	.....	7,732	.....	14,560	14 7 5	30 13 6
Unaided ditto ...	1	11	10	.....	.....	.....	52	32	84	.....	8 6 4
Total Engineering Schools	5	764	710	58,978	.....	.....	18,376	32	77,386	83 1 0	198 15 10
IV. Art and Industry—											
Government School of Art.	1	198	197	25,171	.....	.....	4,751	.....	29,922	127 12 4	151 14 2
Government Industrial School.	3	29	32	2,056	.....	.....	.....	1,421	3,477	64 4 0	108 10 6
Board ditto ...	6	196	171	1,205	7,596	.....	585	2,343	11,729	51 7 5	68 9 5
Aided ditto ...	7	294	334	1,542	650	390	950	3,700	7,232	7 11 8	21 10 5
Unaided ditto ...	5	198	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,790	16,790	.....	89 4 11
Total Art Schools ...	22	915	922	29,974	8,246	390	6,286	24,254	69,150	41 14 0	75 0 0
V. Other Schools of Special Instruction—											
Government School ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipal ,, ...	1	21	20	.....	.....	298	.....	.....	298	.....	14 14 4
Aided ,, ...	7	264	245	643	86	157	426	3,516	4,828	3 9 10	19 11 3
Unaided ,, ...	5	162	149	.....	.....	.....	215	411	626	.....	4 3 2
Total ...	13	447	414	643	86	455	641	3,927	5,752	2 13 9	13 14 8

The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the numbers of the students reading for the chief professions:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1888-89	935	999	518	651	172	3,275
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159

The decrease in the number of Law students continues. One reason is the recent changes in the regulations for the B.L. and Pleadership examinations, and another is that students have begun to see that the native Bar is already crowded. The increase in the number of medical pupils is attributable to the opening of a new school in the Dacca Division. One of the Homœopathic schools in Calcutta, which was returned last year, has not been returned this year. The total expenditure of the Medical College was Rs. 1,91,366 against Rs. 2,05,206 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 16,758 against Rs. 12,140 were raised from fees, and the rest paid by Government. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor notes with much satisfaction the increase in the number of students of the "Engineering" and "Arts and Industry" classes which Sir Antony MacDonnell like Sir Charles Elliott desires heartily to encourage. So great is the demand for trained apprentices in the Sibpur College now-a-days, that it is sometimes unavoidable to issue certificates before the complete course has been gone through. The Principal writes—

"As a consequence of my inability to supply fully qualified men for vacant appointments, I have been compelled to recommend partially trained men * * * As many as 39 partial certificates have been issued (during the year under report) to apprentices who accepted employment before the completion of their full course. This shows that the demand for the class of labour is greater than our present supply, and I hope that the attainments of the partially trained men will be found to be up to the standard of the appointments they have been recommended for."

The number of students admitted to the Engineer class was 41 against 28, and that to the apprentice class was 66 against 33. The total admission during the year was 107 against 61 in the preceding year. At the B.E. and L.E. Examinations held in July 1892, 14 candidates competed, of whom 6 or 43 per cent. passed, against 5 in the preceding year. The number of candidates in the F.E Examination was 14, of whom 11 or 79 per cent. were successful against 4 in the year before.

The proposal to establish an artizan class is under consideration, but no arrangements can be made unless more accommodation is provided in the College. The European students of the College are encouraged to join the Volunteer corps. The College corps was amalgamated during the year with that of the East Indian Railway and formed into an Engineer Company. A class for photography has recently been opened. The total expenditure of the College, exclusive of the workshop, was Rs. 62,742, of which Rs. 10,592 were raised from fees and the rest paid by Government. Of the 43 pupils in the Cuttack Survey School on the 31st March 1893, 23 only were natives of Orissa. The decrease in the number of Uriya students is attributed to the lack of efficient practical training, for want of which even passed students, it is said, are found to be almost useless when they are first taken into Government service, so that, in times when there is a normal demand (for passed students), difficulty is experienced in obtaining employment. The Lieutenant-Governor does not accept this explanation. The difficulties in connection with practical training are no greater in Cuttack than in the Dacca Survey School, where the number of pupils rose from 268 to 318, and where the demand for passed students exceeds the supply. In Orissa, which was recently brought under survey, there ought to be no want of demand for surveyors. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Directors of Survey and of Land Records might with advantage visit this and other survey schools and offer such suggestions as may be necessary to increase

their efficiency. The School of Art, in which the artistic and decorative industries of Bengal are concentrated, more than maintained its position by attracting 198 pupils against 181 in the preceding year. The school was removed to the new premises in Chowringhee during the year. Seven students of the school were employed during the year as teachers of drawing, and three as draftsmen, in the Indian and Geological Museums. Arrangements were also made with the Office of the Survey of India for a number of specially trained students to be admitted annually as probationers in the drawing office, the pay commencing at Rs. 20 and rising to Rs. 120 a month. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 29,922, of which the Government share was Rs. 25,171 against Rs. 27,352 in the previous year. The Government School at Ranchi made some progress in blacksmith's and carpenter's work during the year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,276, of which Rs. 1,882 (against Rs. 1,555 in the preceding year) were paid by Government.

The Bihar Industrial School was opened during the year. The total capital of this school is Rs. 2,50,411, of which Rs. 2,39,900 is invested in Government securities and Rs. 10,511 deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The monthly establishment charges amount to Rs. 182, and the total cost came to Rs. 16,011, the chief portion of which was devoted to the erection of a building. The institution had 32 pupils on the rolls, divided into two departments—the apprentice with 20 pupils and the artizan with 12. Twenty-five of the pupils received stipends varying from Rs. 7 to Rs. 3 a month. The course of instruction includes arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, drawing and carpentry. The management is vested in a Committee with the Commissioner of the Patna Division as President. A new industrial school was opened during the year at Pabna, the Comilla artizan school was brought on to the books of the department, and a new technical school was opened at Noakhali.

The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure Dr. Martin's conclusion that District Boards and other local Educational authorities are becoming alive to the importance of technical education, and that year after year not only has there been an advance in the number of such schools, but a steady endeavour to place the existing ones on a better footing. Sir Antony MacDonnell hopes that this is only the beginning of a great movement. Higher education has now taken such firm root in Bengal that it has ceased to require from Government the same fostering care as formerly. The educational authorities should now pay special attention to the preparation of the youth of the country for new industrial and scientific pursuits and to the fostering of primary education among the poorer classes.

21. At the beginning of the official year, Mr. Slater, Principal of the Sibpur College, was authorised to visit the outlying industrial schools in order to introduce some uniformity of system into their course of instruction, so as to prepare them gradually for affiliation. Mr. Slater inspected the following institutions:—

(1) Bihar Industrial School (2 visits).
(2) Calcutta ditto ditto.
(3) Giridhi ditto.
(4) Ranchi ditto.
(5) Patna Survey School (2 visits).
(6) Dacca ditto.
(7) Rangpur Technical School.
(8) Mymensingh Technical School.
(9) Hazaribagh Reformatory.

He sums up his conclusions as follows:—

"In the present state of their finances they (these mufassal schools) can never rise above the standard of what I may call primary industrial schools, if they have to purchase machinery at market prices. Their funds are sufficient to enable them to employ a fairly competent head-master (generally an ex-apprentice of this College), and equip a carpenter's and blacksmith's shop. As feeders to a Central Technical College, such schools are invaluable from an industrial point of view; as separate institutions, with no further means of training their more advanced students, they must fail. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully before, and I am convinced the recently established schools will meet with the same fate unless they are affiliated to an institution that can give a more advanced and complete training. This problem, therefore, of the training of students on a technical basis is a pressing one, if the present movement is to be successful. All my advice to the management of these schools has been based on the understanding that Government desired to place the Sibpur College on such a

footing as to enable it to receive and complete the training of these students from the primary schools. The only other suggestion I could have offered was that the movement should be suppressed as it was certain to fail. The schools I have visited have most readily accepted the suggestion as the only one on which their schools could progress, and I am now hampered with the prospect of these schools asking us to admit their students, and our being obliged to refuse on the ground of inadequate accommodation. My proposal for the proper encouragement of technical education in Bengal is a very simple one, and, if carried out on the lines I advocate, has the additional advantage of being cheap. All I ask for is (I) the affiliation to the Sibpur College of such primary industrial schools as desire this affiliation; (II) the necessary equipment and accommodation in the College to enable me to receive these students. At present the accommodation both in the College and workshops is inadequate for our present requirements, and sufficient accommodation could not be provided under a cost of about three lakhs of rupees. This cost is prohibitive in the present financial position of Government, so I propose to utilise the existing workshops solely for instructive purposes. Their area is sufficient for every purpose I require, and their only cost to the State would be their adaptation to their new requirements. * * * If the shops are given over for educational purposes, a new era in technical education will open out in Bengal."

If it lay with Sir Antony MacDonnell to decide whether the Sibpur Workshops should remain under the control of the Public Works Department or be transferred to the Educational Department, he would have no hesitation in deciding in favour of the transfer. Under the Public Works Department the Workshops serve no substantial purpose, while they compete with private enterprise. Under the Educational Department they would form a necessary and most valuable adjunct to a broad scheme of technical instruction for the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that some of the District Boards have created scholarships for the encouragement of industrial studies.

Female education.

22. The progress of female education, in its main statistical aspects, is exhibited in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	240	218	182	21,326	.....	120	2,807	311	24,564
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	6	256	248	166	364	.....	1,431	16	35	1,846
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,440	49,707	45,615	34,689	74,270	29,226	8,971	24,720	1,70,665	3,07,852
Unaided	373	6,376	5,818	4,601	.....	.....	.....	3,188	14,285	17,473
Total ...	2,821	56,579	51,899	39,638	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
						1,35,708			2,16,027	
1888-89	2,302	47,888				1,21,106			1,88,915	
1889-90	2,153	45,690				1,20,171			2,06,788	
1890-91	2,238	46,443				1,26,520			2,24,567	
1891-92	2,706	54,199				1,31,093			2,23,976	

There was a material advance in female education. The number of girls' schools increased from 2,706 to 2,821, and their pupils from 54,199 to 56,579. The number of girls in boys' schools also increased from 32,749 to 34,200. The net gain of schools was therefore 115, and of pupils 3,831. The only Government schools are the school department of the Bethune College and the Eden Female School in Dacca. It is satisfactory to see that, though the number of girls increased, the total expenditure decreased by Rs. 3,334. The cost of the schools under all the different heads except "Other sources" shows an increase which is in keeping with the increase in the number of schools and of pupils. The *Bethune School* passed two girls at the last Entrance examination, but the number of girls sent up has not been mentioned; the Dacca Female School sent up two, of whom one passed. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, furnished examination returns of 5,537 pupils; the number of schools examined by her was 104, of which 46 are in Calcutta. In Calcutta there were 150 primary girls' schools with 5,872 pupils against 162 schools with

5,516 pupils in the preceding year. Arrangements have recently been made and rules framed under which the grants to schools in and near Calcutta will be revised, so as to bring them to some extent into proportion with the actual work done. The special standards for girls' scholarships that were originally decided for Calcutta and its neighbourhood could not be largely extended to the mufassal for want of funds. It is a matter for congratulation to read that, in the last examination under these standards, out of 276 examinees, 236 passed against 175 out of 292 in the preceding year.

Education of Europeans.

23. Though the total number of schools remained unchanged, there was an increase of 346 scholars attending European schools in Bengal during the year, and, with the exception of a slight falling off in 1886, the number has steadily increased since 1883, as the following figures will show:—

Year.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of scholars	5,578	5,955	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 86 students instead of 90; the Government expenditure has been reduced by Rs. 1,900. The average cost per scholar (Rs. 152) was less than that of the preceding year, (Rs. 180). The 27 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 3,968, and the 14 Church of England schools to 1,750 children, out of 7,444 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 10,84,680, of which Government paid Rs. 1,70,798. Government sanctioned during the year Mr. Bamford's proposals, (1) that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and (2) that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination. These changes will give the Inspector freedom to employ the best methods for investigating the character of the teacher's work, and enable him to spend a much greater portion of his time actually in the schools, thus affording him increased opportunity for giving help and supervision where it is needed. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance examination increased from 106 to 154, and the number of successful candidates from 52 to 126. The percentage of successful candidates rose from 49·1 to 81·8. The number of schools upon the special list of those in receipt of fixed annual grants is the same (five) as in previous year. All these schools were examined during the year on the collective system (*i.e.*, the classes as a whole were tested instead of each individual scholar), and were all found to be doing good work.

Muhammadan education.

24. The total number of Muhammadan pupils decreased from 448,847 to 447,485, or by 1,362, and the percentage from 29·2 to 29·1. In public institutions the Muhammadan pupils increased by 4,430. A large increase, viz. by 3,094 Muhammadan pupils, took place in the upper primary schools. The private institutions sustained a loss of 5,792 Muhammadan pupils. In advanced private schools there was a loss of 1,793 Muhammadan pupils, while in the elementary schools there was a gain of 2,753. In other schools not coming up to departmental standards, there was a loss of 56 pupils. The actual expenditure of the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates which amounted to Rs. 66,654 by Rs. 777. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examination for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Entrance	54	125	110	85	172
First Arts	21	57	16	47	35
Bachelors of Arts	18	21	12	14	23
Masters of Arts	1	3	2	2	

The number of passes gained by Muhammadan candidates was greater in 1892-93 than in the preceding year at all the examinations except the First Examination in Arts. The percentages also of Muhammadans among successful candidates advanced except in the case of the First Arts Examination. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that, though these results show some

slight improvement, they are disappointing when the proportion which the Muhammadan element bears to the total population is considered. The ratio per cent. of Muhammadan pupils at schools, of all kinds to the total number of Muhammadan pupils of a school-going age is 25, against 29 per cent. in the case of Hindus. Of pupils receiving secondary education, 81 per cent. are Hindus and only 14 per cent. Muhammadans, while of students receiving collegiate education, 90 per cent. are Hindus and only 5 per cent. Muhammadans.

In the general results of the central examination of the Madrassas 169 out of 313 passed this year, as compared with 224 out of 270 last year. The total number of candidates increased by 43, but the total number of passes diminished by 55. Three of the seven Madrassas are maintained from Provincial revenues; the rest from the Mohsin Fund. The 1,722 pupils at the seven Madrassas cost Government Rs. 25,231, and the total expenditure on their account was Rs. 59,933. Physical training is receiving attention both in the Calcutta and the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas. On the subject of the comparative backwardness of Muhammadans in education, especially of the higher kind, the Director remarks:—

"One of the most depressing influences which have had the effect of discouraging the advance of education among the Muhammadan community arises from the fact that so little has hitherto been done towards giving employment to Musalman gentlemen in the Department of Public Instruction. This is a matter which I have recently brought to the notice of Government in a separate report, so I need not do more than allude to it here. Another matter upon which I wish to make a passing remark is the constitution of the District Boards, upon which in the majority of cases Muhammadans are not represented in such proportions as their numbers would seem to demand. This is a difficulty for which seemingly a remedy might easily be found. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector for Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, pointing to the fact that some of the Boards in Bihar 'have no Muhammadan members at all, and some perhaps only one or two,' goes on to say:—'The result has been just what could be anticipated with such imperfect and one-sided representation, so that even in some cases the presence of a European Magistrate-Chairman with all his powers and endeavours cannot do anything to help the cause of Muhammadans and check the growing tendency to retard it.'"

This matter will be separately considered.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

25. The aboriginal population of Bengal includes the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Pathaliks, Paharis, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition increased from 29,657 to 31,712 or by 2,055. The Christians advanced by 964 and the non-Christians by 1,091. The divisions in which the aborigines chiefly live are Burdwan, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. In the first of these there were 3,426, in Bhagalpur 6,231, and in Chota Nagpur 17,579, of whom 4,424 are Christians and 22,812 are non-Christians. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 136 schools as compared with 146 in 1891-92, and the pupils attending them decreased from 4,194 to 3,920 or by 274. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 33,933 to Rs. 42,063, while the Government expenditure decreased from Rs. 9,435 to Rs. 9,282. The aboriginal pupils gained 133 more passes at the Entrance and other examinations than in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

26. The figures for the last five years under this head are as follows:—

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Schools ...	11,709	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473
Pupils ...	117,284	139,603	132,057	139,594	134,989

The total number of institutions decreased by 395 and the pupils attending them by 4,605. The largest decrease was in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is attributed by Mr. Oldham to the fact that foreigners are imported to supervise education. The suggestion of the Commissioner that he should be given the powers of Director in this district should be separately submitted.

The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian decreased by 77 and their pupils by 1,933, while the Sanskrit tols increased by 102, but their pupils diminished by 202. Certain rules were published by Government during the year for the award of Government stipends in the indigenous tols of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and nine Associations have been empowered to conduct the examination, the same sets of question papers being supplied to each by the Principal of the Sanskrit College. Under the orders of Government Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa

Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., visited Sanskrit tols in the Cuttack, Puri and Balasore districts. His visit to Orissa proved a success and evoked much enthusiasm in the cause of Sanskrit teaching in that province. Under his auspices three Associations have been established for the promotion of the study of Sanskrit.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

27. The duty of selecting school-books has, since the year 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 17 members, with Babu Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. The Committee received for examination during the year 301 books on different subjects: of these 157 were approved for various purposes, 142 were rejected, and the consideration of two books had to be postponed. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. A list of text-books and another of prize books in Hindi and Urdu were approved by the Bihar Text-Book Committee and published for the first time. The Orissa Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department, but it does not appear that its members did any very useful work during the year.

Conclusion.

28. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Dr. C. A. Martin for his efficient administration while in charge of the Department, and cordially agrees in the high eulogium already bestowed by Government on Mr. Tawney for his conspicuous services in the cause of education in Bengal.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2693.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance. His special attention is invited to paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 and 25 of the Resolution.

Circular No. 28.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all Magistrates and District Boards. Their special attention is invited to paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Resolution.

Nos. 2694-95.

EXTRACT paragraph 20 of the Resolution, with extract paragraph 135 of the Report, forwarded to—

(1) the Director of Surveys, Bengal, and

(2) the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, for information and guidance.

No. 2696.

EXTRACT paragraph 21 of the Resolution, with extract paragraph 144 of the Report, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

No. 2697.

COPY, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department for information, with special reference to paragraph 16 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th November 1893.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 5234C—939—25-11-93.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1893-94.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1893-94.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In accordance with the orders of Government that details should be discussed only in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor, which, however, was exhaustive enough in certain respects, inasmuch as Dr. C. A. Martin thought it advisable to deal with some portions of it at full length.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1893.	1894.
Public Institutions—						
University ... Colleges	33	5,443	36	6,240	165	173
Secondary ... High English schools ...	365	78,312	372	77,747	214	209
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	858	60,039	882	61,662	70	69·9
Secondary ... Do. vernacular do. ...	1,130	63,398	1,143	62,804	56	54·9
Primary ... Upper primary do. ...	3,704	139,954	3,771	141,805	37	37
Primary ... Lower do. do. ...	43,829	983,271	44,020	988,745	22	22
Special (including Madrassas and Institutions for professional training)	356	9,401	349	9,722	26	27
Female	2,856	60,249	3,042	65,011	21	21
Total ...	53,131	1,400,067	53,615	1,413,737	...	...
Private Institutions—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	1,217	14,812	1,225	14,688	12	11·9
(*b*) Sanskrit	1,796	17,915	1,916	18,615	10	9
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	622	9,447	649	9,402	15	14
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,262	24,877	4,250	24,828	5	5·8
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ...	5,219	63,659	5,251	64,551	12	12
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	357	4,279	311	3,446	12	11
Total ...	13,473	134,989	13,602	135,530	...	...
Grand Total ...	66,604	1,535,056	67,217	1,549,267	...	...

There is a total gain of 613 institutions and of 14,211 pupils.

Public institutions increased by 484, and the number of pupils attending them by 13,670. All classes of public institutions, except high English, middle

GENERAL SUMMARY.

vernacular and special schools, gained both in number and in strength. The number of special schools declined by seven, though the pupils attending them increased by 321; while in high English and middle vernacular chools, in spite of a slight increase in the number of institutions, the attendance fell off by 565 and 594 respectively.

Private institutions show an advance, except in the case of elementary schools with less than 10 pupils and "other" schools. The number of institutions teaching Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit, especially the last named, shows a considerable increase. There was also an increase in the number of pupils attending these institutions.

3. The following statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In	1885	there was	a gain of	2,384	schools	and a	gain of	77,571	pupils.
But in	1886	,,	a loss of	15,108	,,	,,	loss of	112,151	,,
In	1887	,,	,,	191	,,	but a	gain of	4,073	,,
Again in	1888	,,	a gain of	6,140	,,	and a	,,	90,843	,,
,,	1889	,,	,,	1,146	,,	,,	,,	29,205	,,
,,	1890	,,	,,	1,657	,,	,,	,,	9,773	,,
But in	1891	,,	a loss of	335	,,	,,	loss of	22,980	,,
Again in	1892	,,	a gain of	1,874	,,	,,	gain of	63,022	,,
But in	1893	,,	a loss of	1,220	,,	,,	,,	3,091	,,
Again in	1894	,,	a gain of	613	,,	,,	,,	14,211	,,

The net result during the past decade has been a loss of 3,040 schools and a gain of 156,658 pupils. The weaker schools have died out in the struggle for existence, and there has been a large increase in the attendance of those that have survived.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars in our returns 1,444,421 are boys and 104,846 girls. Hence of all boys of a school-going age 26·4 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 1·9 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 26·2 and 1·9 respectively.

5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1893.		1894.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	363	24,713	364	24,875
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	212	13,583	216	13,801
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	41,122	1,114,900	41,401	1,125,122
Unaided	11,434	246,871	11,634	249,939
Total ...	53,131	1,400,067	53,615	1,413,737
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,743	134,989	13,602	135,530
GRAND TOTAL ...	66,604	1,535,056	67,217	1,549,267

Schools managed by Government increased by one, and those managed by District or Municipal Boards by four. Aided schools under private management increased by 279, while unaided schools increased by 200. Indigenous institutions increased by 129. Detailed explanation of the increase or decrease in each case will be furnished in the different sections of this report.

6. The following statement shows that the actual receipts during the year on account of Government institutions fell short of the estimates by Rs. 19,281 :—

Head of Receipt.	Budget estimate for 1893-94.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for 1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Fees—	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Colleges, general	1,62,000	1,67,510	
Ditto ditto, professional	32,000	38,176	
Ditto schools, general	3,20,000	3,01,093	
Ditto ditto, special	20,000	17,426	
Total fees ...	5,34,000	5,24,205	
Contributions—			
From Native States and private persons ...	10,000	3,181	
„ Municipalities	7,000	5,094	
Land endowments	5,000	8,750	
Total contributions ...	22,000	17,025	
Miscellaneous	15,000	11,817	
Interest on Government Securities ...	14,000	12,672	
Total ...	5,85,000	5,65,719	

In fees the actual receipts fell short of the estimates by Rs. 9,795; contributions from Native States and private persons by Rs. 6,819; municipal contributions by Rs. 1,906; and miscellaneous items and interest on Government securities by Rs. 3,183 and Rs. 1,328 respectively. On the other hand, the revenue from land exceeded the estimates by Rs. 3,750.

7. The subjoined statement compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures for each being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education :—

Budget Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1893-94.	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1893-94.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	63,000	64,884	
2. Inspection	3,55,000	3,55,083	
3. Government Colleges, general	5,20,000	5,17,710	
4. Ditto ditto, professional ...	1,21,000	1,22,554	
5. Ditto schools, general	5,45,000	5,39,579	
6. Ditto ditto, special	1,45,000	1,51,936	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	5,89,000	5,72,951	
8. Scholarships	1,93,000	1,94,441	
9. Miscellaneous	40,000	47,396	
10. Refunds	2,000	5,568	
Total ...	25,73,000	25,72,107	
Less receipts, including interest	5,85,000	5,65,719	
	19,88,000	20,06,388	

The net expenditure exceeded the estimates by Rs. 18,388, owing to short receipts as explained above. The gross expenditure, however, fell just short of the sanctioned estimates, with a difference of Rs. 893 only, savings under certain heads having neutralised increased charges under other heads. An

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explanation of the difference under each head is given in the following summary:—

(1). DIRECTION.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 1,884 is due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance, for which no provision was made in the budget for 1893-94.

(2). INSPECTION.—The excess under this head is very small and needs no explanation.

(3). GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—The saving of Rs. 2,290 under this head, against the increase for exchange compensation allowance, is owing to Mr. Pedler's services having been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

(4). GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—The excess of Rs. 1,554 is due to the payment of exchange compensation allowance.

(5). GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The saving of Rs. 15,421 under this head arises from the fact that the sum of Rs. 28,676, sanctioned for expenditure from the surplus balances of net-grant schools, was not wholly spent.

(6). GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.—The excess of Rs. 6,936 is owing partly to the increase of the field allowance of the Dacca Survey School, to the appointment of a second additional teacher in the Patna Survey School, and to the payment of the exchange compensation allowance of the Superintendent of the Calcutta School of Art, but chiefly to the fact that the "probable savings," anticipated and deducted under this head in the estimates, and amounting to Rs. 14,499, could not be fully realised.

(7). GRANTS-IN-AID.—The saving of Rs. 16,049 under this head is the result of increased contributions made by municipalities on account of primary education, enabling the Department to reduce the grants made from Provincial revenues for primary schools in municipal areas. Grants-in-aid proper exceeded the estimate for the year by Rs. 12,118, while the primary grant fell short of it by Rs. 28,167.

(8). SCHOLARSHIPS.—The excess of Rs. 1,441 is chiefly owing to the sanction of a grant of Rs. 707 on account of scholarships in European schools. It was anticipated that this amount could be met from savings, but no savings were effected.

(9). MISCELLANEOUS.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 7,396 is mainly due to the sanction of a grant of Rs. 1,200, at the rate of Rs. 100 a month, for the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, and of Rs. 3,013 for the purchase of a copy of the Tengyur, a Tibetan work of 225 volumes, for use in the compilation of the Tibetan-Sanskrit Dictionary.

(10). Under Refunds the actual expenditure was Rs. 5,568, Rs. 2,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

8. The following table compares the expenditure for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from District funds.	Expenditure from Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.	Expenditure from Provincial revenues.	Expenditure from District funds.	Expenditure from Municipal funds.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	2,09,119	...	...	...	1,39,716
Collegiate	2,79,370	...	...	6,95,839	2,87,669	...	53	7,19,354
Secondary	3,88,883	2,27,000	37,000	31,74,810	4,04,397	2,23,409	29,970	32,35,131
Primary	1,46,924	4,02,000	24,000	26,07,853	1,47,226	4,38,877	41,419	26,58,233
Female	1,59,169	29,000	11,000	8,83,086	1,64,386	31,628	11,452	8,24,838
Special	4,65,113	11,000	1,000	6,91,469	4,83,298	19,974	1,155	7,22,897
Scholarships	1,87,714	24,000	..	2,34,117	1,74,871	25,354	532	2,26,171
Buildings	2,85,854	3,000	6,000	3,32,798	1,93,404	3,044	4,251	2,26,078
Furniture	9,542	4,000	...	15,079	4,702	2,646	335	10,250
Miscellaneous	50,660	63,000	5,000	1,51,551	55,547	63,266	6,327	1,58,579
Superintendence ...	4,14,477	2,30,000	1,000	6,49,687	4,17,678	2,30,362	2,432	6,54,210
Total ...	23,87,906	9,93,190	85,361	96,45,408	23,33,178	10,38,560	97,926	95,75,457

The total expenditure during the year under report shows a nominal decrease of Rs. 69,951; the actual expenditure having, however, been remarkably constant in the two years compared. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 54,728, while that from District funds increased by Rs. 45,370

and from Municipal funds by Rs. 12,565, the net result being a small increase of expenditure (Rs. 3,207) from public sources. The expenditure from private sources fell off from Rs. 61,78,951 to Rs. 61,05,793, or by Rs. 73,158, of which no less a sum than Rs. 69,403 is due to the diminished income of the University. In the preceding year the charges for 15 months had, owing to an alteration in the financial year, been returned by the University, including the payment for two sets of examinations. The entries for 1893-94 are those of a normal year. Excluding this item, there is a decrease of Rs. 3,755 in the expenditure on education from private sources; and the actual change in the total expenditure on education is a decrease of Rs. 548 only.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 23,575; Rs. 8,099 from Provincial revenues, and the remainder from private sources.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 60,321. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 15,514, while that from District funds decreased by Rs. 3,721 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 6,834. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 54,362.

The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 50,380. There is little change in the Provincial expenditure. The expenditure from District funds rose by Rs. 36,611, and that from Municipal funds by Rs. 17,839. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 4,372.

The total expenditure on female education decreased by Rs. 58,248, in spite of slightly increased contributions from public funds.

Special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 31,428 in the total expenditure. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 18,185, from District funds by Rs. 8,974, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 155.

The total expenditure on buildings decreased by Rs. 1,06,720. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 92,450. In the previous year the new building for the School of Art and Art Gallery claimed Rs. 1,20,000, and there were heavy charges in the Presidency College, the Civil Engineering College, and elsewhere. In 1893-94 the chief outlay was the completion of the Presidency College laboratory, Rs. 34,142; its fittings, Rs. 43,905; repairs of school buildings, Rs. 17,366; and partial restoration of the old Art School building, together with compensation and rent, Rs. 12,333. Under Furniture there has been a decrease, and under Miscellaneous expenditure some increase of charge.

The cost of superintendence shows a small increase, which is shared by all public funds.

Further details respecting these variations of expenditure will be found in the separate sections of this report.

9. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public schools for native boys; schools for Europeans, which are far more expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil.		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High English schools for boys—					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under public management ...	48	271	215	79·3	12 9 5	35 11 4	35·2
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	9	259	195	75·2	3 14 4	23 8 7	16·5
Under private management—							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	168	150	112	74·6	9 9 0	19 3 2	18·1
Unaided	136	247	189	76·5	...	17 15 3	...
Total High English schools ...	361	207	157	75·8	...	...	...

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Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll-number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil.		Percentage of public fund cost to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Middle English schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	4	166	137	83·7	9 8 2	18 7 3	51·6
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards.	18	80	61	76·2	4 8 1	11 4 9	39·8
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	626	67	52	77·6	3 9 10	12 8 6	28·8
Unaided	221	59	45	76·2	...	7 13 11	...
Total Middle English schools ...	869	66	51	77·2	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	33	76	55	72·3	5 0 2	9 0 7	55·4
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	151	52	42	80·7	4 10 2	8 2 4	56·9
Under private management—							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	808	50	38	76·	2 13 1	7 12 5	36·2
Unaided	151	52	40	76·9	...	5 6 1	...
Total Middle Vernacular schools ...	1,143	51	40	78·4	...	...	...
Upper Primary schools—							
Under public management—							
Managed by Government ...	10	26	15	57·6	6 4 0	6 4 0	100·
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	10	33	24	72·7	3 6 10	3 14 2	88·3
Under private management—							
Aided by Government; or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,522	35	27	77·1	1 7 7	3 9 0	41·4
Unaided	221	30	24	80·	...	3 0 8	...
Total Upper Primary schools ...	3,763	35	27	77·1	...	...	...
Lower Primary schools—							
Under public management ...							
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	10	26	13	50·	3 0 5	3 0 5	100·
	12	36	28	77·7	2 1 3	3 2 4	66·1
Under private management—							
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	33,563	22	18	81·8	0 9 5	2 8 0	23·5
Unaided	10,435	14	12	85·7	...	2 1 11	...
Total Lower Primary schools ...	44,020	20	16	80·	...	...	...

The average strength of a high English school is 207, of a middle English 66, of a middle vernacular 51, of an upper primary 35, and of a lower primary school 20, the average roll-number through the year being taken. It may be noted here that a lower primary school has generally one teacher, an upper primary one or two teachers, a middle vernacular two to four, and a middle English school three to five teachers, while high English schools have generally 8 to 12 teachers, and in some cases more.

10. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population:—

Position, 1892-93.	Position, 1893-94.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
					Year 1892-93.	Year 1893-94.	Year 1892-93.	Year 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Hooghly ...	259,139	79,370	50,641	47,536	63·8	59·9
2	2	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	47,569	45,475	62·3	59·5
3	3	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	31,190	29,866	56·9	54·5
8	4	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	43,441	49,420	47	53·5
5	5	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	101,932	101,585	51·9	51·8
4	6	Tippera ...	911,799	136,770	76,318	66,360	55·8	48·5
10	7	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	34,288	36,751	43·4	46·6
7	8	Calcutta ...	446,746	67,011	31,948	30,585	47·6	45·6
6	9	Balasore ...	481,638	72,245	34,836	32,642	48·2	45·1
11	10	24-Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	63,276	65,007	42·6	43·8
9	11	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,430	45,048	44,765	43·9	43·7
12	12	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	70,030	75,494	42·2	45·5
*13	13	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,445	23,113	24,360	39·5	41·6
14	14	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	70,627	73,106	39·2	40·5
17	15	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	13,737	15,040	33	36·9
15	16	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	35,693	32,094	38·5	34·6
16	17	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	47,712	48,085	33·8	34·0
18	18	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	41,450	41,217	31·9	31·7
19	19	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	19,854	20,159	27·8	28·3
20	20	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	34,751	31,350	25·9	23·4
21	21	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	21,935	22,387	24·1	24·7
23	22	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	26,422	24,554	21·9	20·4
22	23	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	31,690	28,125	22·4	19·9
28	24	Bogra ...	418,916	62,837	10,868	12,183	17·2	19·4
26	25	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	18,375	18,857	18	18·5
27	26	Mymensingh ...	1,788,616	268,292	46,685	45,628	17·4	17·0
25	27	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	22,052	21,115	18·1	17·3
24	28	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	11,015	10,373	18·	17·0
*	29	Angul ...	85,768	12,865	...	2,165	...	16·8
30	30	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	24,896	25,914	15·9	16·5
29	31	Manbhum ...	539,199	88,980	14,671	14,552	16·4	16·3
30	32	Hazaribagh ...	566,964	85,044	13,513	13,845	15·8	16·2
34	33	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	21,564	22,513	15·3	16·0
30	34	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	23,504	24,850	15·	16·0
33	35	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,845	2,918	15·4	15·8
35	36	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	11,439	13,034	13·8	15·7
40	37	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	7,153	8,292	13	15·1
39	38	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	22,595	24,726	13·3	14·5
36	39	Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	21,693	22,984	13·6	14·4
37	40	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	17,756	18,480	13·	14·0
38	41	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	13,222	12,925	13·4	13·2
42	42	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	24,322	26,856	11·8	13·0
45	43	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	150,730	16,295	19,755	10	13·0
43	44	Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	22,890	25,312	11·7	12·9
44	45	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	16,645	18,228	11·2	12·2
41	46	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	849,450	127,407	17,076	15,288	12·2	11·9
46	47	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	15,055	16,092	10	10·0
47	48	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	3,812	4,223	8·6	9·5
48	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,935	687	569	7·6	6·3
		Total ...	36,412,749	5,461,912	1,418,129	1,487,129	25·9	27·1

* A new district.

There has been no change of position among the first three districts in the foregoing table. Tippera has gone down from the 4th to the 6th place, while Chittagong has risen from the 8th to the 4th, Midnapore retaining the 5th place in the list. Most districts occupy very nearly their old positions, with slight changes up or down. There are two districts with less than 10 per cent. of their boys at school, namely, Palamau and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The increased educational assignments lately proposed for the former will, it may be hoped, raise the percentage of its male pupils in future years. The newly constituted district of Angul occupies a fairly high position in the list.

11. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes

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pupils in the first two classes of a high school; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section, of primary schools or classes; these last again being sub-divided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
High English ...	387	79,463	26,828	167	26,995	22,078	470	22,548	17,313	371	17,684	11,121	412	11,533	441	198	639	77,781	1,618	(a)
Middle „ ...	907	63,875	4	...	4	10,662	377	11,039	17,507	490	17,997	29,974	655	30,629	3,592	614	4,206	61,739	2,136	
„ vernacular ...	1,169	64,446	19	4	23	9,619	65	9,684	15,200	246	15,446	31,595	1,212	32,807	5,964	522	6,486	62,397	2,049	
Upper primary ...	3,979	150,436	...	...	...	665	17	682	21,936	1,013	22,949	90,501	7,336	97,837	25,499	3,469	28,968	138,601	11,535	
Lower „ ...	46,788	1,039,555	...	...	...	16	2	18	2,986	337	3,323	651,389	45,794	697,183	306,603	32,428	339,031	960,994	78,561	1,
Total for secondary and primary schools for 1893-94	53,230	1,397,775	26,851	171	27,022	43,040	931	43,971	74,942	2,457	77,399	814,580	55,409	869,989	342,099	37,231	379,330	1,301,512	96,199	1,
Ditto for 1892-93	52,742	1,385,223	26,946	215	(b) 27,161	43,526	921	44,447	75,350	2,288	77,638	755,182	52,279	847,461	351,693	36,588	388,281	1,292,697	92,291	1,

(a) Excluding 64 boys of the Armenian College whose return of classification has not been received.
(b) Exclusive of 235 European scholars not returned.

The pupils in the high stage decreased by 139, in the middle stage by 476, and in the upper primary stage by 239 pupils. The number using printed books increased by 22,528, and those in the lowest stage of all decreased by 8,951.

12. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:

Stage.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.		
1	2	3	4	5
High	(a) 27,161	(b) 27,022	...	139
Middle	44,447	43,971	...	476
Upper primary	77,638	77,399	...	239
Lower „ (higher section) ...	847,461	869,989	22,528	...
„ „ (lower „) ...	388,281	379,330	...	8,951
Total ...	1,384,988	(b) 1,397,711	22,528	9,805
		Net increase ...	12,723	

(a) 235 European scholars not returned.
(b) 64 boys of the Armenian College, Calcutta, not returned.

13. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions aided and unaided, public and private, is shown in the following table for each division:—

Division.	Number of Pupils in Public Institutions.									
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	448	569	39,020	38,607	260,606	259,783	1,064	1,137	301,138	300,096
Presidency	172	308	37,393	37,359	152,474	147,284	765	614	191,304	185,565
Calcutta	3,360	3,892	19,782	20,503	14,285	14,454	2,242	2,265	39,669	41,204
Rajshahi	129	156	17,183	17,492	80,808	85,994	450	590	98,570	104,232
Dacca	727	721	37,130	36,911	167,608	170,902	1,421	1,542	206,886	210,076
Chittagong	26	45	14,173	14,052	127,034	120,624	1,099	994	142,332	135,715
Patna	430	348	14,929	15,396	134,598	143,639	1,492	1,522	151,749	160,905
Bhagalpur	83	133	8,042	8,208	70,512	76,997	258	340	78,895	85,678
Orissa	68	68	5,451	5,779	95,034	93,823	348	407	100,901	100,077
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	1,186	1,162	17,267	14,627	10	...	18,463	15,789
Chota Nagpur	...	...	5,093	5,298	57,371	61,014	252	311	62,716	66,623
European schools	...	...	6,665	6,927	779	850	...	...	7,444	7,777
Total ...	5,443	6,240	206,547	207,784	1,178,676	1,189,991	(a) 9,401	(a) 9,722	1,400,067	1,413,737

(a) Includes Law, Medicine, and Engineering.

Division.	Number of Pupils in Private Institutions.										Grand Total.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	2,180	2,012	385	231	451	509	79	271	3,095	3,023	304,233	303,119
Presidency	590	725	134	166	96	21	...	...	1,120	913	192,424	186,477
Calcutta	31	82	...	...	1,722	1,122	...	...	1,753	1,204	41,422	42,408
Rajshahi	848	968	811	640	1,007	976	...	...	2,660	2,584	101,230	106,816
Dacca	5,256	5,201	4,165	3,723	25,924	25,847	418	364	35,763	35,135	242,649	245,311
Chittagong...	3,479	3,423	5,279	4,140	31,523	32,660	921	721	41,202	40,944	183,534	176,659
Patna	14,029	15,231	11,881	12,190	2,607	2,183	1,675	1,334	29,592	30,928	181,341	191,833
Bhagalpur	3,902	3,838	4,256	4,679	725	994	962	642	9,745	10,153	88,640	95,931
Orissa	1,550	1,243	6,127	7,139	93	99	103	78	7,873	8,559	108,774	10,636
Orissa Tributary Mahals	88	93	765	728	30	51	33	36	916	908	19,379	16,697
Chota Nagpur	580	497	521	594	81	89	88	...	1,270	1,180	63,966	67,803
European schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,444	7,777
Total ...	32,727	33,303	34,324	34,230	63,669	64,551	4,279	3,446	134,989	135,530	1,535,056	1,549,267

There has been a decrease in the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

14. Dr. C. A. Martin held charge of the Department from the beginning of the year to the 7th December 1893, when I returned from furlough. The following statement shows the tours undertaken by Dr. Martin and myself:—

NAME.	Period.	Days on tour.	Colleges.	English High schools.	English Middle schools.	Middle Vernacular schools.	Primary schools.	Girls' schools.	Special schools.	Technical schools.	Hostels.	Reformatories.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dr. C. A. Martin, Officiating Director of Public Instruction	250	53	7	21	6	5	2	12	8	6	4	...	71
Sir A. Croft, Director of Public Instruction	115	32	4	14	3	1	1	6	8	3	3	...	43

Dr. Martin visited the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Backergunge, and Patna, and spent 9 days in Chota Nagpur.

After my return from furlough in December, I was detained in Calcutta by University business until after the annual Convocation in February. From the middle of February to the end of March, I spent on tour all the time that I could spare, visiting the districts of Cuttack, Chittagong, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Dacca, and Mymensingh.

15. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year under report:—Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, was on privilege leave from 5th June to 12th August 1893, and on leave on medical certificate from 12th November 1893 to 11th March 1894. Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector, 24-Parganas, acted for him on both occasions. Dr. C. A. Martin, who upon my return was appointed Inspector of the Burdwan and Rajshahi Circle, went on privilege leave for three months from 11th December 1893 to 10th March 1894, and Mr. M. Du S. Prothero acted for him, having been originally placed in charge of the Circle on 2nd April 1893, on the retirement of Mr. G. Bellett. Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Burdwan Division, was on privilege leave for three months, and Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Deputy Inspector, Burdwan, acted for him. Babu Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., was Assistant Inspector, Rajshahi Division, from 1st April to 25th July 1893, when Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., was appointed to succeed him. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, was on privilege leave for three months, and Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Deputy Inspector of Tippera, was appointed to act for him. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, took privilege leave for one month, when Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., held charge of the office in addition to his own duties as Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan education in Bihar.

16. The following table shows the inspection work of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED— High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	155	68	16	28	30	82	38	17	...	279	365	
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for 5 months and 22 days (a).	16	3	1	4	3	6	2	...	...	19	176	
„ Matilal Maitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, from the 5th June to the 12th August 1893, and from the 12th November 1893 to the 11th March 1894.	111	36	26	33	13	34	26	8	...	176	189	

(a) Was on privilege leave for 2 months and 8 days from the 5th June 1893, and on medical leave for 4 months from the 12th November 1893.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Names of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited— High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.	Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	155	8	27	26	18	86	28	6	1	200	365	
Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Burdwan and Rajshahi Circle, from the 10th to the 31st March 1894 (*a*).	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Mr. M. Prothero, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Burdwan and Rajshahi Circle, from 2nd April 1893 to 9th March 1894 (*b*).	228	64	62	42	23	107	43	14	15	370	271	
Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, for 9 months (*c*).	61	14	21	8	9	5	8	2	...	67	273	
,, Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, for three months from the 21st November 1893 to the 20th February 1894.	76	14	21	17	10	25	16	1	...	104	92	
,, Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division (*d*).	33	10	6	6	2	13	9	...	...	46 (*e*)	104	
Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, from the 26th July 1893 to the 31st March 1894.	180	18	58	67	40	21	20	4	1	229	249	
Babu Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.	(*f*)163	20 (*g*)	17	20	13	96	27	11	13	217	365	
,, Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	145	40	15	32	28	30	19	10	...	174	365	
,, Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st April 1893 to 18th December 1893 and from 19th to 31st March 1894 (*h*).	82	10	13	54	23	23	6	6	3	138	275	
,, Kumud Bandhu Basu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 22nd December 1893 to 18th March 1894.	(*i*)62	13	10	36	11	22	9	6	6	113	87	
Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	166	42	23	24	13	12	5	7	4	130	365	
,, J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	208	10	35	54	50	240	11	3	31	434	365	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division (*j*).	137	7	42	28	23	71	9	2	3	185	334	
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions (*k*).	102	3	23	27	40	223	8	5	62	391	365	
,, Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.	(*l*)141	19	50	61	35	68	25	17	11	286	365	
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools	79	41	137	...	17	1	...	...	...	196	365	
,, C. Edwards, Temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools.	16	16	32	...	9	2	...	...	...	59	...	Post abolished.
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools	29	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120 (*m*)	365	

(*a*) Was Officiating Director of Public Instruction from 1st April to 7th December 1893, and on privilege leave from 11th December 1893 to 10th March 1894.
(*b*) Was on privilege leave for 2 months and 11 days from the 22nd August 1893.
(*c*) Was on privilege leave for 3 months from the 21st November 1893, and was in charge of the Inspector's office for 2 months and 11 days.
(*d*) Was in charge of the appointment from 3rd April to 25th July 1893.
(*e*) Examined also 20 other lower primary schools at gatherings.
(*f*) Excluding 13 days devoted to inspecting schools at head-quarters.
(*g*) Including 2 colleges.
(*h*) Was on privilege leave for 3 months from the 19th December 1893.
(*i*) Exclusive of 9 days spent on inspection at head-quarters.
(*j*) Was on privilege leave for 1 month from the 16th May 1893.
(*k*) Exclusive of 37 days on special duty. He was also in charge of the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for 1 month from the 16th May 1893.
(*l*) Excluding 4 days on special duty at Calcutta.
(*m*) Also 84 zananas.

17. *Presidency Circle.*—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur was in charge of the Presidency Circle throughout the year. Of the 155 days which he spent on tour, 89 were given to the Presidency and 66 to the Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the former, he spent 26 days in the 24-Parganas, 27 in Nadia, 13 in Murshidabad, 13 in Jessore, and 10 in Khulna. Of the districts in Chota Nagpur, he spent 12 days in Manbhum, 14 in Singhbhum, 11 in Hazaribagh, 19 in Lohardaga, and 10 in Palamau. The work is well distributed; and when the Inspector's many engagements at head-quarters are considered, including his important and often heavy duties as Secretary to the Central Text-Book Committee, the record must be pronounced a good one.

The same cannot be said of Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., the Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, who was on tour for only 16 days out of the period (nearly six months) during which his health allowed him to remain on duty. He was on leave for over two months at the beginning of the rains, and again for four months in the cold weather. His record of travel, 16 days in the 24-Parganas, admits of very little defence. He was in indifferent health throughout; the hot weather and the latter part of the rains are not the most favourable times for inspection; he spent some days in visiting schools at head-quarters; all schools were closed for a month at the Durga Puja vacation: and that is all that can be said.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

His shortcomings were, however, as far as possible, made up by his *locum tenens*, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, who during his six months of office spent nearly two days out of every three on tour, his 111 days being thus made up:—31 days in the 24 Parganas, 22 in Nadia, 31 in Murshidabad, and 27 in Jessore. Owing to Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar's inefficient discharge of his duty, Khulna received no visit from an Assistant Inspector throughout the year.

The Assistant Inspector of Chota Nagpur, Babu Bireswar Chakravarti, spent 155 days on tour, his journeys being well distributed as follows:—38 days in Manbhum, 20 in Singhbhum, 41 in Hazaribagh, 35 in Lohardaga, and 21 in Palamau. He travelled 2,145 miles by rail and 2,067 by road.

18. *Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.*—Mr. Bellett having resigned the Inspectorship on the 1st April 1893, Mr. M. Prothero assumed charge on the 2nd April and held it until the 9th March 1894, with the exception of a period of 2 months and 11 days, from the 22nd August until the beginning of November, during which the Assistant Inspector had charge of the current duties of the office. Dr. C. A. Martin, who, on resigning his officiating appointment as Director, took charge of the Inspectorship for one day before going on privilege leave, returned to duty on the 10th March. Mr. Prothero was therefore in charge for 271 days, or just three-quarters of the year. During this period he was on tour for 228 days—an unexampled record of activity for an officer whose office work is considerable. His tour was thus distributed:—4 days to Hooghly, 8 to Howrah, 28 to Burdwan, 18 to Bankura, 29 to Birbhum, and 35 to Midnapore, or 122 days in the Burdwan Division; also 28 days to Pabna, 5 to Rangpur, 5 to Dinajpur, 11 to Rajshahi, 10 to Bogra, 12 to Jalpaiguri, and 25 to Darjeeling, or 106 days in the Rajshahi Division. Dr. Martin, who followed Mr. Prothero in the Circle, remarks that "his inspections were very thorough," and this description accords with my own judgment of his work.

The character of the work done by Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, may be illustrated by the following statement of his tours for five years:—

1889-90	...	... 82 days.
1890-91	...	... 88 „
1891-92	...	... 111 „
1892-93	...	... 120 „
1893-94	...	... 61 „

These 61 days were spent on tour during nine months of service, or at the rate of 81 days for the year. This officer, who during the previous four years had been stung into greater activity by repeated comments on his insufficient work, fell back into his old habits during the year under report. His tours were also badly planned:—25 days to Burdwan, 20 to Hooghly, 15 to Howrah, and 1 to Midnapore, while he did not visit Bankura or Birbhum at all. No explanation is given of the shortness of his work; but it is fair to state that his health is often indifferent. He has now taken furlough for two years from May 1894.

During the three months of his absence on privilege leave his place was taken by Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Deputy Inspector of Burdwan. His record of work, as to extent, is satisfactory, as he spent 76 days out of 92 on tour. But 35 of these were spent in his own district of Burdwan, 27 in Hooghly, and 14 in Howrah. The outlying districts of Midnapore, Bankura, and Birbhum were altogether neglected by both officers. A disproportionate time was spent by Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea in the more accessible districts of the Division, and especially in Burdwan, with which he was thoroughly familiar. Seeing, however, that the extent of his tours was quite satisfactory, I refrain from criticising them further, especially as he urges (1) that it was under instructions from Mr. Prothero, who had just gone through them, that he omitted to visit the remaining districts, and (2) that he had work of a special character to do in the district of Burdwan.

In the Rajshahi Division, Babu Sib Chandra Gui, M.A., Lecturer in the Sanskrit College, acted as Assistant Inspector in the early part of the year. During his 104 days of office he spent 33 on tour. Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., succeeded him on the 26th July 1893, on transfer from the head mastership

of the Monghyr Zilla School. During the 249 days of his Assistant Inspectorship Mr. LeFeuvre was on tour for 180 days, or at the rate of 264 days in the year—a highly creditable performance. The days he spent in each district of the Division were as under:—26 in Rajshahi, 18 in Jalpaiguri, 29 in Dinajpur, 12 in Darjeeling, 27 in Rangpur, 20 in Bogra, and 48 in Pabna.

19. *Eastern Circle.*—Under specific orders of Government passed in August 1892, in which a request for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector for the Dacca Division was refused, the Circle Inspector was released from the duty of visiting schools in the Chittagong Division. The tours of the Inspector, Babu Dinanath Sen, occupied 145 days, thus distributed:—Dacca 62, Mymensingh 37, Faridpur 19, Backergunge 27. The Inspector points out (1) that the time given to Dacca includes the days spent in passing through it to other districts; (2) that the number of high English schools in Dacca is greater than in other districts. The latter point may be admitted; but since he has only four districts to inspect, he might well have spent more than 19 days in Faridpur without giving less time to the others.

The Chittagong Division was for nine months of the year under the supervision of the Assistant Inspector, Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A. Of 275 days spent on duty, he was on tour for 82, at the rate of 109 days in the year. This shows a trifling improvement over the 100 days of the previous year, for which he did not escape the censure of Government; but the proportion of work done is entirely insufficient. Its insufficiency more clearly emerges when contrasted with the 62 days spent on tour, out of 87 on duty, by his *locum tenens*, Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, who officiated for three months, December to March—no doubt the best time of year for travelling. By the two Assistant Inspectors jointly, 42 days were spent in Tippera, 44 in Noakhali, and 58 in Chittagong and the Hill Tracts. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, who again reported himself as having suffered, "frequently and severely," from the climate of Chittagong, has been transferred to the Burdwan Division since the begining of the current year, Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose reverting to the Assistant Inspectorship of Chittagong.

20. *Bihar Circle.*—Mr. G. A. Stack was in charge of the Circle for the whole year, and spent 166 days on tour as follows:—In the Patna Division 98 days, thus distributed; Patna 14, Gaya 22, Shahabad 22, Saran 8, Champaran 7, Muzaffarpur 18, Darbhanga 7; and in the Bhagalpur Division 60 days, thus distributed; Monghyr 12, Bhagalpur 12, Purnea 6, Malda 16, Sonthal Parganas 14. Eight days were also spent on special duty at Darjeeling. The distribution and the amount of work, considering the large area of the Circle, are quite satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. Reuther, the Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division, spent 208 days on tour. They were distributed as follows:—To Patna 49 days, Gaya 24, Shahabad 43, Saran 26, Champaran 25, Muzaffarpur 21, Darbhanga 20—a good tour, well worked out.

A barely satisfactory record is shown by Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division, who having had indifferent health, and being compelled by sickness to take a month's leave, has still 137 days on tour to show. This is at the rate of 150 days a year. His time was spent as below:—Monghyr 26 days, Bhagalpur 30, Purnea 19, Malda 19, Sonthal Parganas 43. The time spent in the last-named district is satisfactory; and altogether the tour was well arranged.

21. *Orissa Division.*—The Temporary Inspector, Babu Radhanath Rai, was on duty for the whole year, and spent 163 days on tour. Of these, 56 days were given to Cuttack, 38 to Balasore, 3 to the newly-formed district of Angul, 31 to Puri, and 35 to the Tributary States—a satisfactory record of work.

22. *Muhammadan Education.*—Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector for the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was on tour for 141 days, exclusive of 4 days on special duty in Calcutta. His tours were distributed as follows:—Dacca 50 days, Mymensingh 13, Backergunge 17, Tippera 28, Chittagong 31. He gave only 2 days to Noakhali and none to Faridpur, in which districts, however, he had spent in the previous year 13 and 23 days respectively. The amount of travelling done shows some improvement upon that of the previous year; but as the Assistant Inspector is burdened with very little office work, it must be declared insufficient.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

A similar record of work is furnished by Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education in Bihar. His journeys occupied 102 days, in addition to 8 days on special duty in Calcutta with the Director of Public Instruction, and 29 days on special duty of a different kind. In the Patna Division, the Assistant Inspector spent 27 days in Patna, 24 in Gaya, 14 in Shahabad, 16 in Saran, 9 in Champaran, and 4 in Muzaffarpur; or 94 days in all. In the Bhagalpur Division, he spent 8 days in the district of Bhagalpur. Thus the districts of Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea, Malda, and the Sonthal Parganas received no visits from this officer during the year. Giving him full credit for 139 days spent on inspection and special duty, I must pronounce the amount of his work to be decidedly insufficient.

The districts of Eastern Bengal and of Bihar having enjoyed the services of an Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education for the full term of five years, I shall shortly propose the transfer of these officers to other parts of Bengal, namely, the Rajshahi and Burdwan Divisions, and the Presidency Division with Orissa.

23. *European and Female Education.*—Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, spent 79 days on tour, and Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, 29 days. The work of these officers, the main portion of which lies in Calcutta, will be considered later on in separate sections of this report.

24. With the exception of the Inspector of the Eastern Circle, the other Circle Inspectors have each from 10 to 13 districts to visit. This is more than can be satisfactorily done in one year by an officer whose office work is always considerable and sometimes heavy, and whose return to head-quarters must be frequent. The plan on which Inspectors usually proceed is to go through one Division pretty thoroughly in the five months, November to March, and to pay short visits to the districts of the other Division in the hot weather and rains. Assistant Inspectors should of course visit all their districts every year; so arranging their tours with the Circle Inspectors that the visits of the two officers shall not be paid to any district at or about the same time, unless special reasons make such a course desirable. The case of the Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan Education is exceptional, in so far as they have two Divisions under their charge; and the practice of these officers has been to take the Divisions for detailed inspection in alternate years. I do not think it advisable, however, that a school or a tract of country should know that it is safe from inspection for a full year—or, as the case may be, that it has no hope of seeing the inspecting officer for that period; and I have therefore issued orders directing these officers, like other Assistant Inspectors, to pay a longer or shorter visit to every district within their area once a year. Their office work is generally light, and they have all the more time for travel. In the case of large districts, they should also, as the Inspectors do, work through different portions of the district at successive visits.

25. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

District.		Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
				Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, as Deputy Inspector and Officiating Assistant Inspector.	339	196	211	295	125	111	On privilege le for 26 days, acting Assist Inspector for th months.
		„ Mahes Chandra Chatterjea, Officiating Deputy Inspector for 3 months and 26 days, and Additional Deputy Inspector for the remaining part of the year.	365	182	182	265	79		
		„ Pramatha Nath Chatterjea, Officiating Additional Deputy Inspector for 3 months and 15 days.	107	81	276	62	28		

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DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Birbhum ...	Babu Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ...	365	171	171	308	77	42	
Bankura	„ Mati Lal Mallik, M.A., from 1st April to 5th July 1893, and from 14th October 1893 to 31st March 1894.	265	136	187	202	67	69	
	„ Ramesvar Sen, officiating from 6th July to 13th October 1893.	100	75	273	119	32		
Midnapore	„ Uma Prasad De, from 1st April 1893 to 16th January 1894, and from 23rd to 31st March 1894.	300	152	185	238	44	95	On privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days, from 17th January 1894.
	„ Ramesvar Sen, officiating from 23rd January to 22nd March 1894.	59	49	303	98	39		
Hooghly	„ Sripati Banerjea, from 1st April to 20th November 1893, and from 28th January 1894 to 31st March 1894.	297	122	150	293	77	109	The office was in charge of the Departmental Sub-Inspector from 21st November to 11th December 1893.
	„ Dwarkanath Sarkar, officiating from 12th December 1893, to 27th January 1894.	47	33	256	76	43		
Howrah ...	„ Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea ...	355	164	169	205	63	49	Was on leave for 10 days.
24-Parganas.	„ Mati Lal Maitra, as Deputy Inspector and Officiating Assistant Inspector.	315	130	150	200	101	141	On deputation from 5th June to 12th August 1893, and from 12th November 1893 to 11th March 1894. On privilege leave from 13th August to 30th September 1893.
	„ Madhusudan Sinha, B.A., officiating.	239	158	243	227	136		
Nadia ...	„ Hari Nath Sen, B.A. ...	365	173	173	209	98	87	
Murshidabad.	„ Phani Bhusan Basu, M.A. ...	347	169	178	357	107	47	On privilege leave from 8th to 25th March 1894.
Jessore	„ Kanti Chandra Chatterjea from 1st April to 23rd November 1893.	237	70	107	87	33	90	On privilege leave from 24th November 1893 to the 4th February 1894.
	„ Dwarkanath Banerjea from 24th November to 31st March 1894	128	91	259	140	54		
Khulna ...	„ Hari Har Das	365	161	161	255	110	87	
Calcutta	„ Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A. ...	215	...	...	140	58	...	On special duty under the Home Department from 15th April to 31st July 1893. On privilege leave from 21st February to 20th March 1894.
	„ Brajasyam Mazumdar, officiating	122	...	...	60	11	...	
Rajshahi	„ Kali Nath Chaudhuri from 1st April to 24th February 1894, and from 25th to 31st March 1894.	337	183	198	239	109	30	On privilege leave for one month from 25th February 1894.
	„ Dwarka Nath Ghatak, officiating	28	27	352	23	11		
Dinajpur ...	„ Harinath Chatterjea ...	322	160	181	145	65	32	
Jalpaiguri	„ Jadu Nath Chakravarti ...	365	151	151	215	74	27	
Darjeeling	„ Sarat Chandra Das ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	On special duty throughout the year.
Rangpur	„ Adi Nath Mitra	329	140	155	170	100	65	On privilege leave for 21 days from 22nd July to 11th August 1893, and on private affairs leave for 15 days from 8th to 22nd January 1894.
	„ Tarinikisor Bardhan, officiating from 23rd July to 11th August 1893.	21	15	260	14	9		
Bogra ...	„ Giridhari Basu	365	152	152	170	82	29	
Pabna ...	„ Bhubanesvar Gupta ...	281	144	187	179	108	64	Worked at Dinajpur and Pabna.
Dacca ...	„ Uma Kisor Ray	365	157	157	320	175	179	
Mymensingh	„ Radha Kisor Chakravarti ...	365	(a)209	209	300	149	134	(a) Exclusive of 29 days spent on duty outside headquarters in attending the conference on middle schools.
Faridpur ...	„ Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti ...	365	(b)184	184	271	121	97	(b) Do. 21 do.
Backergunge	„ Ram Sundar Basak ...	365	(c)200	200	200	144	98	(c) Do. 57 do.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.	DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
				Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Tippera	Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, as Deputy Inspector and Officiating Assistant Inspector.	349	(*d*)215	225	282	148	84	(*d*) Exclusive days spent o spection at quarters.
		„ Mahim Chandra Basu, officiating	78	69	321	151	74		
	Noakhali ...	„ Mahim Chandra Chatterjea ...	339	150	161	278	93	54	On privilege
	Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	„ Sarada Kanta Sen ...	365	167	167	353	117	57	for 26 days 27th October
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna	„ Bhagwan Prasad, from 1st April to 31st October 1894.	214	96	163	214	24	14	Retired on the November 18
		„ Ramprakas Lal	364	176	176	410	63		Worked at Ma farpur and P
	Gaya ...	„ Dwarka Prasad	365	(*e*)194	194	317	64	16	(*e*) Exclusive o days inspecti head-quarters
	Shahabad...	„ Radha Lal	365	165	165	402	72	17	Worked at Sh bad and Cha
	Saran ...	Maulvi Abdul Rahim	365	210	210	343	93	16	ran.
	Champaran	Babu Beni Prasad Misra ...	361	204	206	438	54	11	Ditto di
	Muzaffar-pur.	„ Baldeo Misra, B.A.	346	163	...	255	58	13	Worked at Pu and Muzaffar
		„ Narayan Lal, officiating from 2nd to 16th March 1894.	15	7	170	5	...		
	Darbhanga	„ Sajiwan Lal, B.A., from 1st April to 6th July 1893.	97	25	94	41	10	12	Transferred to galpur Zilla Sc
		„ Mukunda Lal from 7th July 1893 to 31st March 1894.	268	145	197	386	31		
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	Monghyr	„ Ramdhani Pande, from 1st April to 16th June 1893.	77	6	28	16	5	15	
		„ Bhagavati Sahay, M.A., B.L., from 17th June 1893 to 31st March 1894.	288	162	205	286	61		
	Bhagalpur	„ Som Nath Jharkandi, B.A. ..	365	201	201	316	65	14	
	Purnea ...	„ Sripati Mukerjea, B.A., from 2nd November 1893 to 31st March 1894.	150	75	182	84	18	12	
	Malda ...	Mir Sajjad Ali ...	365	166	166	232	74	24	
	Sonthal Parganas	Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., for ten months only.	303	129	155	153	44	18	On two months' vilege leave.
		„ Jagnesvar Mukherjea, officiating for two months.	62	48	282	39	15		
ORISSA DIVISION.	Cuttack ...	„ Piyari Mohan Sen (*f*) ...	365	152	152	194	70	39	
	Balasore	„ Rajendra Nath Banerjea, from 8th May to 3rd July 1893 (*g*).	57	22	140	38	2	30	The district w charge of Sadar Sub- tor from 4t to 2nd Augu from 15th ber to 1 vember 18
		„ Madhusudan Rao, from 3rd August to 14th October 1893 (*h*).	73	26	130	49	14		
		„ Raghunath Ghosh, from 14th November 1893 to 31st March 1894 (*i*).	135	107	289	231	46		
	Puri ..	„ Bhagavati Charan Sen (*k*) ...	365	151	151	189	42	21	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Hazaribagh	„ Gopal Chandra Ghoshal, for 10 months and 13 days.	322	208	235	317	52	13	On privilege for 1 mon 17 days, w
	Lohardaga	„ Kalika Nanda Mukherjea ...	365	163	163	477	63	16	office was in of Babu krishna Ba
	Palamau ...	No Deputy Inspector of Schools.							Sub-Inspe
	Manbhum	Babu Krishnakisor Adhikari, .A., for nearly 10½ months.	323	150	169	279	81	23	On deputati lecturer, K gar Colleg
		„ Kasibhusan Sen, B.A., officiating for six weeks.	42	28	243	36	10		Acting in a to his own as Sub-In Raghunath
	Singh-bhum.	„ Ramtaran Samanta for ten months.	303	159	195	293	35	9	On privileg for two from 16th 1893.
		„ Sures Chandra Sarkar, officiating for two months.	62	49	288	92	8		Acting in a to his own as Sub-In Dhalbhum

N.B.—Number of days spent in inspecting head-quarters' schools :—
(*f*) 12, (*g*) 3, (*h*) 5, (*i*) 15, (*k*) 32.

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26. The only officers who failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 150 days in the year, or proportional part thereof for a lesser period, were Babu Kanti Chandra Chatterjea of Jessore, Babu Sajiwan Lal of Darbhanga, Babu Ramdhani Pande of Monghyr, and Babus Rajendra Nath Banerjea and Madhusudan Rao of Balasore. The first-named officer, after a long and useful career as a public servant, was taken ill during the last cold weather, and died while on leave. Babu Sajiwan Lal has since been appointed a teacher. Babu Ramdhani Pande took leave for one year without pay. Babus Rajendra Nath Banerjea and Madhusudan Rao have also been transferred to the teaching line. The number of secondary schools varies greatly in different districts, but from the foregoing table it appears that all the schools were not visited by Deputy Inspectors in Midnapore, Jessore, and Dacca. The districts with more than 100 secondary schools, such as Burdwan, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Mymensingh, no doubt tax the energies of the Deputy Inspector, and the question of having (as in Burdwan) an additional Deputy Inspector for each of the other four districts has more than once engaged attention. It is very creditable to the officers of these districts that they have, on the whole, coped so successfully with their work.

27. In the Burdwan Division, excluding Midnapore, 380 secondary schools received in all 591 visits from five Deputy Inspectors and the Additional Deputy Inspector of Burdwan. Babu Mati Lal Mallik, M.A., of Bankura, is an intelligent and competent officer, and Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea of Burdwan displayed great activity within his own district. In Midnapore only 83 visits were paid during the year among 95 schools; and the permanent Deputy Inspector, Babu Uma Prasad De, visited less than half his secondary schools in the nine months during which he was on duty. In the Presidency Division, all the aided secondary schools were visited during the year in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna. In these districts, 221 secondary schools received 315 visits. In Jessore 87 visits were paid to 90 schools; the full tale of inspection being prevented by the Deputy Inspector's illness and death and the consequent change of officers. In the 24-Parganas, notwithstanding the large number (141) of secondary schools, the two officers who were in charge of the district succeeded in paying 237 visits to them. Babu Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., of Calcutta, Babu Mati Lal Maitra of the 24-Parganas, Babu Harinath Sen, B.A., of Nadia, Babu Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A., of Murshidabad, and Babu Hari Har Das of Khulna, are all well spoken of as active and competent officers. In the Rajshahi Division 247 schools in six districts received 558 visits—a good record. The schools are not so numerous as in some other parts, but they have been well looked after, getting in some districts an average of more than three visits a year. The Inspector specially commends Babu Bhubaneswar Gupta of Pabna. In the Dacca Division (four districts) 508 schools received 589 visits. Dacca was the only district that fell short, but the Deputy Inspector deserves credit for visiting 175 out of his 179 schools in the year. The name of Babu Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti is specially noticed for his efficient control of schools, that of Babu Radha Kisor Chakravarti of Mymensingh for activity, and that of Babu Ram Sundar Basak of Backergunge for the number of schools visited. In Chittagong we find 195 schools, and 432 visits paid to them by three Deputy Inspectors—an eminently satisfacory result, especially in the district of Tippera. The work of the Deputy Inspector, Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose, is not only good in quantity, but, writes the Assistant Inspector, "his inspection is systematic, and is characterised by a thoroughness which always leaves a permanent mark behind." Babu Kumud Bandhu Bose has, since the beginning of the present year, been appointed to act as Assistant Inspector of the Division.

In the Patna Division 469 visits were paid to 99 schools in seven districts. We have now come to those regions in which, owing to the paucity of secondary schools, the work of the Deputy Inspectors in this direction is very much lightened; but the schools have been very well looked after. In the Bhagalpur Division it is much the same,—282 visits paid by five officers to 83 schools; the average for each officer being somewhat less, owing to the greater difficulty of travelling in some parts. The Inspector selects for special commendation Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., of the Sonthal Parganas, Babu Ram Prakash Lal of Patna, and Babu Bhagavati Sahay, M.A., of Monghyr. In the three districts of the Orissa Division, we find 172 visits paid to 90 schools, the schools in each district

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having been visited on an average twice a year. The newly-appointed Deputy Inspector, Babu Raghunath Ghosh, is spoken of in exceptionally high terms by both the Divisional Inspector and the Chairman of the District Board. In four districts of the Chota Nagpur Division (excluding Palamau, which as yet has no Deputy Inspector), 249 visits were paid to 61 schools. The work of Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., of Manbhum is specially commended.

28. The following table shows the work done by the Sub-Inspectors during 1893-94:—

Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,193	2,113	1,316	
	Birbhum ...	3	537	1,277	1,027	
	Bankura ...	4	829	2,371	1,530	
	Midnapore ...	10	2,297	5,760	4,647	
	Hooghly ...	6	1,285	2,947	1,765	
	Howrah ...	3*	527	1,092	666	* Excluding the Municipal Sub-Inspector, whose work is confined to head-quarters.
Average for the Division, 32 officers		...	211	486	342	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	11	2,452	5,048	1,806	
	Nadia ...	6	1,237	2,409	849	
	Murshidabad ...	4	849	1,967	677	
	Jessore ...	6	1,175	2,387	1,030	
	Khulna ...	4	719	1,403	1,205	
Average for the Division, 31 officers		...	207	426	176	
Calcutta		1	...	262	...	This officer's work is confined to Calcutta.
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	3	630	509	460	
	Dinajpur ...	6	1,420	2,574	896	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	594	1,027	350	
	Darjeeling ...	1	226	303	49	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,554	2,168	847	
	Bogra ...	2	452	911	400	
	Pabna ...	4	923	1,533	552	
Average for the Division, 27 officers		...	215	334	132	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	1,208	2,473	4,768	
	Mymensingh ...	6	1,217	2,239	2,036	
	Faridpur ...	4	856	1,396	1,436	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,160	2,189	3,551	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	211	395	561	
Chittagong...	Tippera ...	5	1,004	1,654	3,853	
	Noakhali ...	4	788	1,515	2,511	
	Chittagong ...	4	914	1,807	1,887	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	292	84	35	
Average for the Division, 14 officers		...	214	362	591	
Patna ...	Patna ...	4	1,045	2,979	2,107	
	Gaya ...	4	893	1,952	1,400	
	Shahabad ...	4	730	1,639	858	
	Saran ...	4	864	2,197	1,187	
	Champaran ...	2	407	981	1,074	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	724	1,891	1,679	
	Darbhanga ...	3	577	1,453	1,419	
Average for the Division, 25 officers		...	209	523	389	

Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	3	598	1,343	1,552	
	Bhagalpur ...	4	861	1,750	1,211	
	Purnea ...	4	794	1,425	937	
	Malda ...	2	406	708	342	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,714	2,305	805	
Average for the Division, 21 officers		...	208	358	230	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,267	2,352	3,393	
	Balasore ...	3	614	1,585	1,999	
	Angul ...	1	210	214	153	
	Puri ...	3	646	1,569	1,853	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	5	1,252	1,240	1,321	
Average for the Division, 17 officers		...	234	409	513	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	2	391	942	481	
	Lohardaga ...	3	703	1,494	601	
	Palamau ...	2	364	726	197	
	Manbhum ...	3	565	1,055	483	
	Singhbhum ...	2	437	844	420	
Average for the Division, 12 officers		...	265	421	181	

29. The prescribed minimum of 200 days has been exceeded on an average in all the Divisions, but the minimum of 400 visits to schools was not attained in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. Last year Dr. Martin expressed the opinion, in which I entirely agree, that 400 visits to schools is too high a minimum to fix. "This might be very proper," he explained, "if all the schools to be visited were pathsalas situated close to each other, but middle schools have also to be inspected, and in some localities pathsalas are few and far between." Judged by this reduced test, the only Division that falls short of the standard is Rajshahi, with an average of 334 visits paid to schools. This is due to short work in the districts of Rajshahi, Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling; but out of 15 Sub-Inspectors in these districts, only two fell short of the prescribed number of days on tour. They are all districts in which schools are scattered and travelling difficult.

30. On an examination of the work of individual officers, it is found that Babus Braja Ballabh Mitra (145 days), Becharam Ganguli (196 days), and Naba Gopal Dutt (166 days) were the only Sub-Inspectors in the Burdwan Division who fell short of 200 days on tour (or at that proportionate rate when they were not on duty for a full year), and the first two failed to make 350 visits. Babu Braja Ballabh Mitra was reduced last year for one year from class VI to class VII, on account of short work in three or four successive years. He will now remain in that class until his retirement, a year hence, at the age of 55. Babu Naba Gopal Dutt has lately resigned his post. In the Presidency Division the officers whose work fell short were Babus Bhaba Nath Chatterjea (193 days), Ram Das Mukherjea (174 days), Rajendra Nath Ganguli, (191 days), Jagnesvar Chakravarti (185 days), Madhu Sudan Sanyal (146 days), and Sarada Prasad Mitra (171 days). I pass over Babus Hari Charan Mukerjea and Kedar Nath Rai, whose inspection work was slightly below the minimum (198 and 196 days respectively). In the Rajshahi Division Babus Joges Chandra Das and Kali Krishna Das were on tour at the rate of 174

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and 197 days respectively. Dr. Martin is of opinion that in the Rajshahi Division, owing to the causes mentioned in the last paragraph, 300 visits in 200 days should be regarded as sufficient. Accepting this lower estimate, I find that it has not been reached by 16 officers, who are reported to have paid from 124 to 294 school-visits. In the Dacca Division Babu Prasanna Kumar Mazumdar was on tour for 108 days in 9½ months, or at the rate of only 136 days in the year, while Babus Akrur Chandra Sen and Kali Prasanna Das failed to pay the minimum of 350 visits. In the Chittagong Division the work of Babus Rajani Kanta Sen and Baikuntha Nath Sen fell short of 350 visits to schools.

In the Patna Division Babus Budha Mal, Parmeswar Singh, Jadu Nandan Sahay, and Narayan Lal fell short of the prescribed time by 79 days, 6 days, 15 days, and 26 days respectively. The first-named officer, who is a Departmental Sub-Inspector, spent 176 days in inspection at head-quarters in addition to his 121 days on tour—a remarkable division of time which calls for explanation. In the Bhagalpur Division Daniel Biswas fell short by 16 days. In Orissa Babus Narayan Prasad Mahanti and Bhola Nath Das fell short of the prescribed minimum. In Chota Nagpur, passing over the work of the two education clerks, the officers who fell short of the minimum were Babus Pran Krishna Banerjea, Nagendra Nath Basu, Kisori Mohan Samanta, and Sital Chandra Chatterjea, the first three being short by from 10 to 14 days and the last by 33.

31. All these officers, except those who failed by two or three days only, will be called upon for an explanation of their short work through the Circle Inspectors in the case of departmental officers, or in other cases through the District Boards. The case of Departmental Sub-Inspectors in Board districts deserves consideration. They are in charge of schools in municipalities and (to some extent) of secondary schools. Much of their work is therefore confined to head-quarters; but for this portion of it, under present rules, they are allowed no credit. Unless the existing system of inspection is superseded by the transfer of all departmental officers to District Boards, I propose to give credit for days spent in inspection at head-quarters, in the proportion of one day for two or three so spent, to all such officers who attain a certain minimum (short of 200 days) of inspection in the interior of the district.

32. Notwithstanding repeated condemnations of that style of work, a considerable number of Sub-Inspectors have again signalised themselves by paying an excessive number of visits to schools—500 or 600, and in a few instances even more—in the year. Regarding 350 as a generally attainable minimum, I should be inclined to condemn a record of over 500 visits, or of more than two visits for each day on tour, as showing hasty and inefficient inspection. This has been declared more than once, but apparently with little effect.

33. I should notice a complaint that comes from the Assistant Inspector and some of the Deputy Inspectors in the Rajshahi Division, that they do not always, when on tour, get the assistance they have a right to expect from the Sub-Inspectors. S me of these officers, it is stated, have said that as Board's servants they are not called upon to go out of their way to help the superior inspecting officers of the Department in the discharge of their duties. This cannot be in accordance with the wishes of the Boards; and I may add that, in so far as such recalcitrant officers look for promotion to the Department, or to the good opinion of the higher inspecting officers, they are taking the surest step to render it impossible.

34. The foregoing exceptions apart, I am well satisfied with the work done by Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors as a body. The Deputy Inspectors whose work is specially commended have been named above. The following Sub-Inspectors have similarly been selected for special notice:—In the Presidency Division and Calcutta, Babus Priya Nath Brahmachari, B.A. (D), and Krishna Chandra Banerjea of the 24-Parganas, Babu Nabin Chandra Kar (D), of Khulna, Babu Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., of Murshidabad, Babus Jadunath Chaudhuri and Siris Chandra Chaudhuri of Nadia, Babu Dwarka Nath Banerjea of Nadia, now appointed Deputy Inspector of Jessore, and Babu Kiran Chandra Banerjea, B.A. (D), of Calcutta. ('D' means a departmental officer.)

In the Burdwan Division the following Sub-Inspectors did good work:—Babu Rasik Lal Das of Burdwan, Babu Nilmani Bhattacharjea of Birbhum,

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Babu Rameswar Sen (D) of Bankura (who officiated for some time as a Deputy Inspector), Babus Bholanath Samanta Rao and Syama Charan Sen of Midnapore, Babu Bijay Krishna Banerjea of Hooghly, and Babu Ram Gopal Mookerjea of Howrah. In the Rajshahi Division: Babu Jagannath Sarkar of Jalpaiguri, Babus Harihar Mitra and Dwarka Nath Ghatak of Rajshahi, Babu Ram Chandra Chakravarti of Pabna, Babu Durga Das Sur of Dinajpur, and Babus Damoda Prasad Sarkar and Gobinda Chandra Banerjea of Rangpur. In the Dacca Division: Babus Har Kumar Basu and Bhagwan Chandra Sanyal of Dacca, Babus Grish Chandra Sen and Gobinda Chandra Dutt of Faridpur, Babus Gopal Chandra Chakravarti and Mohananda Dutt of Mymensingh, and Babus Nil Kamal Mukerjea and Umes Chandra Das Gupta of Backergunge. In the Chittagong Division: Babus Mati Lal Das, B.A., and Rajani Kanta Chakravarti, B.A., of Chittagong, Babu Rajani Kanta Sen of Tippera, and Babu Kumudeswar Basu of Noakhali. In the Patna Division: Babu Bhairab Narayan (D) of Patna, who has since been appointed Deputy Inspector of Schools in Ajmir, Maulavi Kasimuddin of Patna, Babu Jamman Ram of Gaya, and especially Babu Harbans Sahai (D) of Saran. In the Bhagalpur Division: Munshi Nanku Manjhi (D) and Babu Tarak Ram Dube (D), both of the Sonthal Parganas. In the Chota Nagpur Division: Babus Sital Chandra Chatterjea and Kasi Bhusan Sen, B.A., of Manbhum, Babu Nagendra Nath Basu of Lohardaga, and Babu Mati Lal Sarkar of Palamau,—all departmental officers. In the Orissa Division: Babus Jadunath Rai (D), Raj Kumar Sen and Chandra Nath Palit of Cuttack, Jagannath Das of Puri, and Hrisikesh Rautraya (D) of the Gurjats.

35. The work done by the inspecting pandits is shown in the statement subjoined :—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each chief guru or inspecting pandit.	
			1893-94.	1892-93.
Burdwan	54	32,907	609	175
Presidency	40	12,910	322	202
Calcutta	3	1,068	356	354
Rajshahi	39	14,823	380	307
Dacca	62	33,096	534	544
Chittagong	42	20,986	497	501
Patna	73	47,974	657	605
Bhagalpur	56	22,272	397	224
Orissa	75	42,916	572	566
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	12	1,807	151	154
Chota Nagpur	28	9,076	324	291
Total ...	484	239,835	495	331

The total number of men employed has fallen from 750 to 484. This is explained by the general substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus, as ordered in the Resolution of Government (paragraph 4) on the last Report. Thus in the Burdwan Division the number has fallen from 223 to 54, the staff of inspecting pandits ranging from 4 in Howrah to 15 in Midnapore. In the Presidency Division, similarly, the number has fallen from 86 to 40. In the Khulna district six inspecting pandits were employed in place of 52 chief gurus. In the 24-Parganas there are 14 chief gurus in the non-Board areas, and 8 inspecting pandits in the Board areas. In Nadia there are no officers of either class. In Purnea there were still two chief gurus in one thana, but they are to be replaced in the current year by an inspecting pandit. In Malda 40 chief gurus have been replaced by four inspecting pandits. In two of the districts of Chota Nagpur, some of these officers are styled "inspecting gurus," but they are really inspecting pandits on low pay, as they have no pathsalas of their own to look after.

36. Thus it is only in the non-Board area of the 24-Parganas that the system of chief gurus is still maintained. The Inspector quotes (presumably with approval) a remark of the Deputy Inspector, that "the non-Board area being scattered all over the district, it was not practicable to do away with the chief guru system within that limit." This small exception is, perhaps, of no great importance; but, so far as I understand it, the reason furnished would seem to lead to an opposite conclusion. The municipalities of the 24-Parganas form an almost continuous chain to the north and the south of Calcutta, and

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these are conditions which point to the employment of peripatetic rather than of central and stationary inspectors. I will inquire into this matter hereafter.

37. The substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus has necessarily resulted in a large increase in the amount of school-visits paid, as chief gurus can only visit neighbouring schools on Sundays and holidays, while inspecting pandits are wholetime men. The difference in the average number of visits paid by these officers in different Divisions depends of course upon the schools being situated close together or the reverse, a difference which is illustrated by Burdwan and Patna at one end of the scale, and the Tributary States of Orissa at the other.

38. The general opinion of those concerned is decidedly in favour of the employment of inspecting pandits, having regard to the superior quality of their work, and the greater intelligence they exhibit in their dealings with schools. Further, since it is recognised as an impossible task to pass something like 50,000 primary school teachers through training schools, these inspecting pandits, many of whom have had a systematic training in the art of teaching, are of the utmost value in explaining to the gurus the proper method of their work, and in showing them by example how it should be done. To see that the pandits pay proper attention to this part of their business is one of the chief duties of the Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors under whom they are placed.

39. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits in each Division are summarised below :—

Division.	Number of inspecting pandits.	Certificates.										No certificate.
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership.			Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	54	2	11	26	...	...	2	5	...	2	5	1
Presidency	40	...	7	11	1	...	...	8	...	...	7	6
Calcutta	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Rajshahi	39	...	...	2	1	...	4	27	1	...	2	2
Dacca	62	...	...	...	4	3	...	36	...	1	6	12
Chittagong	42	...	1	8	1	...	...	21	...	2	4	5
Patna	73	...	4	28	9	9	6	9	...	2	...	6
Bhagalpur	56	...	1	24	2	4	...	11	...	...	13	1
Orissa	75	...	...	...	...	25	5	26	...	11	...	8
Orissa Tributary Mahals	12	...	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	3
Chota Nagpur ...	28	...	...	2	1	...	3	6	3	6	...	7
Total ...	484	2	25	102	20	41	23	154	4	24	38	51

In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, as might be expected, are found a larger proportion of inspecting pandits with English qualifications, two having passed the First Arts and 18 the Entrance examination. There is a fair, but not a sufficient, proportion of men who have passed through the training schools; but the pay offered is not always sufficient to attract men of that class. It is stated that a student with a middle school certificate is fairly competent, after gaining some experience, for the inspection of primary schools; but it is hardly probable that he can be compared in this respect with one who has learnt the art of teaching in a training school, and has taught junior classes under the eyes of some of the most experienced teachers in Bengal. I think it most important that certificate-holders from training schools should be generally appointed to these important posts; and that whenever it falls short, the scale of pay should be raised by the District Board to the necessary amount. Much also depends on the amount of supervision given to the pandit's work by the higher inspecting officers of the district; and in some instances complaints are made that Sub-Inspectors neglect this important part of their duty. This needs the close attention of District Boards, and it would be well if they were to

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scrutinise carefully the work of those Sub-Inspectors who hasten from school to school so as to cover 21 miles in the day, with the object of ascertaining how much time they spend in the company of inspecting pandits, and whether they give the latter sufficient instruction in the methods of their work.

40. *District Boards.*—The Divisional reports are remarkably unanimous in the statement that the District and Local Boards have worked in harmony with the officers of the Department, and that the advice of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is generally both asked for and followed, or at any rate fully considered. No doubt in the more advanced districts the Boards are beginning to walk alone. The Inspector of the Presidency Division writes:—"They are working in a groove of their own, without any friction with the Department." Not that the assistance of departmental officers is neglected. The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas writes:—"There was scarcely a matter in which I was not consulted, and I have also the satisfaction to state that my opinion in most matters carried great weight in their disposal." In the Burdwan Division there is a growing tendency to independent action, not leading to friction, but not always tending to the interests of education. The Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh thinks "the Department was less consulted than before." Still there was no interruption of harmonious relations in any district, with the single exception of Malda, where, however, the nature of the difference is not stated. The Temporary Inspector of Orissa considers it a matter for congratulation that no trouble had taken place with the District Boards, for "from what I have seen of the working of the present system, I am of opinion that a Deputy Inspector needs very great tact to avoid occasional friction with these bodies." In some instances, chiefly in the Divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Orissa, complaints are still made of delay in the payment of school grants. The arrears fall over into the next year, and become chargeable to the allotment for the year, without any separate provision being made for them in the budget. But I find that the savings thus effected are by no means invariably re-allotted to education in the following year; and thus not only the school teachers, but the progress of education itself, suffer from the delay. Thus the Deputy Inspector of Howrah writes:—"During the year under report, Government paid to the District Board an arrear educational grant of Rs. 10,000. I recommended that at least one-half may be given to education, so that payments of rewards for the year may be made during the year. The District Board, however, allotted the whole amount to Public Works."

41. The following table shows the work of the Boards:—

District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	19	17	10	
Birbhum ...	13	13	8	
Bankura ...	15	12	8	
Midnapore ..	24	9	13	
Hooghly ...	27	15	12	
Howrah ...	11	15	7	
24-Parganas ...	25	8	11·7	
Nadia ...	21	13	12	
Murshidabad ...	21	12	13·5	
Jessore ...	25	12	13·5	
Khulna ...	17	14	11·4	
Rajshahi ...	21	12	10	
Dinajpur ...	22	20	7	
Jalpaiguri ...	17	15	6	
Rangpur ...	21	17	8	
Bogra ...	16	18	8	
Pabna ...	15	21	9	
Dacca ...	29	14	11·5	
Mymensingh ...	25	21	10·4	No quorum at five meetings.
Faridpur ...	25	16	13·6	
Backergunge ...	25	18	14	No quorum at three meetings.

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District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Tippera ...	19	21	12·5	
Noakhali ...	13	17	9·2	
Chittagong ...	19	12	7·8	
Patna ...	25	16	12·2	No quorum at one meeting.
Gaya ...	21	20	9·6	
Shahabad ...	25	11	10·8	Ditto.
Saran ...	31	12	15	
Champaran ...	17	18	7	
Muzaffarpur ...	19	12	8	No quorum at three meetings.
Darbhanga ...	25	17	12	
Monghyr ...	6	4	4	Education Committee meetings.
Bhagalpur ...	15	8	4·2	Ditto ditto.
Purnea ...	7	2	4·5	Ditto ditto.
Malda ...	5	11	4·	
Cuttack ...	21	15	8	
Balasore ...	16	14	8·2	No quorum at one meeting.
Puri ...	13	20	6·5	No quorum at two meetings.

While the general work of administration was carried on under orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in consultation with the Deputy Inspector, all important matters, such as the appointment of inspecting pandits, sanctioning grants to primary or secondary schools, passing rules for the grant of rewards and prizes, framing budget estimates, the consideration of proposals coming from the Department or from local inspecting officers, the promotion of technical education, the creation of special, technical or female scholarships, and similar subjects, were dealt with at the meetings of the District Boards. The Education Sub-Committee in most cases prepared papers for the consideration of the Board, and occasionally disposed of ordinary business transferred to them by the Chairman.

42. *Local Boards.*—In the Burdwan district, the control and management of secondary as well as primary education have been transferred to the four Local Boards. This change is, in the opinion of the Inspector, not wholly satisfactory. The Local Boards at Kalna and Katwa, presided over by non-official Chairmen, seldom consulted the Deputy Inspector. In all other districts of the Division, except Midnapore, the Local Boards have been entrusted with the control of primary education. The Vishnupur Local Board in Bankura came into collision with the District Board regarding the conduct of the lower primary scholarship examination.

In the Presidency Division the Local Boards have no educational functions in the 24-Parganas and Khulna. In Nadia and Jessore the powers formerly delegated to them in respect of secondary education have been withdrawn. In both these districts, and in Murshidabad, the control of primary education has been delegated to Local Boards, but complaints of delay in passing primary school bills have been heard in the two former districts. Irregularity in the submission of the leave statements of aided school masters, of the quarterly statements of expenditure, and also of the annual reports, is noticed in the case of some of the District Boards.

In the Rajshahi Division Local Boards are entrusted with the control of primary education only, subject to final revision by the District Boards. In the Dacca Division the only District Board which has transferred primary education to Local Boards is that of Mymensingh, the Education Committee of the District Board having failed to push primary education sufficiently. The Chairman remarks, however, that the Local Boards exercised "some, though very inadequate, supervision" over primary schools. In the Chittagong Division the Tippera Board has just made over primary education to Local Boards. In the Patna Division the Shahabad Board has taken the same step. In the Bhagalpur Division the Monghyr Local Board is entrusted with the payment of primary school bills on the authority of the Deputy Inspector; while to the

Local Board of Bhagalpur have been given more extended functions, including the appointment and dismissal of inspecting pandits,—subject, however, to the concurrence of the Deputy Inspector and to confirmation by the District Board. In Orissa all the Local Boards, except the Sadar Board at Puri, have been given the control, in whole or in part, of primary education. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

The utmost that can yet be safely intrusted, in my opinion, to Local Boards is the control of primary education, including the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector; the appointment or confirmation of the appointment of teachers; and the selection of backward schools for stipends. All these powers should, however, be exercised under the strict supervision of the educational officers and the control of the District Board.

43. *District Committees.*—These Committees continue to exist in the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, and in the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling. Those in Chota Nagpur discussed matters relating to the respective zilla schools, the Lohardaga Committee also considering questions in regard to the Ranchi Industrial School. The subject of the extension of primary education also received their attention. The Sonthal Parganas Committee discussed questions regarding the Dumka Zilla School and the advancement of primary education. No information has been received regarding the Darjeeling Committee. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is an Education Committee for the management of the Government High English School at Rangamati.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

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44. The returns show 11 Government Colleges, one under municipal management, 8 aided, and 16 unaided, or 36 in all. The first two classes show no change. The return of aided colleges has increased by one; La Martinière for girls, which receives a grant of Rs. 50 a month on account of its college department, having been erroneously shown in previous years as an unaided institution. There is an increase of two (14 to 16) in the list of unaided colleges; Bishop's College, Doveton College and Loretto House having now furnished returns of their college departments, while La Martinière for girls has been transferred to the aided list. The total number of college students has advanced from 5,443 to 6,240, an increase of 797 students. Nineteen of these are females. The large increase in the number of college students is explained by the high percentage that passed the Entrance Examination of 1893; the number for Bengal being 3,158 against 1,712 of the previous year, an increase of 1,446, the majority of whom took their admission into Arts Colleges in the following June. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 196; in aided (including municipal) colleges, 195; and in unaided colleges, 406.

45. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March during the last five years:—

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.					
Government—(11)—						
First Grade Colleges—						
1. Presidency College	12	423	479	428	451	573
2. Hooghly „	6	123	156	171	162	207
3. Dacca „	6	270	305	313	213	190
4. Krishnagar „	5	83	94	101	93	93
5. Patna „	6	231	228	252	230	221
6. Ravenshaw „ Cuttack... ...	4	54	77	87	68	68
7. Rajshahi „	3	79	89	96	103	138
8. Bethune School (College Department) ...	3	13	15	20	20	13
Second Grade Colleges—						
9. Sanskrit College	2 to 5	89	90	75	87*	92†
10. Calcutta Madrassa	2	27	39	48	36	45
11. Chittagong College	3	41	34	31	26	45
Total ...	...	1,433	1,606	1,622	1,489*	1,68[illegible]
Municipal College—(1)—	Rs.					
1. Midnapore College	5	35	50	46	39	4[illegible]
Aided Colleges—						
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	5	329	353	381	376	494
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	5	167	301	319	268	214
3. St. Xavier's College	6	235	321	197	316	389
4. London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	5	74	65	78	83	103
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department)	10	19	12	15	26	18
6. Narail Victoria College	3	44	62	56	43	73
7. Uttarpara College	4	52	64	51	55	67
8. La Martinière for Girls (College Department)	8, 5 & 3	3	4	4	6	3
Total ...	...	923	1,182	1,101	1,173	1,361

* Inclusive of 50 students (38 in the Title class, 12 in the Vedic class) in the Sanskrit College.
† Inclusive of 53 students of the Sanskrit College, 5 in the Vedic class, and 48 in the Title class.

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the Rolls at the end of the year.				
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unaided Colleges—(15)—	Rs.					
1. Metropolitan Institution	3	706	689	508	577	492
2. City College	3	317	327	454	527	644
3. La Martinière for Boys (College Department)	8, 5, & 3	5	20	3	7	7
4. Albert College	3	188	116	81	72	143
5. Ripon ,, ...	3	525	457	447	464	561
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	Free	190	220	229	192	249
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	219	173	265	327	292
8. Berhampore College	3	116	108	91	136	142
9. Bishop's College, Calcutta	6	...	10	11	No return.	16
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	4 & 5	49	62	80	83	133
11. Bangabasi College	3	47	65	85	70	79
12. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	3	27	44	63	89	96
13. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	3	61	70	88	98	143
14. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	3 & 4	25	33	51	100	127
15. Doveton College	5	...	...	...	...	21
16. Loretto House	12	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	...	2,475	2,394	2,456	2,742	3,148
Grand Total ...	...	4,866	5,232	5,225	5,443*	6,240†

* Inclusive of 50 students (38 in the Title class, 12 in the Vedic class) in the Sanskrit College.
† Inclusive of 53 students of the Sanskrit College, 5 in the Vedic class, and 48 in the Title class.

46. Among Government colleges, the greatest increase is found in the Presidency College, which now, with an addition of 122 pupils, has a roll-number of 573, the largest in its history. Indeed, if we include those pupils on the rolls of the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrassa, 76 in all, who under existing orders attend lectures in the Presidency College instead of in their own institutions, the total number under instruction in that College amounts to 649. At Hooghly there is an increase of 45, at Rajshahi of 35, while the number at Chittagong has increased from 26 to 45. The most serious loss is found at Dacca, where the numbers have declined from 313 in 1892 to 213 in 1893, and now to 190. The unaided Jagannath College hard by, which gained 62 pupils last year, now shows a decline of 35, so that the loss at the Government College has to be otherwise explained. The Principal repeats the explanation given last year, that after the transfer of Mr. Hallward two years ago, and the appointment of a Calcutta graduate in his place, large numbers of students leave the college in the second year, in order to read in Calcutta for the First Arts examination.

47. Among aided colleges, the General Assembly's Institution has made a great stride in advance, with a roll-number of nearly 500. St. Xavier's College also shows a large increase, while the Duff College has suffered a loss of 54 students, following on a nearly equal loss last year.

Of the unaided colleges in Calcutta, the City College has now taken the most prominent place, with a roll-number of 644. The Ripon and Albert Colleges also show a large increase, while the Metropolitan Institution has suffered a serious decline. Among unaided colleges in the mufassal, the Jagannath College at Dacca, notwithstanding an actual loss of pupils, still takes the highest place in point of numbers, though the Burdwan Maharaja's College makes a good second. The Berhampore College maintains its advance of the year before; and the Bhagalpur Tej Narayan College is rapidly coming forward. The two colleges at Barisal are both prospering, the Brajamohan Institution being the more successful of the two. The Bihar National College has more than five times as many pupils as it had in 1890.

Out of the total number of 6,240 college students, 3,892 read in 18 colleges in Calcutta, and 2,348 in 18 mufassal colleges. The three colleges in Bihar show an accession of 50 pupils, their numbers having risen from 431 to 481. In the Orissa College there is no change.

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48. The following table compares the total number of college students at different stages of progress on the 31st December, 1892 and 1893, and on the 31st March 1894:—

Class of Institution.	Reading for F.A.			Reading for B.A.			Reading for M.A.			Total—		
	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st March 1894.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st March 1894.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st March 1894.	On 31st December 1892.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st M 1
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Government...	996	1,174	1,003	676	714	557	82	79	72	1,754*a*	1,967*b*	1
Aided* ...	717	940	880	511	521	483	38	48	44	1,266	1,509	1
Unaided ...	2,055	2,661	2,358	774	822	785	18	6	5	2,847	3,489	3
Total ...	3,768	4,775	4,241	1,961	2,057	1,825	138	133	121	5,867*a*	6,965*b*	6

* Including municipal.
a Exclusive of 45 students of the Sanskrit College reading for Sanskrit titles.
b Ditto 50 ditto ditto ditto.
c Ditto 53 ditto ditto ditto.

The important comparison lies between the numbers on the 31st December of two successive years, when the college classes are at their fullest point. It is seen that there is an increase of over 1,000 in the number reading for the First Arts Examination, arising, as explained above, from the much greater success of the candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1893. Though no similar cause operated at the First Arts Examination of 1893, when the number of successful candidates was less than in the previous year, yet the number reading for the B.A. degree was considerably higher in December 1893 than in December 1892. The explanation is to be found in the greater number of failed students who rejoined colleges for a further course of six months' lectures, in order to be again admissible to the examination. The number reading for the M.A. degree shows little change. Of 121 students reading in colleges for that degree on the 31st March 1894, 61 were reading in the Presidency College, 21 in St. Xavier's, 14 in the General Assembly's Institution, and smaller numbers elsewhere. The great unaided colleges of Calcutta had only five M.A. candidates among them.

49. The following table shows the expenditure in Government, aided and unaided, institutions from all sources:—

Colleges—General.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1893-94— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Cost per annum of each Student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Tot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
1. Presidency College ...	573	565	532	80,247	...	84,551	...	1,64,798	142 0 6	149 10 4	291 10 10
2. Hooghly ,, ...	207	221	198	28,924	...	16,274	...	45,198	130 14 0	73 10 2	204 8 3
3. Dacca ,, ...	190	225	218	31,483	...	16,154	...	47,637	139 14 9	71 12 8	211 11 6
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	93	94	74	14,112	...	4,418	1,596	20,126	150 2 0	63 15 8	214 1 8
5. Patna ,, ...	221	266	242	35,831	...	20,286	...	56,117	134 11 3	76 4 2	210 15 5
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ... ,, ...	68	89	72	15,953	...	4,646	1,305	21,904	179 3 11	66 13 10	246 1 9
7. Rajshahi College ...	138	163	137	7,239	...	5,818	10,985	24,042	44 6 7	103 1 4	147 7 11
8. Bethune School (College Department) ...	13	15	12	5,387	.	543	...	5,930	359 2 2	36 3 2	395
9. Sanskrit College ...	92	89	83	24,902	...	1,479	..	26,441	280 7 6	16 9 10	297
10. Calcutta Madrass ...	45	50	48	9,677	...	1,233	...	10,910	193 8 7	24 10 7	218
11. Chittagong College ...	45	44	37	6,481	...	1,736	80	8,297	147 4 8	41 4 4	188
Total ...	1,685	1,821	1,653	2,60,296	...	1,57,138	13,966	4,31,400	142 15 0	93 15 4	
Municipal—											
Midnapore College ...	46	49	36	1,220	53	2,567	2,024	5,864	25 15 8	9	

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1893-94. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Aided—											
1. General Assembly's Institution	494	482	400	7,200	...	19,382	20,256	46,838	14 15 0	82 3 9	97 2 9
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	214	231	175	6,000	...	10,432	22,288	38,670	25 15 7	141 6 10	167 6 5
3. St. Xavier's College ...	389	350	264	5,400	...	16,063	13,770	35,233	15 6 10	85 3 9	100 10 7
4. London Mission College, Bhawanipur	103	100	76	3,000	...	5,177	7,729	15,906	30 0 0	129 0 11	159 0 11
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department)	18	22	19	1,800	...	1,980	1,990	5,770	31 13 1	180 7 3	262 4 4
6. Narail Victoria College	73	34	31	1,800	...	1,450	2,572	5,822	52 15 0	118 4 8	171 3 9
7. Uttarpara College ...	67	72	61	853	...	2,944	2,738	[6,035	4 14 5	78 14 8	83 13 1
8. La Martinière College for Girls	3	5	4	600	...	Not returned.		600	120 0 0	...	120 0 0
Total ...	1,361	1,296	1,030	26,153	...	57,428	71,293	1,54,874	20 2 10	99 5 2	119 8 0
Unaided—											
1. Metropolitan Institution	492	475	Not given.	...	...	16,381	2,853	19,234	...	40 7 10	40 7 10
2. City College	644	626	502	...	...	19,496	775	20,271	...	32 6 1	32 6 1
3. La Martinière for Boys	7	6	6	...	...	Not separately returned.			...	...	...
4. Albert College	143	109	106	...	...	3,516	...	3,516	...	32 4 1	32 4 1
5. Ripon ,, ...	561	532	495	...	...	21,678	...	21,678	...	40 11 11	40 11 11
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	249	258	225	...	...	...	6,838	6,838	...	22 10 0	22 10 0
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	292	309	262	...	...	10,045	...	10,045	...	32 4 10	32 4 10
8. Berhampore College ...	142	141	92	...	..	3,991	10,954	14,945	...	105 15 10	105 15 10
9. Bishop's College, Calcutta	16	16	Not given.	...	...	Money returns not furnished.			...	...	...
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	133	125	84	...	...	5,160	3,228	8,388	...	67 1 8	67 1 8
11. Bangabasi College ...	79	72	61	...	...	1,237	128	1,365	...	18 15 4	18 15 4
12. Rajchandra College, Barisal	96	99	74	...	...	1,965	1,367	3,332	...	33 10 6	33 10 6
13. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	143	158	132	...	...	2,854	...	2,854	...	18 1 0	18 1 0
14. Bihar National College, Bankipore	127	171	154	...	...	8,528	600	9,128	...	53 6 0	53 6 0
15. Doveton College, Calcutta	21	18	16	...	...	755	3,235	3,990	...	221 10 8	221 10 8
16. Loretto House, Calcutta, for Girls... ...	3	3	3	...	...	432	1,200	1,632	...	543 0 0	543 0 0
Total ...	3,148	3,118	2,212	...	...	96,038	31,178	1,27,216	...	40 12 10	40 12 10
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,240	6,284	4,931	2,87,669	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354	45 12 7	68 11 0	114 7 7
AND TOTAL FOR 1892-93	5,443	5,620	4,258	2,79,570	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	49 14 6	74 2 5	124 0 11

The total expenditure on collegiate education has increased from Rs. 6,95,839 to Rs. 7,19,354. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 8,099, and fee receipts by Rs. 33,416; while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a decline of Rs. 17,698. The increased receipts from fees account for a large share of this decline under subscriptions, as, for example, in the Missionary colleges, which have to make up from the funds of their Societies any deficiency in fee receipts; but there is a special decrease of nearly Rs. 9,000 under this head in the Metropolitan Institution, owing to reduction of establishment following on the death of Pundit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., the late proprietor.

50. Under Government colleges there is an increase of Rs. 17,197 in the total expenditure, made up of Rs. 7,520 charged to Provincial revenues, and of Rs. 9,677 increased fee receipts. In the Presidency College there is an increase of over Rs. 10,000 in the receipts from fees, producing a decrease of Rs. 8,000 in the Provincial expenditure. In other Government colleges accordingly we find an increase of Rs. 15,519 in the cost to Provincial revenues, while their combined fee receipts are practically stationary. Among the causes of increase in the Government expenditure are to be reckoned

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exchange compensation allowances, and (as affecting not only Calcutta colleges) increased municipal taxation. Special cases of increase are those of the Dacca and Patna Colleges, where the cost to Government has advanced by about Rs. 5,000 in each case. At Dacca, the increase arises chiefly from the decline in the number of students, noticed above, and therefore in the amount of fee receipts. At Patna, where there are more European Professors, it is chiefly due to exchange compensation allowance. There is also an increase of nearly Rs. 1,900 in the cost of the Sanskrit College, explained by increased municipal taxation and by increments in salaries. In other colleges the increase is smaller; and in the Rajshahi College, where there has been a large accession of pupils, there is a corresponding decrease of about Rs. 1,600 in the Provincial expenditure.

In the case of Government colleges, it is probably true in the long run that a strong staff of Professors pays financially. Thus in the Presidency College there has been a reduction of no less than Rs. 28,721 in the cost to Government within the last two years; while within the same period at Dacca, where an opposite policy has been pursued, the Provincial expenditure on the college has increased from Rs. 18,295 to Rs. 31,483, the loss of pupils having far more than counterbalanced the reduced expenditure.

In aided colleges there is an apparent increase of Rs. 1,000 in the Government expenditure, due partly to a real increase of Rs. 400 in the grant to the Victoria College, Narail, and partly to the omission from last year's table of La Martinière for Girls, which was erroneously returned as an unaided institution. The increased number of pupils explains an increase of Rs. 8,000 in fee receipts and a decrease of over Rs. 5,000 in the income from subscriptions and endowments; the total expenditure having increased by about Rs. 3,800. The fee receipts show an increase of Rs. 6,144 in the General Assembly's Institution, and of Rs. 1,935 in St. Xavier's College, while in the Duff College there is a loss of Rs. 2,973 under this head.

In unaided colleges there is an increase of about Rs. 2,700 in the total expenditure; made up of an increase of more than Rs. 15,000 in fee receipts, again owing to an addition of 400 pupils to their roll-numbers, and a decrease of Rs. 12,400 in subscriptions. The expenditure in the Metropolitan Institution has been reduced from Rs. 31,249 to Rs. 19,234; the reduction of establishment having resulted in a loss of 85 pupils and of Rs. 3,154 fee-income, and of a saving of Rs. 8,861 in the amount contributed by the managers from college funds. In nearly every other unaided college there is both an increase in the fee receipts and a decrease under subscriptions. The chief items of increase in fees are as follows:—City College, Rs. 4,294; Ripon College, Rs. 4,268; and Bihar National College, Bankipore, Rs. 3,980.

51. The cost to Government of each student in a Government College has again decreased from Rs. 145-11-1 to Rs. 142-15. In the Presidency College there is a large reduction from Rs. 174-0-10 to Rs. 142-0-6, or of Rs. 32 a head; in the Hooghly College, of nearly Rs. 14; in the Rajshahi College, of over Rs. 23; and in the Chittagong College, of nearly Rs. 86. These are the Colleges that were noticed above as having gained a considerable accession of pupils. On the other hand, there is an increase in the cost of each pupil in the Dacca College of Rs. 41, in the Patna College of Rs. 26, in the Sanskrit College of Rs. 18, and in the Krishnagar College of Rs. 16, due to the causes above named—an increase in the Government expenditure, or a decrease in the number of pupils, or both.

In aided colleges the total cost of education has decreased by Rs. 11-6 a head, with a saving of Rs. 1-10 in the cost to Government, and of Rs. 9-12 in the private expenditure. There is a similar decrease of Rs. 5-11 in the cost of each pupil in unaided colleges.

52. The foregoing figures are summarised, and compared with those of previous years, in the subjoined statement, showing the average cost of education of each college student in Bengal:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
Total cost ...	138	129	127	124	
The Government share ...	55	52	52	50	

53. FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the First Arts Examination held in February 1894:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government—					
1. Presidency College	94	17	22	15	54
2. Hooghly ,, ...	74	...	10	23	33
3. Dacca ,, ...	46	...	7	9	16
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	30	...	4	6	10
5. Patna ,, ...	103	1	4	25	30
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	31	1	2	2	5
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	65	...	4	20	24
8. Bethune ,, ...	4	...	...	1	1
9. Sanskrit ,, ...	15	4	2	4	10
10. Calcutta Madrassa	12	...	3	4	7
11. Chittagong College	13	...	..	...	...
Total ...	487	23	58	109	190
Municipal—					
1. Midnapore College	25	...	1	8	9
Aided—					
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	134	1	8	43	52
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	42	2	7	13	22
3. St. Xavier's College	71	1	11	24	36
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur ...	37	...	1	14	15
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling... ...	6	1	1	4	6
6. Narail Victoria College	25	...	5	6	11
7. Uttarpara College	36	3	6	14	23
8. La Martinière for Girls	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	352	8	40	118	166
Unaided—					
1. Metropolitan Institution	170	1	15	48	64
2. City College	205	2	22	52	76
3. La Martinière for Boys	1	...	1	...	1
4. Albert College	75	1	5	21	27
5. Ripon ,, ...	171	2	14	60	76
6. Maharaja's ,, Burdwan	83	1	12	13	26
7. Jagannath ,, Dacca	203	2	9	19	30
8. Berhampore ,, ...	53	...	1	17	18
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	40	...	5	8	13
10. Bangabasi College	41	1	5	17	23
11. Rajchandra ,, Barisal	41	...	5	16	21
12. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	66	1	8	30	39
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	97	...	6	34	40
14. Doveton College, Calcutta	10	...	...	2	2
15. Loretto House, College Department	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	1,257	11	109	337	457
Teachers	58	...	...	4	4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	2,179	42	208	576	826
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93 ...	2,216	41	169	620	830

54. The general results, it appears, did not differ greatly from those of e preceding year, whether in the number of candidates or in the proportion at passed the examination.

The general proportion of success was 38 per cent. of the candidates. Those olleges that passed more than half their number were the Presidency College, ith which may be included the students of the Calcutta Madrassa, who attend tures at the Presidency; the Sanskrit College, with a satisfactory number ssing in the first division; the Duff College, St. Xavier's, the Uttarpara College, Bangabasi College, and the two Colleges at Barisal. To these must be added four institutions for Europeans, namely, St. Paul's, Darjeeling, La Martinière oys, La Martinière for Girls, and Loretto House; from these there was ingle failure.

The Government Colleges from which less than one-third of their can- ssed were the following:—The Patna College, with 29 per cent., more he candidates having failed in history, not usually a "plucking" on this occasion fatal to nearly half out of the whole number of

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candidates examined by the University; the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, with 16 per cent., two-thirds of the candidates having failed in English, with corresponding failures in other subjects; the Chittagong College, where all the 13 candidates failed in English, though the failures in other subjects were singularly few; and the Bethune College, from which only one of the four young ladies passed, three having failed in English and two in mathematics. The Head Master of the Chittagong College states that there has been a great deal of sickness among his students during the year; and indeed I am disposed to regard the wholesale failure of the present year as being what may be called "accidental," since in the two previous years, with but little change in the staff, the proportion of successful candidates at Chittagong was very much higher than the general average for the University. Only one of the Chittagong candidates failed on this occasion in mathematics, and three in history: in every other subject, English excepted, all the candidates passed. The ill-success at Chittagong and Cuttack, and in a smaller degree at Patna, is none the less to be deplored, since it tends to depress and discourage higher education in those less advanced parts of the Province in which we have every desire and motive to push it forward.

56. The success of the Uttarpara College is very satisfactory. It takes the lead in this respect among aided colleges, passing 64 per cent. of its candidates, three of them in the first division. The Bangabasi College of Calcutta, which takes a high place among unaided colleges, is managed by a passed agricultural scholar from Cirencester, who is its proprietor and Principal. The success of the two colleges at Barisal shows that there is apparently room for both to do useful work. The Jagannath College at Dacca occupies a somewhat singular position. It sent up 203 candidates, the largest number in the list with one exception, but only 30 of them, or 15 per cent. passed, though two of the successful candidates were placed in the first division.

57. The table below shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships, one of the first and one of the second grade, reserved for girls were gained by candidates from Loretto House, Calcutta, and La Martinière for Girls :—

Colleges.	First grade, Rs. 25 a month.	Second grade, Rs. 20 a month.	Total.
Government—			
1. Presidency College	6	5	11
2. Hooghly ,, ...	...	1	1
3. Dacca ,, ...	...	1	1
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	...	1	1
5. Patna ,, ...	...	3	3
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ...	...	2	2
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	...	1	1
8. Sanskrit ,, ...	1	...	1
Total ...	7	14	21
Aided—			
1. Duff College	...	1	1
2. St. Xavier's College ...	...	1	1
3. La Martinière for Girls ...	...	1*	1
4. Uttarpara College ...	1	6	7
5. Narail Victoria College ...	...	2	2
6. St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	...	2	2
Total ...	1	13	14
Unaided—			
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	1	...	1
2. City College	...	2	2
3. Ripon ,, ...	...	1	1
4. Loretto House	1*	...	1
5. Bangabasi College ...	1	...	1
6. Berhampore ,, ...	...	1	1
7. Burdwan Raj ,, ...	...	1	1
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	...	1	1
9. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	...	2	2
10. Jagannath College, Dacca ...		4	4
11. Bihar National, Bankipore ...	...	2	2
Total ...	3	14	17
Grand Total ...	11	41	52

* Special scholarships for girls.

58. The ten scholarships of the first grade open to male students are awarded on an unrestricted competition; and the Presidency College as usual carried off a large number. It is a great credit to smaller colleges like the Sanskrit College, the Bangabasi College, and the Uttarpara College, to have succeeded in this severe competition. The 40 second-grade scholarships are distributed amongst the different Divisions of Bengal, a certain number being allotted to each in some proportion to the number of their colleges and their advancement, the distribution being revised from time to time; so that in these cases the competition is restricted. As there are 50 scholarships for male students and (in 1894) only 42 candidates passing in the first division, it follows that many scholarships are given to second-division men, while some of those who pass in the first division are, owing to the limitation of scholarships to particular tracts, left out in the cold. Thus in 1894, of the 50 scholarships, 29 and 21 were given to candidates passing in the first and second divisions respectively; and 13 others who passed in the first division gained no scholarship. The principle of territorial restriction has been contested on that ground; but there is no doubt that if the competition were perfectly free, a disproportionate number of scholarships would fall to metropolitan students, adding unduly to the educational advantages they already enjoy in comparison with students in the districts. Thus, of the six scholarhips allotted to the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, three fell to the Patna College, two to the Bihar National College, Baukipore, and one to the Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur. There were better candidates elsewhere who gained no scholarships; but there is no doubt that education in Bihar is promoted, and students in Bihar encouraged, by a distribution which gives the best of them a fair chance of winning scholarships. The Calcutta colleges have ten scholarships of the second grade allotted to them, as befits their number and importance; but they hardly need any further encouragement.

59. The present distribution of second-grade scholarships, referred to in the last paragraph, is the following:—

Calcutta	...	...	10
Presidency Division		...	4
Burdwan	,,	...	8
Rajshahi	,,	...	3
Dacca and Chittagong	Divisions	...	7
Patna and Bhagalpur	,,	...	6
Orissa Division	...	...	2
			40

The Uttarpara College gained six out of the eight scholarships allotted the Burdwan Division, in addition to one of the first grade; an unprecented success. In the Dacca Division, out of seven scholarships, the Jagannath llege gained four, and the Brajamohan Institution at Barisal gained two. aul's School, Darjeeling, gained two of the three scholarships allotted Rajshahi Division, the third falling to the Rajshahi College. In there is no competition among colleges, and the two scholarships ed to that Province fell to students of the Ravenshaw College. Out- the Presidency College, which, in addition to six first-grade scholarships, ured five of the ten second-grade scholarships assigned to Calcutta, the vernment colleges on the whole fared badly in the competition. In the d of 1893 they gained 29 second-grade scholarships, and 19 in that of this year the number fell to 14, the lowest, I believe, on record. The t is in one sense highly satisfactory, as showing how rapidly the colleges er private management are making way, at any rate as regards the standard he First Arts Examination.

60. On the results of the last F.A. Examination, the following senior scholarships and special Government scholarships for Muhammadans arded:—

		Number of scholarships.	Monthly value. Rs.
Senior Mohsin scholarships	...	1	16
Ditto ditto	...	2	14
Ditto ditto	...	2	12
Senior Government scholarships	...	10	10
Ditto ditto	...	10	7

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Three endowed scholarships (the Darbhanga scholarship of Rs. 10, Syed Kazi Reza Husain's scholarship of Rs. 11, and the Central National Muhammadan Association's scholarship of Rs. 15) were also awarded to Muhammadan candidates.

61. Of the 52 scholars, 29 have chosen the A course for the B.A. Examination, and 20 the B course; while two have joined the Medical and one the Civil Engineering College. Again, 19 have taken their scholarships to the Presidency College, and 18 to colleges in Calcutta under private management; of those that are held in the mufassal, 8 have been made tenable in Government and 7 in private colleges.

62. B.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table gives the results of the B.A. Examination of February 1894:—

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Presidency College ...	80	8	15	33	(a)56	65	6	23	14	(f)43	145	14	38	47	99
2. Hooghly ,, ...	33	...	...	11	11	20	...	4	2	(g)6	53	...	4	13	17
3. Dacca ,, ...	71	...	3	19	22	6	...	1	...	1	77	...	4	19	23
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	14	...	...	3	3	8	...	...	2	2	22	...	...	5	5
5. Patna ,, ...	67	2	2	15	(b)19	18	...	1	5	6	85	2	3	20	25
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	20	...	...	5	5	9	...	...	2	2	29	...	...	7	7
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	11	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	2	2	20	...	...	2	2
8. Bethune ,, ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1
Total ...	298	10	21	86	117	135	6	29	27	62	433	16	50	113	179
Aided—															
1. General Assembly's Institution	107	...	7	43	(c)50	45	...	5	8	13	152	...	12	51	63
2. Free Church Institution	75	1	4	26	(d)31	3	...	...	1	1	78	1	4	27	32
3. St. Xavier's College ...	35	...	1	14	(e)15	33	...	1	3	4	68	...	2	17	19
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur.	6	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	3	3
5. St. Paul's School, Darling	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	4	1	1	1	
6. Victoria College, Narail	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	
Total ...	230	2	13	89	104	83	...	6	13	19	313	2	19	102	
1. Metropolitan Institution	118	1	3	27	31	...	...	...	...	...	118	1	3	27	
2. City College ...	60	...	...	15	15	90	...	6	22	28	150	...	6	37	
3. Ripon ,, ...	126	...	3	48	51	31	...	...	6	6	157	...	3	54	
4. Berhampore ,, ...	29	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	15	
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur	31	1	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	3	3	
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal	11	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	3	
7. Bihar National College	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	
Total ...	384	2	9	111	122	121	...	6	28	34	505	2	15	139	
Teachers	80	...	...	22	22	16*	...	...	4	4	96	...	...	26	
Total for 1893-94 ...	992	14	43	308	365	355	6	41	72	119	1,347	20	84	380	
Total for 1892-93 ...	987	7	37	165	209	220	...	28	64	92	1,207	7	65	2	

(a) Seven took honours in two branches and one in three branches.
(b) One took honours in two branches.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto.
(d) One took honours in two branches.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto.
(f) Nine took honours in two branches.
(g) One took honours in two branches.

The total number of candidates was higher than in the previous year, increase being confined to the B course; and the proportion of successful ca dates rose from 25 to 36 per cent. Of 992 candidates in the A course, 37 cent. passed against 21 per cent. in 1893; while of 355 candidates B course, 33 per cent. passed against 42 per cent. in 1893. In the A the highest place is taken by the group of aided colleges, which pass per cent. of their candidates, while from Government colleges 39 per passed, and from unaided colleges 32 per cent. In the B course 46 per passed from Government colleges, against 23 and 28 per cent. from aid unaided colleges respectively.

63. In Government colleges (percentage of success 41; A c B course 46) the highest place is taken by the Presidency College, wh heads the list of all institutions, with 68 per cent. of its candidate 70 per cent. in A and 66 per cent. in B. These figures afford gr conclusion not only that the instruction is equally efficient in bot but also that the University standards are, or at the last ex

of equal difficulty in both—a result which has long been the object of desire. I say they afford ground for that conclusion, even though it is not borne out by the results of the same examination in other colleges, or groups of colleges. The Presidency College offers a wide field for such a comparison as this; the material on which it works is of a fairly homogeneous character in the two alternative courses, and in the process of instruction it comes under very similar conditions. Consequently, if the results of examination turn out to be nearly the same, the fact tends to show the practical equality of the two standards much more conclusively than any argument derived from a narrower field, or from a combination of dissimilar materials and conditions.

Indeed, if the Government colleges are taken separately, much the same result emerges. Thus in the Hooghly College the percentage of success is 32, 33 in A and 30 in B; in the Krishnagar College 23, 21 in A and 25 in B; in the Patna College 30, 28 in A and 33 in B; in the Ravenshaw College 24, 25 in A and 22 in B. In the Dacca College there is a wider divergence; the general percentage is 30, but of 71 candidates in A 31 per cent. passed, while of 6 candidates in B only 17 per cent. passed. The small number of candidates in the B course, and the poverty of the results, may be explained by the inadequate provision hitherto made for the teaching of science at Dacca; and it may fairly be hoped that in the new laboratory, the construction of which at an approximate cost of Rs. 40,000 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has just sanctioned, students will find both greater inducements to study the B course and greater facilities for succeeding in it.

64. In aided colleges (percentage of success 39; 45 in A and 23 in B), the results in the two courses are widely different. There are two colleges of this class in which science is taught to any considerable extent, the General Assembly's Institution and St. Xavier's. In the former, 47 per cent. passed in A and 29 per cent. in B. In the latter, 43 per cent. passed in A and 12 per cent. in B. The results for the unaided Ripon College are much the same, 41 per cent. passing in A and 19 per cent. in B. The unaided City College of Calcutta occupies a unique and distinguished position in regard to the teaching of science—one which, in fact, it has held for the last two or three years. Not only was the number of candidates for the B course greater than for the A (90 against 60), but the percentage of success was also greater (31 against 25).

The steady progress of instruction in physical science among the aided and unaided colleges of Bengal affords indeed much ground for satisfaction. The number of students taking up the B course from these colleges largely exceeds that from Government colleges, which until recent years had a practical monopoly of instruction in science; while the number who pass in this course is gradually approaching that from Government colleges. The latter, however, still take the highest place in the list of honours, in the B course especially. From the Presidency College came all the six first-class honour men in the B course, and 8 out of 14 in the A course. Altogether 52 students from the Presidency College passed with honours, and 47 without honours; they also gained the first place in English, Mathematics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, History, Physics and Chemistry, and Geology. The Patna, Hooghly, and Dacca Colleges, the General Assembly's Institution and the Duff College, and the Metropolitan, City and Tej Narayan Colleges, also did well in the honours examination. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, sent up four candidates, of whom three passed, one with first class honours and one with second.

65. On the results of the B.A. Examination the endowed scholarships on the foundation of the Presidency College were awarded to the students named below:—

Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.
Hari Prasanna Mukerjea ...	Burdwan scholarship	... 50
Priya Nath Sen	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship	... 50
Murulidhar Ray Chaudhuri ...	Bird scholarship	... 40
Kshitis Chandra Sarkar	Ryan scholarship	... 40
Hemanta Kumar Raha	Hindu College foundation scholarship	... 40
Hrisi Kesh Chandra	Ditto ditto	... 40
Sarasi Lal Sarkar	Gopi Mohun Tagore scholarship ...	... 30
Anath Nath Chaudhuri	Hindu College foundation scholarship	... 30
Satis Chandra Biswas	Ditto ditto	... 30
Phanindra Nath Mukerjea ...	Ditto ditto	... 30
Mohit Kanta Sen	Ditto ditto	... 30

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The Laha graduate scholarship of Rs. 40 a month, for a student reading for the M A. degree in science, was awarded to Bijay Nath Sirkar, B.A., of the Presidency College.

The two Mohsin graduate scholarships of Rs. 25 a month were awarded to Abdul Majid, B.A., of the Patna College and Muhammad Amir, B.A., of the Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur. Three Madrassa graduate scholarships of Rs. 20 a month were awarded to A. K. Fuzlul Haq, Nuruddin Ahmad, and Syed Husain Ali, all of whom passed the last B.A. Examination from the Presidency College, after passing the F.A. Examination from the Calcutta Madrassa. All these scholarships are awarded to students reading for the M.A. degree.

66. M.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M.A. Examination held in November 1893 :—

COLLEGES.	ENGLISH.		LATIN.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY. (A)		PHYSICS. (B)		PHYSICS. (C)		PHYSICS. (E)		TO
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Government Colleges.																									
1. Presidency College	32	12	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	3	6	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	56
2. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Sanskrit College	..	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Dacca ,,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3
Total ...	36	12	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	6	3	6	6	...	...	7	7	...	...	66
Aided Colleges—																									
1. General Assembly's Institution.	7	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. St. Xavier's College	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Unaided Colleges—																									
1. Metropolitan Institution.	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2. City College ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	3
Total ...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	10
Private students...	25	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35
Teachers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94.	77	23	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	14	8	6	6	3	1	7	7	1	1	129
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93.	77	33	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1	10	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	...	...	118

There has been no great change in the last three or four years either in the number of candidates or in the number passing. The leading place is taken by the Presidency College, but the General Assembly's Institution was also very successful at this examination. It is necessary to explain, with reference to the subdivisions of the subject of Physics in the University course, that "Physics (B)" includes Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as principal subjects, with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects, "Physics (C)" includes Light and Sound as principal subjects with the other three as subsidiary subjects, and "Physics (E)" includes Physiology and Zoology.

67. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—For the first time in the history of the University, the studentship was awarded to a lady, Miss Florence Holland, M.A., who has thus crowned a distinguished academical career by winning the highest distinction which the University has to bestow. The examination for 1893 was in literary subjects; and the examiners reported that Babu Satis Chandra Banerjea, M.A., the only other candidate, had manifested a standard of proficiency which would have qualified him also for the studentship.

68. COLLEGE REPORTS.—In the following paragraphs are summarised the more interesting particulars furnished by the Principals of colleges, omitting matters already touched upon.

Presidency College.—Mr. W. Griffiths was Principal throughout the year. Mr. A. Pedler was absent for nearly six months, first on privilege leave,

and afterwards on deputation as Meteorological Reporter with the Government of India; and Mr. P. Mukerji acted as Professor of Chemistry in his absence. Mr. A. M. Nash was placed on special duty with the Government of India for six months, for the compilation of the Quinquennial Review of Education in India; and was afterwards on privilege leave for two and a half months. From June 1893 two additional lecturers, Babu Nilkantha Mazumdar, M.A., and Babu Binayendra Nath Sen, M.A., were appointed to the College, in consequence of the large increase in its numbers and the necessity of dividing classes into sections. Mr. M. Prothero was appointed to be a Professor in this College in January 1894, but he continued to act as Inspector of Schools until nearly the close of the year.

The new chemical laboratory was finally completed, with all its fittings, shortly after the close of the year, and is now in full work. The fittings are on an elaborate and finished scale, including engines for ventilation, for the supply of currents of air and other necessary purposes; and the appliances for practical work are on a par with those of good modern laboratories in Europe. The library, which was placed under the supervision of Mr F. J. Rowe, is now in excellent condition. During the year 226 volumes were added to it, and the whole stock of books was carefully rearranged. The annual speech-day, consisting of dramatic performances and recitations, which was inaugurated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in 1892, took place on the 21st December 1893. A good deal of interest was taken, both by the students and by Mr. Rowe and Mr. Wilson among the Professors, in making the necessary preparations for the occasion; and the performances of the students were pronounced a decided success. Sir Charles Elliott, who was present, addressed some encouraging remarks to the students, and generously renewed his offer of a gold medal for the best oration in the current year. The medal for 1893 was awarded to Bhupendra Nath Mittra of the fourth-year class, whose essay on "The relative advantages of a literary and a scientific course of study" was adjudged the best. As in the previous year, the gymnastic class continued to be compulsory for first-year students, with the exception of those who were physically unfit for the exercises, or who lived too far from the College to attend the class. The plot of ground on the Maidan, reserved for the College by the Commissioner of Police, was regularly used for cricket, lawn-tennis, and foot-ball. A grant of Rs. 125 was made by Government for these purposes. The general discipline of the College was maintained at a high standard; and there was no case of serious misconduct throughout the year.

Hooghly College.—Mr. W. Booth was Principal throughout the year. Mr. P. Mukerji, Professor of Chemistry, went on deputation to the Presidency College for three months, *vice* Mr. A. Pedler, in August 1893. Mr. D. N. Mallik was appointed in his place, and remained for some time as lecturer after Mr. Mukerji's return to duty. He has now been transferred to Patna.

The cricket and foot-ball clubs attached to the College made satisfactory progress. Four foot-ball and two cricket matches were played during the year. Mr. Booth, himself a fine cricketer, writes:—"I played a deal of cricket last cold season with the students, and some of them made considerable progress. It is well to remember, however, that cricket is a game not easily learnt,—I was going to say by a Bengali; but that is not what I wish to say, for it is not the whole truth. The fact is, even Britishers themselves do not easily learn the game; it takes a lot of time, labour, and patience to learn the fine old game. Mr. Foley, the well-known wicket-keep and Cambridge Blue, very kindly brought from Calcutta a team of Europeans, and I need scarcely say the home side was beaten; but we all had, I believe, a good day, and fairly good sport." The want of a fence round the play-ground is much felt.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Hindu Hostel attached to the College on the 31st March 1894 was 56 against 74. Discipline was well maintained through the co-operation of the monitors with the Superintendent. In the Muhammadan Hostel the number of boarders was 74 against 85.

Patna College.—Mr. A. Ewbank was Principal throughout the year. Cricket, foot-ball, and lawn-tennis were vigorously practised. Cricket matches were arranged between the College team and the soldiers at Dinapore or other local teams. In these matches the college held its own. The want of a play-ground, noticed in the last report, continues to be felt. Kazi Syed

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Reza Hussain founded a new scholarship in connexion with the College to commemorate the visit to this country of the late Prince Albert Victor.

Rajshahi College.—M. W. B. Livingstone was the Principal. The gymnastic class continues to be popular; the number on the rolls on the 31st March, 1894 being 612 against 650 in the preceding year. The foot-ball, lawn-tennis, and cricket clubs attached to the College did well. In December 1894, the Rajshahi College played an inter-collegiate cricket-match at Krishnagar against the local College, which resulted in a victory for the former. In January 1894, the Rajshahi College gained a similar victory over a European eleven of Rampur Boalia. The Hindu boarding-house, intended to accommodate 40 pupils, was to be shortly completed. This will remove a long-felt want. Discipline was well maintained by fines alone, and there was no need to have recourse to corporal punishment. One Muhammadan student of the Law Department was rusticated, and two Madrassa students were expelled for immorality.

Krishnagar College.—Compulsory drill was introduced into the College by the Principal, Mr. W. Billing, in March 1893, but has not become popular. A good deal of foot-ball is played; but the College cannot hold its own against the training-school team, which has the advantage of the Rev. E. T. Butler's close attention and active coaching. There is a hostel attached to the College, containing about 40 inmates.

Dacca College —Mr. A. C. Edwards was in charge of the College throughout the year. Cricket, foot-ball, and lawn-tennis were played regularly by a large number of students. The Raj Chandra Hindu Hostel contributed to the maintenance of discipline and good conduct. The Principal notices with regret the death of Babu Pratap Chandra Das, a zamindar and banker of Dacca and the founder of the hostel, which is named after his late father. Besides making the munificent contribution of Rs. 600 a year towards the maintenance of the hostel, the deceased gentleman was ever ready to supplement it by occasional grants in times of scarcity or other similar difficulties.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—Mr. N. L. Hallward continued to be in charge of the College. Discipline was well maintained. One Bengali and one Muhammadan student were found guilty of tampering with the register of the College athletic club, and were punished, the former by a fine and expulsion from the club, and the latter by rustication for ten weeks and also a fine. The College has an attached hostel. Two cricket matches were played during the year. The first, which was played in the Christmas week against the Cuttack club, representing the full strength of the English residents, reinforced by all the best players of the surrounding districts and visitors from Calcutta, resulted in a defeat for the College team. A similar result attended the second, which was played against an eleven of European boys and youths, assisted by the best sepoy cricketer of the 19th Madras Infantry; the College eleven playing without any assistance. The science laboratory building, which was completed at the close of the year, was to be provided with fittings and appliances in time for the commencement of lectures in June.

Bethune College.—Miss C. M. Bose continued to be in charge of the College as Lady Superintendent. The Padmavati medal was awarded at the last Convocation of the University to Miss Surabala Ghose, B.A. The number of boarders on the 31st March 1894 was 33, as against 27 in the previous year. Of these, 27 were Brahmos, five Bengali Christians, and one a Hindu. The tennis-ground was more or less utilised. Good health and good conduct prevailed in the College throughout the year. The Ladies' Vidyasagar Memorial Committee in Calcutta made over a sum of Rs. 1,670 for the establishment of a scholarship tenable for two years in the Bethune College, and awardable to a Hindu girl preparing for the Entrance Examination.

Sanskrit College.—Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., continued to be Principal. There were no serious breaches of discipline during the year. Mr. McDowell, a retired military sergeant, taught drilling two days a week to the junior boys of the school department. There is no gymnastic class attached to the College.

Chittagong College.—Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, B.A., was Principal. The gymnastic class is not popular; but the boys take part in cricket, lawn-tennis and foot-ball among themselves, and also in inter-school matches. Steps

are being taken to improve the play-ground within the College compound. The project of a boarding-house in connexion with the College is approaching settlement. A site has been selected, and steps are bring taken to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. A sum of Rs. 3,355 has been subscribed for the purpose, of which the most part has been collected.

Midnapore College.—There has been a fall in the roll-number of the gymnastic and drill classes, while the boys have shown a greater liking for foot-ball, cricket, and indigenous sports. Four of the boys competed at the Calcutta athletic sports held on the 10th March 1894, and one of them won a prize for the quarter-mile race. Additions were made to the physical and chemical laboratory of the College at a cost of Rs. 857. There was no noticeable instance of breach of discipline during the year.

General Assembly's Institution.—An athletic club was started at the beginning of the cold season, and much enthusiasm is said to have been displayed. Two of the students, on being fined for misconduct, took transfer immediately. A subsequent attempt to disturb the discipline of the College was checked by the firmness of the authorities.

A census taken of the housing of students reveals the following interesting facts:—

1st-year students	living in	messes, hostels &c.	... 34	per cent.
2nd-year	ditto	ditto	... 59	„
3rd-year	ditto	ditto	... 62	„
4th-year	ditto	ditto	... 66	„

From the above it appears that students from the mufassal gravitate towards Calcutta in an increasing degree as their studies advance.

Duff College and Free Church of Scotland Institution.—Considerable alterations were made in the College buildings, with a view to providing accommodation for the science class.

St. Xavier's College.—The College had the distinction this year of winning the Trades' challenge cup in a general competition of the schools of Calcutta. A large number of the students are members of the cricket, foot-ball, and athletic clubs, either in the College itself or as members of outside teams.

L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.—A barrack building originally intended for use as a hostel, but occupied for some years as a family residence, has been restored to its original use as a boarding-house for Christian pupils. An additional play-ground will become available by the filling up of a tank in the compound now in progress.

Doveton College.—After a suspension of three years, the first and second year college classes were re-opened in June 1893. Through the liberality of His Highness Sir Bir Shamsher Jang Bahadur, K.C.S.I., an ex-student of the Doveton College, the institution has been provided with a complete set of scientific apparatus at a cost of Rs. 1,200.

La Martinière—Did well, both in the cricket and foot-ball matches of Calcutta. In the former it won for the third time the Junior Harrison Shield. In the Rugby game, out of 13 matches it won 8, and in the Association game, out of 16 matches it won 7.

St. Paul's, Darjeeling.—The additions made to the boarding-house provide sleeping accommodation for 85 boarders, thus allowing the full space required by the Code of Regulations for European schools. At the cricket matches which took place at the end of last year with the leading clubs in Calcutta, St. Paul's was represented by a strong eleven which won three out of five matches. St. Paul's team also succeeded in defeating at Darjeeling the station, the Military, and St. Joseph's team.

Narail Victoria College.—The old thatched boarding-house was burnt down by fire during the year; and a pucka house, providing accommodation for 100 boarders, is being erected by the zamindars of Narail on a healthy site on the river Chitra.

Burdwan Raj College.—The gymnastic class is not very popular; but boys are fond of indigenous games, foot-ball, and cricket. A play-ground in the vicinity of the College is a great need.

Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur.—The taste for athletic exercises is spreading under the auspices of a local association, "The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men."

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

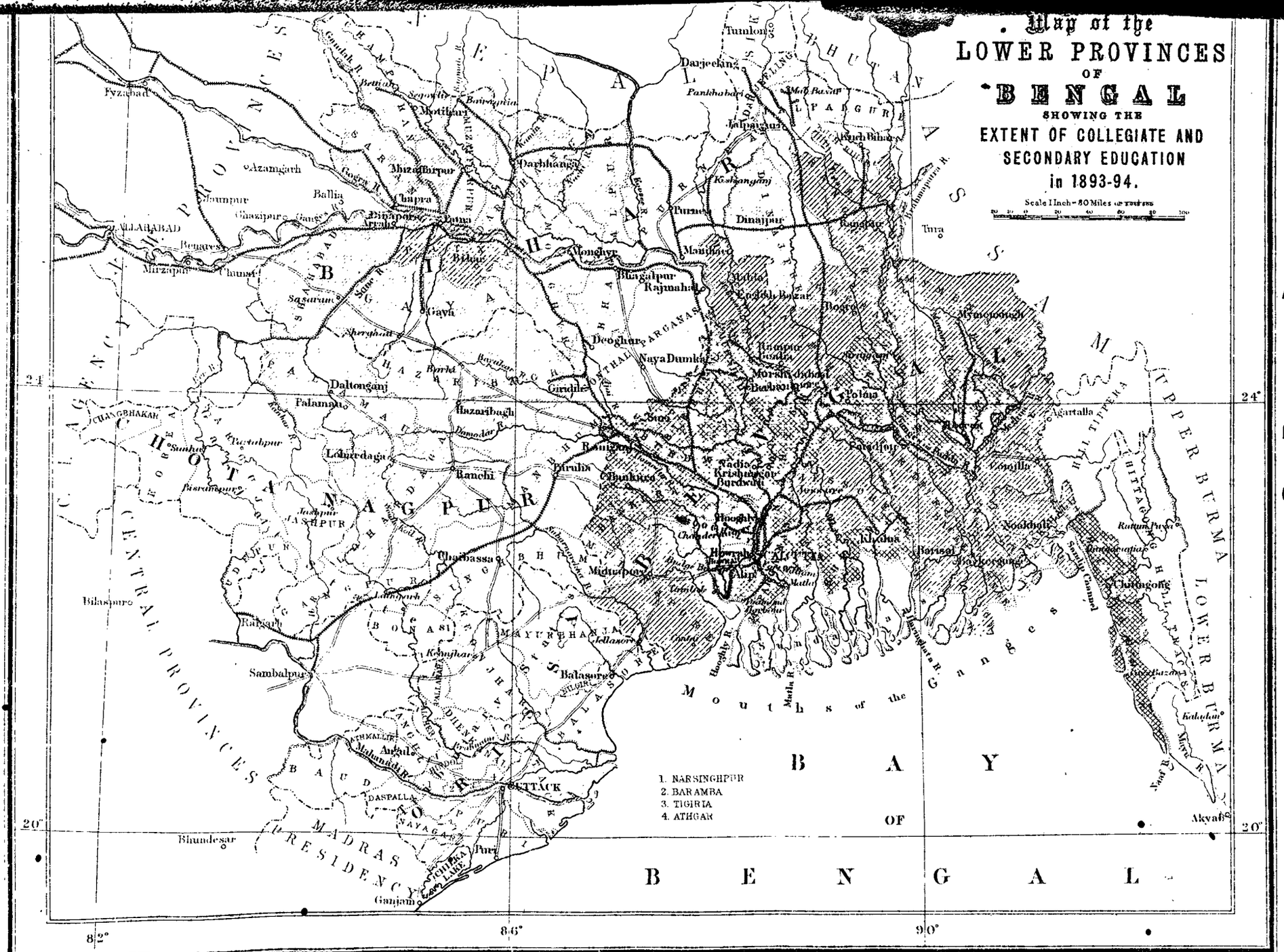
69. The statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years (European schools being excluded from this section) are compared in the subjoined statement:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	48	13,955	48	13,397
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,434	9	2,397
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	26,719	168	25,842
Unaided	130	33,350	136	34,046
Total ...	355	76,458	361	75,682
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	4	694	4	662
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	18	1,169	18	1,536
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	607	42,661	626	44,141
Unaided	212	13,590	221	13,911
Total ...	841	58,414	869	60,250
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	33	2,637	33	2,705
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	150	8,566	151	8,515
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	810	44,551	808	43,102
Unaided	137	7,644	151	8,482
Total ...	1,130	63,398	1,143	62,804
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,326	198,270	2,373	198,736

Secondary schools of all classes for native boys taken together have advanced from 2,326 to 2,373, or by 2 per cent., and their pupils from 198,270 to 198,736, or by ·23 per cent. High English schools show an increase of six schools, but their pupils have declined by 776; middle English schools have increased by 28 and their pupils by 1,836; middle vernacular schools have increased by 13, while their pupils have decreased by 594.

70. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for native boys:—

Class of Schools.	Number on the rolls.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	48	13,397	13,043	10,339	1,63,566	...	650	2,88,560	13,021	4,65,797
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,337	2,335	1,754	4,372	...	4,729	42,443	3,420	54,964
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	168	25,842	25,309	18,911	80,508	1,708	7,987	3,66,991	99,512	4,96,706
Unaided	136	34,046	33,468	25,823	...	...	...	4,47,031	1,53,910	6,00,941
Total ...	361	75,682	74,155	56,827	2,48,446	1,708	13,366	10,85,025	2,69,863	16,18,408
Middle English.										
Managed by Government	4	662	664	548	5,716	...	600	5,938	...	12,254
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	18	1,536	1,438	1,110	...	5,989	492	7,239	2,528	16,248
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	626	44,141	42,326	32,512	30,939	1,16,239	5,829	1,97,388	1,80,204	5,30,599
Unaided	221	13,911	13,015	10,031	...	...	...	41,669	60,768	1,02,437
Total ...	869	60,250	57,443	44,201	36,655	1,22,228	6,921	2,52,234	2,43,500	6,61,538



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards.....

,, 2. 5 to 10 per cent.....

,, 3. 2½ to 5 ,, ,,.....

,, 4. below 2½ ,, ,,.....

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Class of Schools.	Number on the rolls.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure: From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle Vernacular.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	33	2,705	2,533	1,833	10,492	...	2,205	8,629	1,568	22,894
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	151	8,515	7,990	6,428	...	35,681	1,385	23,452	4,573	65,091
Aided by Government or by District or by Municipal Boards ...	808	43,102	40,848	31,338	45,356	63,792	6,093	1,24,473	78,125	3,17,839
Unaided	151	8,482	7,862	6,136	...	...	...	17,957	24,352	42,309
Total ...	1,143	62,804	59,233	45,735	55,848	99,473	9,683	1,74,511	1,08,618	4,48,133
Grand Total ...	2,373	198,736	190,831	146,763	3,40,949	2,23,409	29,970	15,11,770	6,21,981	27,28,079
						5,94,328			21,33,751	
Grand Total for 1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	186,978	142,770	3,26,559	2,27,130	36,804	14,72,471	6,20,171	26,83,135
						5,90,493			20,92,642	

71. In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,326 schools was Rs. 26,83,135, of which Rs. 5,90,493 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues and Municipal and District funds), and Rs. 20,92,642 were raised from private sources. The year under report shows an expenditure of Rs. 27,28,079 on 2,373 schools, of which Rs. 5,94,328 were met from public and Rs. 21,33,751 from private funds. In other words, there has been an increase of Rs. 41,109 from private funds to meet an addition of Rs. 3,835 from public sources. Taken separately, the expenditure from Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 14,390, while that from District funds has diminished by Rs. 3,721, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 6,834. The decrease in the last item is no doubt due to the larger recognition by the Municipalities of the claims of primary education within their local limits, rather than to any loss of interest in education generally. This also accounts for the reduction in the District fund expenditure, since in several instances District Boards have withdrawn their grants from high schools in order to have more to spend on primary. I may explain here that the whole of the increase in the expenditure from Provincial revenues is more than covered by the increased cost incurred under the head of high schools under departmental management, which show an advance from Rs. 1,41,129 to Rs. 1,63,566, or of Rs. 22,437. Turning to aided schools, I would remark that the Department as well as the District Boards have generally kept in view the policy of aiding new schools with money set free by the reduction of existing grants on renewal. Aided middle English schools have in this manner risen by 19, while aided middle vernacular schools have declined by two, with no appreciable increase in the total amount of grants-in-aid to middle schools. The unaided schools (136 high, 221 middle English, and 151 middle vernacular) are in some instances situated in Calcutta and other large towns, and being carried on chiefly as a business speculation, require no contribution from public funds; while others are maintained from charitable motives or to perpetuate the memory of relatives; but the great majority of those in the interior exist in the hope of getting a grant from the Department or from District Boards.

72. The following statement gives in a summary form the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure from public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079

Within this period the number of secondary schools shows little or no increase, while there has been a loss of 2,716 pupils. The expenditure from

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public funds has fallen by nearly Rs. 14,000, while that from private sources has risen by Rs. 1,22,000. This means that money has been spent in strengthening and improving the existing schools.

73. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of the schools are here repeated:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	48	13,955	48	13,397
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint-Committees	9	2,434	9	2,397
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	26,719	168	26,842
Unaided	130	3,3350	136	34,046
Total ...	355	76,458	361	75,682

The number of high English schools managed by the Department or by statutory bodies shows no change. District Boards have no high schools under their exclusive control; but under section 64 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, they are empowered to form a Joint-Committee with the local Municipality for the management of a high school transferred to them from Government control. The nine Joint-Committee or Municipal schools are the following:—Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Midnapore Collegiate, and Ghatal in the Burdwan Division, Santipur in the Presidency Division, Nator in the Rajshahi Division, Barisal in the Dacca Division, and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division. All these schools are under the management of the local Municipalities, except those at Howrah, Barisal, and Monghyr, which are under Joint-Committees.

The number of aided high English schools was 168, as in the previous year. They were distributed as follows:—Burdwan Division 53, Presidency Rivision 52, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 10, Dacca 23, Chittagong 8, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 5, Orissa 6, and Chota Nagpur Division 2.

The unaided high schools numbered 136, against 130 in the preceding year. Calcutta shows an increase of four schools, the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions of one school each, the Patna Division of two, and the Bhagalpur Division of one, while the Burdwan Division has lost two schools and the Chittagong Division one. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan 22, Calcutta 39, Presidency Division 17, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 19, Chittagong 4, Patna 23, Bhagalpur 8, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 1.

74. It was stated above that there was an increase of Rs. 22,437 in the Provincial expenditure on Government high schools. This increase is distributed over 32 schools. In the majority of cases it is partly explained by diminished fee receipts owing to the loss of pupils (Rs. 2,620 , or by a falling off in subscriptions and endowments (Rs. 3,812), or in municipal contributions (Rs. 598). These amount to Rs. 7,030, leaving an increase of Rs. 15,407 in the total expenditure to be accounted for. This is generally explained by increased expenditure from the surplus balances of the schools, for which a provision of Rs. 28,676 was made in the estimates, upon minor alterations, additions and repairs to the school buildings, gymnastic apparatus, materials for drawing classes, and other special charges of a non-recurring character. The chief cases of increase are (1) in the Hare School, Calcutta (Rs. 1,305), due to the progressive loss of pupils, which has since led to the amalgamation of the Hare and Hindu Schools under one Head Master; (2) the Rangpur Zilla School (Rs. 5,042), in which it appears that the expenditure on school buildings has been debited to the school account instead of to the separate head of "Buildings"; (3) the Darjeeling Zilla School (Rs. 1,651), due to the inclusion of boarding charges of the Bhutia School, now amalgamated with the former, and to the cost of the gymnastic class; (4) the Dacca Collegiate School (Rs. 2,501), where the monthly roll-number fell during the year from 582 to 489, involving a proportionate reduction in the fee receipts; and (5), the Rajshahi Collegiate School (Rs. 3,476), chiefly due to the cost of building a new boarding-house.

75. *Entrance Examination.*—In the following statement are compared the results of the Entrance Examination for native boys and girls for 1893 and 1894:—

Class of Schools.	1893.							1894.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	59*	1,125	280	478	154	912	81·06	59*	1,029	131	247	236	614	59·66
Schools under private management ... Aided ...	163	1,197	169	412	210	791	66·08	169	1,115	58	194	180	432	38·74
Schools under private management ... Unaided ...	117	2,043	296	597	319	1,212	59·3	128	2,124	139	332	346	817	38·46
Total ...	339	4,365	745	1,487	683	2,915	67	350	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	43·65

* Including municipal and female schools.

It is seen that while the number of competing schools increased from 339 to 350, the number of candidates slightly declined, and the number of successful candidates fell from 2,915 to 1,863,—a reduction from 67 to 43·65 per cent. The latter is something like the normal proportion for this examination. In the previous year the percentage was abnormally high, and it was the general belief that the examination was an exceptionally easy one.

The relative positions of Government, aided and unaided, schools remain unchanged, the largest measure of success being attained by the first, while aided and unaided schools are practically equal. All the Government schools competed, but five aided and 13 unaided schools sent no candidates.

76. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided, and unaided schools in each division for the past two years:—

vision.	1893.															1894.												
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of Schools which passed Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of Schools which passed Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
wan ...	86	(a) 9	51	18	78	9	49	17	75	786	134	267	112	513	18	84	(a) 9	53	22	84	9	43	14	66	649	47	115	113	275	18
dency ...	78	(b) 8	53	16	77	8	51	15	74	672	132	224	106	462	20	77	(b) 8	52	15	75	8	46	15	69	643	57	121	115*	293	18
tta ...	40	(c) 5	(d)3	(h) 34	42	5	3	32	40	1,041	178	311	182	671	19	48	(c) 5	(d) 3	(h)36	44	5	(j)2	34	41	1,039	73	180	169	422	14*
ahi ...	19	(e) 8	9	2	19	8	9	2	19	191	41	86	27	154	14	21	(e) 8	10	1	19	8	10	1	19	165	28	45	44	117	16
a ...	46	6	20	17	43	6	19	15	40	649	147	236	95	478	24	47	(f) 5	23	17	45	5	21	15	41	704	67	128	123	318	20
agong ...	15	3	6	5	14	3	6	5	14	186	33	72	20	125	8	16	4	7	4	15	4	6	4	14	192	13	37	28	78	9
...	37	(g) 7	8	17	32	7	7	16	30	530	39	152	90	281	18	38	(g) 7	8	20	35	7	7	17	31	541	22	76	107	205	18
alpur ...	17	5	5	7	17	5	4	6	15	165	18	70	23	111	12	18	5	5	6	16	5	3	6	14	183	13	42	32	87	13
a ...	9	3	6	...	9	3	6	...	9	87	15	40	17	72	10	9	3	6	...	9	3	5	...	8	91	2	16	18	36	10
a Tributary hals.	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	2	...
Nagpur ...	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	55	8	27	11	46	7	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	56	6	12	12	30	8
Total ...	355	59	163	117	339	59	156	109	324	4,365	745	1,487	683	2,915	150	366 (i)	59	169 (d)	122	350	59	145 (j)	107	311	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	144*

* Exclusive of 8 scholarships awarded to students from European schools.

Includes the municipal schools at Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Ghatal, and Midnapore.
Ditto the municipal school at Santipur.
Ditto the Bethune School.
Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal (Girls') schools.
Ditto the Nator municipal school.

(f) Includes Dacca Female and Barisal municipal schools.
(g) Ditto Monghyr municipal school.
(h) Ditto Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.
(i) Ditto 5 girls' schools.
(j) Ditto Christ Church Girls' school.

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Government schools in the foregoing table include the nine Joint-Committee and Municipal schools, the two high schools for girls maintained by the Department, and the Dacca and Calcutta Madrassas. All these schools competed and succeeded in passing candidates, except the Eden Female School at Dacca, which sent up two candidates who were unsuccessful. Of the two aided girls' schools, Christ Church School passed one candidate, while the three candidates from the Free Church Normal School failed.

Of the 167 aided schools for boys that competed, 144 were successful. The unsuccessful schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 10, Presidency 6, Dacca 2, Chittagong 1, Patna 1, Bhagalpur 2, Orissa 1.

There were two successful candidates from the unaided school at Maurbhanj, as in the previous year.

77. Government high schools for native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is fixed by the number of its pupils, according as it contains 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175.

The following tables show the results of the Entrance Examination for these schools separately. The merit marks in the last column have been calculated by assigning three marks for each boy passing in the first division, two marks for each in the second, and one for each in the third, and are intended to afford a rough comparison of the effective value of these schools in providing material for the University. To estimate the efficiency of the teaching, we should have further to compare the merit mark with the number of candidates sent up from each school.

78. *Collegiate Schools.*—The first table deals with collegiate schools, which passed 225 candidates out of 372, or 60 per cent.:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	1893.					1894.					Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1893.	1894.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Dacca Collegiate ...	472	54	20	23	5	48	39	11	12	8	31	111	65
2. Hare ,, ...	386	49	16	14	13	43	50	7	11	13	31	89	56
3. Hooghly ,, ...	439	48	23	19	2	44	41	5	11	14	30	109	51
4. Hindu ,, ...	297	40	18	17	5	40	29	9	7	6	22	93	47
5. Rajshahi ,, ...	419	56	12	20	9	41	35	6	8	9	23	85	43
6. Patna ,, ...	427	40	7	26	2	35	33	1	10	15	26	75	38
7. Hooghly Branch ...	322	20	5	13	...	18	20	3	4	3	10	41	20
8. Chittagong Collegiate	323	27	6	8	3	17	29	1	6	4	11	37	19
9. Ravenshaw ,, ...	305	30	6	12	6	24	24	...	6	6	12	48	18
10. Krishnagar ,, ...	254	31	8	13	2	23	20	...	4	7	11	52	15
11. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrassa	533	42	9	13	4	26	33	2	2	2	6	57	12
12. Sanskrit Collegiate ...	207	12	3	5	3	11	12	2	1	3	6	22	11
13. Bethune Collegiate ...	138	3	1	1	...	2	7	...	4	2	6	5	10
Total ...	4,522	452	134	184	54	372	372	47	86	92	225	824	405

The schools that passed less than 50 per cent. of their candidates at the examination of 1894 were the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Chittagong Collegiate School, the former having passed only 6 out of its 33 candidates, and the latter 11 out of 29. The conspicuous success of the Dacca Collegiate School, which has held the first place in the list ever since 1888, deserves special mention. The first six schools in the list have done very creditably. The Bethune School passed six out of its seven candidates,

though none of them found a place in the first division. The unusual failure of the Madrassa candidates is very much to be regreted. Of the 33 candidates, 25 failed in English; and the Principal has now taken measures which will, it may be hoped, prevent the recurrence of such unfortunate results.

79. *Zilla Schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 14, as in 1891-92, but Mymensingh and Patna City have, owing to the competition of neighbouring schools, gone down to the second class, with 288 and 282 pupils respectively, while Purulia and Faridpur have risen to the first class. The results of the Entrance Examination of these schools for the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	1893.					1894.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1893.	1894.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Barisal	332	43	12	18	3	33	37	5	14	4	23	75	47
2. Faridpur	306	21	13	8	...	21	20	5	10	4	19	55	39
3. Rangpur	336	17	1	7	7	15	20	6	4	7	17	24	33
4. Chapra	555	35	7	9	11	27	37	2	5	15	22	50	31
5. Arrah	493	28	...	11	9	20	34	...	11	8	19	31	30
6. Pabna	377	26	9	13	2	24	23	4	3	10	17	55	28
7. Bhagalpur	354	23	3	8	5	16	30	3	6	5	14	30	26
8. { Gaya	325	30	5	14	5	24	23	2	5	4	11	48	20
{ Ranchi	324	10	3	6	1	10	17	4	2	4	10	22	20
10. { Comilla	353	22	2	16	...	18	21	3	2	6	11	38	19
{ Purulia	301	14	4	5	4	13	19	1	6	4	11	26	19
12. Barasat	320	15	5	2	1	8	18	2	4	4	10	20	18
13. Birbhum	331	17	5	11	1	17	14	2	2	2	6	38	12
14. Murshidabad ...	332	13	5	7	1	13	10	1	2	1	4	30	8
Total ...	5,039	314	74	135	50	259	323	40	76	78	194	542	350

These schools passed 194 candidates out of 323 sent up, or 60 per cent. The conspicuous success of the Faridpur Zilla School, which passed 19 candidates out of 20, again deserves notice as in the previous year.

80. *Zilla Schools, second class.*—There were 16 schools in this class against 17 in 1891-92. Purulia and Faridpur have gone up to the first class, Muzaffarpur and Malda have moved down to the third class, while Mymensingh and Patna City have come down from the first to the second class, and Hazaribagh has risen from the third to the second. Out of 172 candidates in 1894, 105 or 61 per cent. were successful:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	1893.					1894.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1893.	1894.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15
1. Noakhali	225	20	4	13	1	18	12	5	4	2	11	39	25
2. Mymensingh ...	288	28	9	9	4	22	19	2	7	3	12	40	23
3. Monghyr	265	15	...	11	3	14	20	1	8	3	12	25	22
4. { Taki	277	11	1	5	1	7	11	3	2	4	9	14	17
{ Khulna	215	13	4	4	4	12	13	2	4	3	9	24	17
6. Dinajpur	244	8	5	2	1	8	6	2	3	...	5	20	12
7. { Bogra	251	8	2	5	1	8	7	1	2	4	7	17	11
{ Motihari	213	13	...	5	2	7	10	...	4	3	7	12	11
9. Bankura	236	17	5	4	1	10	12	1	2	2	5	24	9
10. { Jalpaiguri	254	8	1	4	2	7	8	1	2	1	4	13	8
{ Purnea	235	6	1	4	...	5	11	...	2	4	6	11	8
12. Hazaribagh ...	197	12	...	7	1	8	10	1	2	1	4	15	8
13. Jessore	252	13	3	2	3	8	11	1	2	...	3	16	7
14. Balasore	198	17	4	12	...	16	14	...	2	3	5	36	7
15. Darjeeling	230	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	6
16. Patna City ...	282	13	...	5	1	6	5	1	...	2	3	11	5
Total ...	3,862	203	39	93	25	157	172	23	47	36	105	323	196

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The Noakhali school occupies a highly creditable place, passing 11 candidates out of 12; and there are others which, with smaller figures, have done remarkably well.

81. *Zilla Schools, third class.*—These schools numbered 8 against 7 in 1891-92, Balasore, Malda, and Muzaffarpur having come down from the second to the third class, and Hazaribagh having moved up to the second class. They sent up 48 candidates in 1894, of whom 27, or 56 per cent., were successful:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	1893.					1894.					Merit Marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in—			Total.	1893.	1894.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Muzaffarpur ...	134	13	...	4	6	10	15	2	3	2	7	14	14
2. Barrackpore ...	154	8	2	3	...	5	7	1	3	1	5	12	10
3. Dumka	148	4	1	1	...	2	4	1	2	1	4	5	8
4. Puri	138	8	3	4	1	8	5	...	3	1	4	18	7
5. Malda	162	10	1	7	1	9	9	1	1	1	3	18	6
6. Rangamati	90	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...	3
7. Chaibassa	122	5	...	3	1	4	2	...	1	...	1	7	2
8. Palamau	139	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	4	1
Total ...	1,082	51	7	24	9	40	48	5	14		27	78	51

With the exception of Muzaffarpur and Barrackpore, all these schools are situated in small or backward places. The Dumka and Puri schools did specially well. The success of the schools at Rangamati, Chaibassa, and Palamau, though smaller, is quite satisfactory. The temporary decline of the Muzaffarpur school is due to exceptional causes which have now been removed.

82. The following table shows the schools in Calcutta that are maintained mainly for the benefit of native students:—

Name of School.	Number of puplis on the rolls.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Schools—						
1. Hare School	358	50	7	11	13	31
2. Hindu School	801	29	9	7	6	22
3. Anglo-Persian Department... ...	460	33	2	2	2	6
4. Sanskrit Collegiate School	205	12	2	1	3	6
Girls' School—						
5. Bethune Collegiate School	138	7	...	4	2	6
Total ...	1,462	131	20	25	26	71
Aided School—						
1. Garden Reach High English School ...	256	7	1	...	1	2
Girls' Schools—						
2. Christ Church	101	3	...	1	...	1
3. Free Church	39	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...	396	13	1	1	1	3

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unaided Schools—						
1. Albert Collegiate School	450	40	3	8	6	17
2. Aryan Institution	361	27	1	2	5	8
3. Aryan Mission Institution	771	19	1	5	5	11
4. Bagbazar Model School	281	18	...	3	1	4
5. Bangabasi Collegiate School ...	402	23	4	6	5	15
6. Bishop's Collegiate School	128	3	...	1	1	2
7. City Collegiate School	565	41	5	11	10	26
8. Do. Sobhabazar Branch	300	13	...	1	2	3
9. Calcutta Academy	286	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto Training Academy... ...	420	38	...	4	3	7
11. C. M. S. Boarding School	56	3	...	2	...	2
12. Century School	169	16	...	5	2	7
13. Central Institution	220	22	...	5	4	9
14. Cotton Institution	191	2	...	1	...	1
15. Free Church Institution	438	25	3	5	5	13
16. General Assembly's Institution ...	370	33	1	8	4	13
17. Gobindlal's High School	122	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kalighat High English School ...	392	15	1	5	...	6
19. Kesab Academy	394	30	1	...	5	6
20. Khelat Chandra (or Calcutta) Institution	446	22	1	6	10	17
21. Kidderpore Institution	85	3	...	...	...	...
22. L. M. S. School, Bhawanipur ...	390	43	...	7	8	15
23. Metropolitan Institution	681	99	11	14	17	42
24. Ditto Bowbazar Branch ...	209	29	2	1	1	4
25. Ditto Barabazar Branch ...	453	13	1	...	4	5
26. Mahakali Institution (Old Metropolitan Institution, Balakhána Branch).	245	17	...	1	1	2
27. New Indian School	775	85	3	17	11	31
28. Oriental Seminary	515	27	1	4	5	10
29. Patriotic Institution	140	14	...	1	2	3
30. Ripon Collegiate School	692	51	5	13	7	25
31. Do. Kidderpore Branch ..	215	19	2	1	4	7
32. Do. Intally Branch	317	...	...	...	...	...
33. Seal's Free School	320	14	...	1	2	3
34. Simla Bengal Academy	315	22	...	2	2	4
35. South Suburban School	683	31	2	8	7	17
36. Shambazar High English School ...	249	9	...	2	1	3
37. Sribharati Institution	127	7	...	...	...	...
38. Victor Institution	180			Nil		
39. Vidyasagar School	325	18	3	3	2	8
Girls' School—						
40. Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya	79	4	1	1	...	2
Total ...	13,757	895	52	154	142	348

The number of junior scholarships awarded to Calcutta schools was 22, against 19 in the previous year; the Hindu School winning two scholarships of the first grade, and the Hare School, the Ripon Collegiate, and St. Xavier's Collegiate one each.

83. Of 39 unaided schools for boys in the foregoing list, nine have under 200 pupils, seven from 200 to 300, ten from 300 to 400, six from 400 to 500, and seven have more than 500 pupils. The biggest schools are the New Indian School (775 pupils), the Aryan Mission Institution (771), the Ripon Collegiate (692), the South Suburban School (683), the Metropolitan Institution (681), the City Collegiate (565), and the Oriental Seminary (515). The smaller schools have been established generally in the hope of drawing off some of the surplus pupils of these last-named schools; and in this, by the inducement of lower fees until they are well established, they frequently succeed. These unaided schools afford employment to a large number of graduates; and, having regard to the fact that the average number of pupils in each is as high as 350, I cannot say that the provision of high schools in Calcutta is too large for the population that seeks education of that class. Nor, considering the large number of schools, their proximity, and the keen competition for pupils that prevails amongst them, can it be said that unfair means for attracting pupils to particular schools are resorted to in any large or flagrant way. The transfer rules, in fact, are doing their work very effectually.

84. The mufassal schools that passed the largest number of candidates were—the Barisal Brajamohan Institution (36 out of 48) the Dacca Jubilee

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School (34 out of 86), the Dacca Collegiate School (31 out of 39), the Hooghly Collegiate School (30 out of 41), the Patna Collegiate School (26 out of 33), the Dacca Pogose School (26 out of 99), the Bankipur T. K. Ghosh's Academy (24 out of 91), the Rajshahi Collegiate School (23 out of 35), the Barisal Zilla School (23 out of 37), and the Chapra Zilla School (22 out of 37). It will be seen, however, that in some of these cases the percentage of successful candidates was low.

Scholarships of the first grade were also gained by the following schools in the mufassal:—the Dacca Collegiate School, which gained two scholarships, the Noakhali Zilla School (passed 11 candidates out of 12), the Ranchi Zilla School (10 out of 17), and the Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School (2 out of 13).

85. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those gained by boys from European schools) awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination for the past two years. It does not include the special scholarships awarded to pupils of Muhammadan and aboriginal descent, or to female candidates:—

Division.	1893.							1894.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...
Presidency	2	6	12	20	20	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Calcutta	2	6	11	19	19	...	...	5	6	11	22	22	...	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	...	6	10	16	15	1	...
Dacca	6	6	12	24	24	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Chittagong	...	2	6	8	8	...	...	1	2	6	9	9	...	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	16	2	...	...	6	12	18	15	3	...
Bhagalpur	...	3	9	12	12	...	...	1	3	9	13	11	2	...
Orissa	...	4	6	10	10	...	...	...	4	6	10	2	8	...
Chota Nagpur	...	2	5	7	4	3	...	1	2	5	8	5	2	1*
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	146	6	...	10	47	95	152	134	17	1
					152							152		

* Awarded to a boy from the Palamau Zilla School.

Except the ten scholarships of the first grade, which are awarded, without reference to locality, to the ten students standing at the head of the list, the others are assigned beforehand on a fixed scale to the different divisions and districts, and given to the candidates who stand highest therein. At the election of 1893, only six scholarships were awarded to boys passing in the second division; but in 1894, when the greater strictness of the examination told upon schools in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, no less than 17 boys passing in the second division received scholarships, besides one boy from Palamau who passed in the third division. Of the 152 scholars, 138 were Hindus, 9 Muhammadans, and 5 Christians.

86. Middle English Schools.—The comparative figures for these schools for native boys are subjoined:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	4	694	4	662
Ditto Municipal or District Boards ...	18	1,469	18	1,536
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	607	42,661	626	44,141
Unaided	212	13,590	221	13,911
Total ...	841	58,414	869	60,250

The number of schools managed by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards shows no change. The four departmental schools are the English department of the middle school attached to the Calcutta Training School, the Colinga Branch School attached to the Calcutta Madrassa, and the Hooghly and Cuttack middle schools attached to the local training schools.

Aided schools rose from 607 to 626. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 160, Calcutta 6, Presidency 124, Rajshahi 69, Dacca 118, Chittagong 26, Patna 31, Bhagalpur 27, Orissa 34, and Chota Nagpur 31.

The number of unaided schools increased from 212 to 221. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 54, Calcutta 10, Presidency 37, Rajshahi 22, Dacca 51, Chittagong 22, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 4, Orissa 4, Orissa Tributary Mahals 8, and Chota Nagpur Division 1.

87. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools for native boys are concerned, are given in the following table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—											Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.											
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h
rdwan ...	6	6	156	131	27	22	189	159	39	548	107	19	713	10	14	144	141	33	17	4	1	191	173	...	359	...	5	...	...	...	...
sidency ...	...	...	101	88	17	18	118	102	...	357	52	22	431	...	...	166	42	20	4	7	1	193	47	..	228	...	9	3	...	...	...
cutta ...	1	1	5	4	1	1	7	6	5	39	3	12	59	5	...	13	10	3	..	7	...	28	10	...	35	...	2	1	...	...	..
shahi ...	4	4	61	56	11	8	76	68	22	426	37	6	291	3	11	43	92	8	14	3	...	57	117	...	128	...	46	..	...	...	...
cca ...	...	...	114	103	37	33	151	136	...	549	141	12	702	...	...	173	150	45	40	5	..	223	190	...	373	...	38	2	...	...	...
ttagong ...	...	...	26	24	18	12	44	36	...	178	103	6	287	...	...	35	80	9	31	4	...	48	111	...	131	...	24	...	...	...	4
na ...	2	2	27	26	5	4	34	32	8	136	29	10	183	3	5	48	59	6	7	2	1	59	72	...	120	...	11	...	...	...	...
agalpur ...	4	3	24	22	2	2	30	27	8	101	4	17	130	2	5	34	36	1	2	3	2	40	45	...	68	...	17	...	...	...	...
ssa ...	3	3	24	23	1	1	28	27	13	90	4	6	113	2	7	57	15	2	...	4	...	65	22	...	79	...	3	5	...	...	...
ssa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	23	1	24	...	...	.	...	7	15	...	...	7	15	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
ota Nagpur	...	...	19	14	...	..	19	14	...	59	...	1	60	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	17	...	2	...	6	..	...
al for 1893-4.	20	19	557	491	126	104	703	614	95	2,283	503	112	2,993	25	42	730	633	134	130	39	5	928	810	...	1,560	..	157	11	6	...	1
										2,881																					
al for 1892-3.	19	17	546	504	127	105	692	626	100	2,301	540	118	3,059	20	49	888	691	153	161	40	13	1,101	914	...	1,790	4	198	8	10	...	3
										2,941																					

An examination of the foregoing table shows that out of 703 schools sending up 2,881 candidates, 614 schools and 1,694 candidates were successful. Of the successful candidates, including private students, 928 passed with middle English and 810 with middle vernacular certificates, against 1,101 and 914 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of success amongst the competing schools was 87·3 against 90·4 in 1892-93, and amongst candidates 58·7 against 67. The number of successful Muhammadans was 157 against 198, and of aborigines 6 against 10. Private candidates numbered 112. Of these, 39 passed with middle English and 5 with middle vernacular certificates.

For the first time since the adoption of a common standard for all the Bengali-speaking districts of the Province, a common set of questions was issued to all examination-centres in the past year, instead of having separate question papers for each circle as was the case in former years. We are now at any rate in a position to assert that the standard is the same throughout Bengal Proper. There was a small decrease in the number of successful candidates, which may be due to this cause; but the fluctuation is not greater under the altered arrangements than was the case in other years.

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88. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools for the last two years are compared below:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	33	2,637	33	2,705
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	150	8,566	151	8,515
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	810	44,551	808	43,102
Unaided	137	7,644	151	8,482
Total ...	1,130	63,398	1,143	62,804

The number of schools managed by the Department shows no change. They are mostly situated in those districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended, but a few are located in municipal areas of the Scheduled or Board districts. These latter receive their net grants from the Municipalities concerned. Those under District or Municipal Boards have increased from 150 to 151; the Divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Dacca having each gained one school, and the Patna Division having lost two. They were distributed as follows:—Burdwan Division 26, Presidency 12, Rajshahi 25, Dacca 16, Chittagong 10, Patna 36, Bhagalpur 14, and Orissa 12.

Aided schools decreased from 810 to 808. The Burdwan Division lost 5 schools, Calcutta 3, Patna 1, Orissa 1, and Chota Nagpur 3; while the Presidency Division gained 5, Rajshahi 1, Dacca 3, Chittagong 1, and Bhagalpur 1. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 122, Presidency Division 189, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 97, Dacca 230, Chittagong 104, Patna 4, Bhagalpur 18, Orissa 23, and Chota Nagpur 13.

The unaided schools advanced from 137 to 151. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 25, Presidency 21, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 41, Chittagong 16, Patna 13, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 2, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 10.

89. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools and private candidates are concerned, are given in the following table. The examination is the same as the preceding, with the omission of the papers in English language:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—											RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.	Total.				Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.							Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 *a*	25 *b*	25 *c*	25 *d*	25 *e*	25 *f*	25 *g*
Burdwan ...	25	21	159	110	19	9	203	140	103	474	47	122	746	1	74	7	238	...	21	...	33	8	366	...	365	...	7	...	1	1
Presidency ...	10	10	138	105	15	10	163	125	51	401	45	82	579	3	23	15	198	2	24	...	25	20	270	...	261	...	26	3	...	...
Rajshahi ...	21	19	70	53	3	...	94	72	57	185	7	74	324	1	33	...	107	...	...	...	20	1	160	..	111	...	50	...	...	...
Dacca ...	22	19	197	177	27	21	246	217	98	581	96	110	885	7	56	16	326	3	46	1	25	27	453	...	410	...	70	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10	8	86	72	10	6	106	86	33	339	31	70	473	3	20	2	209	...	13	1	17	6	259	...	204	...	60	...	...	...
Patna ...	40	34	3	3	13	11	56	48	105	19	34	134	292	...	78	...	16	...	21	...	46	...	161		131	...	30	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	18	15	15	13	3	3	36	31	61	64	11	82	218	...	46	...	32	...	5	1	23	1	106	...	82	2	19	...	2	2
Orissa ...	13	13	19	14	...	...	32	27	30	53	...	11	94	...	29	...	32	...	...	...	3	...	64	..	59	...	5	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	16	11	10	7	...	..	26	18	46	32	...	22	100	...	22	1	16	...	...	...	5	1	43	...	37	...	2	...	1	4
Calcutta ...	1	1	8	8	2	1	11	10	11	33	6	3	53	...	10	...	27	...	3	...	2	...	42	...	40	...	2	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	19	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1893-94.	176	151	705	562	100	69	981	782	595	2,182	296	711	3,784	15	391	41	1,201	5	147	3	199	64	1,938	...	1,714	2	271	3	4	7
										3,073												2,002*				2,002				
Total for 1892-93.	162	139	723	570	99	68	984	777	569	2,337	322	698	3,926	27	372	63	1,310	3	158	...	180	93	2,020	1	1,899	...	198	...	1	5
										3,228												2,113				2,113				

* This does not include 102 candidates out of 188 passing from high schools, two out of six private candidates, and 20 candidates out of 66 from training schools and guru-training classes.

The foregoing table shows that 3,073 candidates (against 3,228) appeared at this examination from 981 (against 984) schools, of whom 1,800 from 782 schools (against 1,933 from 777 schools) were successful; 61 obtaining middle English and 1,739 middle vernacular certificates, against 93 and 1,840 respectively in the preceding year. Also 122 candidates passed the examination from schools other than middle schools. Of 741 private candidates, 3 passed by the English and 199 by the vernacular standard.

The percentage of success was 58·5 against 60 in the preceding year. As explained above, this was the first examination of all Bengali-speaking tracts which was carried out with a uniform set of questions.

90. The following statement shows in a summary form the combined results of the middle scholarship examination from the two sets of schools:—

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Passed at the— Middle vernacular examination.	Total passed.
1892-93.				
Middle English schools ...	2,941	1,061	901	1,962
„ vernacular „ ...	3,228	93	1,840	1,933
Total ...	6,169	1,154	2,741	3,895
1893-94.				
Middle English schools ...	2,881	889	805	1,694
„ vernacular „ ...	3,073	61	1,739	1,800
Total ...	5,954	950	2,544	3,494

The number of middle school candidates declined from 6,169 to 5,954, and of passes from 3,895 to 3,494. In 1891-92, the number of candidates was 5,909 and of passes 3,098. Notwithstanding annual fluctuations, therefore, there is still a general tendency to advance.

91. *Drawing.*—The following statement shows the success of candidates at the Entrance Examination in drawing from Government collegiate and other high schools:—

Name of Government School.	Number of pupils who took up drawing at the last Entrance Examination.	Number of pupils who passed in drawing.
1	2	3
1. Barisal	1	1
2. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	6	3
3. Chittagong Collegiate ...	2	1
4. Gaya Zilla ...	4	1
5. Hare School ...	3	2
6. Hooghly Branch ...	1	1
7. „ Collegiate ...	2	2
8. Malda Zilla ...	1	1
9. Patna City ...	1	1
10. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	3	1
11. Ranchi	7	4
12. Rangpur	9	1
Total ...	40	19

92. Of all the candidates examined by the University, including those from the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, only 49 qualified in drawing. Of these, 30 came from schools in Bengal, namely, 19 from twelve Government schools, 6 from four schools for Europeans, and 5 from five schools for Natives under private management. The success of the Government school

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candidates, small as it is, still marks a considerable advance. In 1892-93 there were only two successful candidates from nine Government schools that competed. The number has now risen to 19 from 12 schools. Still there is no doubt that the subject is most unpopular. It takes up time, and it carries no value either in the University examinations or (as yet) in the award of junior scholarships. In the Hare School the number of students learning drawing fell from 12 to 6. In the Hindu School "the average attendance during the year was 1·08." In the Dacca Collegiate School orders have been in force since April 1891, under which drawing is made compulsory for all students from the seventh up to the fourth class, the fee of four annas being remitted. The boys take to drawing not unkindly, and some of their performances are very creditable; but far from a taste for drawing being thus inculcated, they drop it altogether as soon as they reach the third class, when it ceases to be compulsory. While 199 boys were learning drawing in the lower classes in May last, there were only two who continued it in the upper classes as an optional subject. In view of these disappointing results, the Principal of the Hooghly College lately recommended that drawing should be made compulsory, not in the lower, but in the higher classes, of course without charging a fee. The Principal of the Presidency College, after consulting his two Head Masters, supported this proposal as regarded the first three classes, on condition that it should be taught for one hour a week as part of the regular school work, and not as an extra subject out of school hours.

93. In a subsequent section (Special Instruction) attention will be drawn to the marked success that has attended the introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject into training schools. It is clear, therefore, that there is no inherent incapacity in the Bengali student to learn drawing; he merely lacks the motive. In training schools the motive is supplied by refusing him his certificate as a teacher unless he passes in drawing. In Government schools, we shall be justified in making the subject compulsory as soon as we have declared that the marks obtained in it shall count in the award of junior scholarships. Government orders to this effect were passed at the end of 1891; but the operation of them was suspended until the supply of qualified teachers had increased. That time, I think, has now arrived. It will be seen hereafter that at the examination of training schools in 1893-94—the first at which drawing was made a compulsory part of the standard—250 of the students passed in drawing, and 25 of them, who gained 60 per cent. or more of the marks, were awarded special certificates as "qualified to teach drawing." Here, then, is a cheap agency immediately available for the purpose, able not only to teach drawing, but to take a share in the general work of the school as pandits in the lower classes. They will not certainly be as highly trained as the certificated students of the School of Art, but in the meantime they will serve the purpose. Outside Government high schools, no compulsion will be put upon any school to teach or upon any pupil to learn drawing; but we may confidently expect that the attractions of the Government scholarships will induce a majority of the high schools in Bengal to take up the subject as a necessary part of the course for the Entrance Examination. It would be desirable at the outset to assign only moderate marks to qualification in drawing for the purpose of awarding the scholarships.

94. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—It is satisfactory to see that breaches of discipline and offences against morality, as noticed in the divisional reports, were neither many nor serious. The measures hitherto adopted to enforce discipline and elevate the *morale* of students continued in force, and the officers of the Department were prompt to deal adequately with cases of delinquency that came to their notice. The cases reported are resolvable as usual into the following groups:—(*a*) disrespect shown by pupils towards their teachers and other superiors, (*b*) fabricating transfer certificates, or forging their guardians' names in the applications for transfer, (*c*) creating rows at theatres and other places of public amusement, (*d*) gross immorality. In all the instances the offenders were punished with caning, fine, expulsion or rustication, according to the gravity of the charge. A most serious case of unruliness among boys was reported from the Eastern Circle. Some of the students of the Noakhali Zilla School broke open two desks at night, and destroyed some of the school records. The matter was investigated by the police, but there was no such

evidence as to warrant a conviction. The boys, however, who were suspected by the Head Master of having committed the offence, and found guilty after a departmental enquiry, were punished with expulsion. On another occasion, the father of a boy of the same school, who had been punished with whipping for using offensive language towards the Head Master, lodged a complaint in the Magistrate's court. Fortunately for the interests of discipline the case was dismissed, as the Magistrate held that the Head Master had been strictly within his rights. There were a few more cases of complaint against the students of this school, for anonymous letter-writing, obtaining access to question papers by unfair means, and so forth. Whatever may be the origin of this sudden outburst of lawlessness at Noakhali, it is certain that the moral atmosphere is not likely to clear up so long as fathers feel no scruple at upholding it in their sons, and seek to protect them against the punishment they deserve by going to law. It is reported that the former Head Master's quarters were twice burned down, possibly by his own pupils, his box seized and broken open on the road, stones thrown at his house at night, and attempts made to insult him and his family when seeking relief by leaving the station on transfer; and yet "he was the mildest of men," in the words of the Assistant Inspector. The present Head Master, who has endeavoured to enforce discipline by strong measures, does not find the situation in any way improved, inasmuch as during his tenure of office also "the teachers' authority has been set at defiance, mischief and nuisance committed in the school, and indecent words and acts resorted to." Three boys have been expelled and one rusticated for a year; but it is evident that much more stringent action will have to be taken before the school is purged of its disorderly spirit. Such rowdyism as this is absolutely without a precedent or parallel in Bengal; and the odd circumstance is that, in spite of all, Noakhali was the most successful school of its class at the Entrance Examination, as noticed in an earlier paragraph.

Another instance of guardians opposing school authorities in their endeavour to correct idle boys is reported from Orissa. It is of a curious nature, as quoted in the Head Master's report:—

> "A boy of the third class was fined for playing truant in the pandit's hour. A day or two after, the pandit had an interview with the boy's father, an educated man holding a respectable post in the Collector's office, who did not scruple to threaten the pandit with newspaper agitation against him, for having got his boy punished for something that was no offence in his opinion. Of course no heed is paid to such threats by the Head Master or his assistants in the discharge of their legitimate duties."

Guardians of the type of the Noakhali and Orissa gentlemen are not, it may be hoped, very numerous.

95. Misconduct on the part of teachers has also been noticed in some of the reports. It is chiefly confined to primary schools, the teachers of which are for the most part poor and ill-educated; and the temptation to earn a few additional rupees by false muster at the reward examinations, or by tampering with attendance registers, or by presenting pupils for examination who are not admissible under the rules, is sometimes too strong to be resisted, in spite of the exemplary punishments inflicted on such occasions year after year, by criminal prosecution, forfeiture of grant, and so forth. The only other cases in this connexion that call for special notice are (1) an instance of gross misbehaviour of an upper primary teacher towards a Sub-Inspector of schools in the Birbhum district; (2) the acceptance, by an inspecting pandit in the Bankura district, of an illegal half-anna from every candidate for the lower primary scholarship examination in his sub-circle, on the pretext that it was wanted by the Department to cover the commission charges incurred in remitting their fees; and (3) the presentation at the upper primary scholarship examination of a candidate who had passed that examination in a previous year, by the head pandit of an upper primary school at Bhagalpur, with the connivance, if not the actual help, of the inspecting pandit of the place. The offenders have been adequately punished in all these cases.

96. Direct measures, more or less efficacious, for imparting definite moral instruction to students, or for supplying them with motives to right conduct, are in force in many schools in Bengal. The indirect means are a healthy literature and the practice of outdoor sports. All these means are resorted to by the Calcutta Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, which has three

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sections, one being devoted to each of these objects. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month, and has been assisted in various ways by the Government of Bengal, by the present Lieutenant-Governor, and by the late Viceroy.

97. The *Transfer Rules* provide an effective means for checking the capricious migration of boys from school to school. Their administration, though involving considerable difficulties in places like Calcutta, where there are a large number of schools in a small area, has greatly safeguarded the interests of discipline. The complaint now is that, owing to dilatoriness on the part of the school authorities in granting transfers, boys who are really in need of a transfer are often subjected to harassing delays on the most frivolous pretexts. It was with a view to afford relief in cases like this that the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, issued a circular, with my concurrence, providing that "when a *primâ facie* case has been made out by the complainant that he was actually in need of a transfer certificate, and that it had been withheld by the authorities of his former school on no reasonable grounds, the Inspector would allow him to be admitted to the school he wanted to join, pending settlement of the claims of his former school by the Inspector himself."

Other cases of frequent occurrence arise in connexion with boys who, after having enjoyed free or half-free tuition for years, suddenly want to change their school for another, in which they are offered the additional inducements of a scholarship or free board. This is all part of the general system of bidding for promising students, who may do their schools credit at the Entrance Examination, and who thus, by attracting more pupils to the school, have a recognised money-value. Possibly the free tuition given to the boy in the school he has quitted was part of the same system. Anyhow, the Head Master is not unnaturally angry at the boy's ingratitude, and often refuses his transfer certificate. The transfer rules, however, are very clear on this head. If there has been a stipulation in writing, signed by the pupil and his guardian, that the remitted fees shall be refunded in case of a premature removal, we enforce that stipulation; if there has been no such formal agreement, we decline to admit the claim. It is the guardian who has to make the refund, if enforced, and no private arrangement with the schoolboy behind the guardian's back can be recognised. All the schools know this very well, and if they omit the necessary stipulation, they have only themselves to thank. To do so is to encourage a boy in what may amount to base ingratitude.

98. *Boarding-houses.*—Closely connected with discipline is the provision of boarding-houses for non-resident students. As noticed in previous reports, almost all the Government schools have attached boarding-houses, and where there are none, efforts are being made to remove the want. A special report was called for this year on the number and nature of boarding-houses in connexion with institutions under private management; and the following is a short summary of the accounts given by the Inspectors. In the Presidency Division there are boarding-houses attached to 13 high English schools, chiefly in the districts of Nadia and Jessore. In Calcutta, a students' boarding-house has been established by a few private gentlemen, under the name of the Victoria Hotel. It is located in some fine buildings on the Harrison Road, where the inmates are looked after by the manager, receive medical help, and are charged somewhat less than in the Eden Hindu Hostel. The private institutions which have hostels attached are, with the exception of the Cotton Institution and Seal's Free School, all under missionary management. In the Burdwan Division two high English, three middle English, and one middle vernacular school are reported to have boarding-houses attached. Six boarding-houses under private management have been reported from the Rajshahi Division, of which those at Dighapatia and Putia deserve prominent notice. In the Dighapatia hostel, in which there were 31 inmates at the close of the year, the amount of monthly charges was only Rs. 3-8 a head, the excess being met by the Dighapatia estate. Rani Manomohini Debya of Putia used to pay Rs. 5 towards the boarding expenses of every student living in the school hostel. No mention has been made in the Patna, Dacca, and Orissa reports of the number of boarding-houses attached to schools under private management. The schools managed by Missionary Societies have probably, there as elsewhere, both boarders and day scholars, and it would also seem that the Lakhannath high English school in the Orissa Division provides similar accommodation for its pupils. In the Bhagalpur

Division, no school under private management is reported as having boarding accommodation for its pupils, except the Deoghur and Pakour high English schools and a few institutions conducted by Missionaries. In the Pakour school a limited number of boys are both boarded and lodged gratis at the expense of the local Raja. The out-houses belonging to the Godda and Rajmahal middle schools are used by Sonthal students as their lodging, to which they bring grain from home and cook it themselves, either singly or in batches. The same kind of lodging accommodation is also reported as being offered by seven institutions in the Chota Nagpur Division, to students who have to attend school from distant places. There is, besides, an excellent hostel attached to the high English school at Pandra in the Manbhum district, the inmates of which, about 30 in number, are supported free of all charges by the zamindar, Raja Madhusudan Sing, at an average cost of Rs. 100 a month. In the Chittagong Division, the most important boarding-houses under private management are the Islam Hostel at Chittagong and the Chandpur Bayley Hostel, both of which are in receipt of contributions from Government. The Islam Hostel had 25 boarders, who were pupils of the Government Madrassa and the Chittagong high school. It is managed by a committee of Muhammadan gentlemen, and is under the immediate supervision of a resident Maulavi. The Government contribution during the year was Rs. 222, and the payment made by each boarder Rs. 2-12, against Rs. 2-2 in the preceding year. The rise in the charge resulted from the comparatively high prices of articles of food during the year under report. This was also the reason why the charge per head in the Chandpur Bayley Hostel, which had 22 inmates on the 31st March last, and to which Government contributed Rs. 110 during the year, was raised from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-4 a month. Four more high English schools in this Division are also said to have some sort of boarding accommodation for the pupils; but the Assistant Inspector observes that "they cannot properly be called hostels. They are at present more like students' messes, under the supervision of the masters of the schools to which they are attached, the school authorities providing house accommodation. These also serve a very useful purpose in keeping the boys in healthy quarters, and far from the temptation to which their residence in the bazar would expose them." The same remark applies to many of the boarding-houses mentioned above.

99. *Physical Exercises.*—Outdoor sports are slowly but steadily gaining ground all over Bengal. In addition to the indigenous games, cricket, and football are the favourite pastimes in high and middle schools. They are played more regularly and evoke much greater enthusiasm than gymnastic exercises, even when there is a regular gymnasium with a special instructor and all necessary apparatus. In primary schools, in which the pupils mostly belong to the agricultural classes, extra physical exercise is hardly needed, as they have enough of it generally in the work they have to do in assisting their fathers at home; and if more is required, they have plenty of it in playing the country games.

Annual exhibitions of athletic sports took place at some of the District head-quarters under the patronage of European officers and the leaders of native society. Mr. Bernard and Mr. Handley of Krishnagar, the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, the Subdivisional Officer of Serajganj, Mr. Stevenson-Moore, and Dr. Hari Mohan Sen of Chittagong, Mr. Walsh of Puri, Mr. Lloyd of the Khondmals, and the Managing Committee of the Faridpur Agricultural Exhibition have been prominently mentioned as having offered encouragement to physical exercise among native boys, either by way of example or by the advice and gift of prizes. A cricket match was played at Mymensingh between the European residents of the station headed by the Magistrate, Mr. Earle, together with four native gentlemen on one side, and the students of the local high English schools on the other. There were a match and a return match, in both of which the boys got the best of it. Contests of this kind, in which European officers take part, make physical exercises very popular. Nor should I forget to mention, in this connexion, the very commendable liberality displayed by Babu Satyendra Nath De, brother of Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, who has long identified himself with schemes of public improvement in Balasore. He has placed in the hands of Government the sum of Rs. 1,100, invested in Government securities. Out of the interest of this fund, four prizes

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of the value of Rs. 5 each are to be annually awarded to four Hindu boys of the Balasore schools who stand first in gymnastic contests, besides a scholarship of Rs. 2 a month to a poor student who fails to win a Government scholarship at the middle scholarship examination. The District Boards also have been taking steps to create and spread a taste for physical training. The Nadia Board gave Rs. 50 as prizes to the winners at the annual exhibition, and the Bhagalpur, Hooghly, and Midnapore Boards distributed a vernacular treatise on gymnastics to the middle and primary schools under their charge. The want of a suitable play-ground in the heart of Calcutta, which has so long been urged as a great obstacle to the spread of physical training in the metropolis, is now to be removed by the enlargement and levelling of Marcus Square, to which the Government have offered to contribute half a lakh of rupees. In Calcutta, indeed, no one can doubt that a remarkable change has come over the Native community in their appreciation of athletic sports. A stranger returning to this city after an absence of only three or four years would be astounded at what he would witness any day on the Maidan. On the occasion of any important foot-ball match, they assemble literally in their thousands, and follow the progress of the game with the keenest interest and delight, and for a good kick or pass they send up a roar of cheering which would do credit to an English crowd.

Most of the Government schools and some private high English schools have attached gymnasia under professional instructors. The group-system of Dr. Martin, under which one gymnastic master teaches three zilla schools in the year, was continued in the Bihar Circle; but Mr. Stack, the present Officiating Inspector, does not consider it to be altogether satisfactory, inasmuch as it is found difficult to get the instructors to distribute their time evenly among the schools. He accordingly proposes to select among the junior teachers those who take an interest in athletics, to make one of them the local gymnastic instructor on a small extra allowance, say Rs. 10 a month, and to appoint one thoroughly qualified teacher as Travelling Superintendent of Physical Education for all the zilla and high schools in Bihar.

100. The policy of closing or making over to local management those Government high English schools which exist alongside of successful institutions managed by private bodies has been fully threshed out in previous years, and many of the divisional reports are silent on the point. In Calcutta, a large saving has been effected since the close of the year by placing the Hindu and Hare Schools under one Head Master. In the Presidency Division outside Calcutta, the real difficulty in carrying out the policy any further is said to be the absence of the element of stability in institutions managed by private agencies. In the Burdwan Division the only Government schools which have others of the same class in their neighbourhood are those at Bankura and Hooghly; but the aided Wesleyan Mission School at Bankura has only the four upper classes, which cannot meet the local demand, and each of the three high English schools at Hooghly and Chinsura (two departmental and one aided) has more than 320 pupils on the rolls. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, thinks it premature to give effect to the policy in any part of that Division, the number of high schools other than departmental in the entire area being only 13, of which 3 are unaided. The Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa reports are silent on the point. In the last two, the question of transfer will not arise for a long time. Leaving the collegiate schools apart as governed by special considerations, the departmental schools in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions are those at Faridpur, Mymensingh, Comilla, and Noakhali. These are working by the side of the neighbouring private schools in a healthy spirit of competition, and any change in their management or status would not, I think, be beneficial to the general interests of education. I have no doubt, in the first place, that the maintenance of a Government school effectually tends to keep up the standard of discipline in the whole area affected by it; and, in the second place, that the tone and teaching of the Government school are influences that decidedly make for order and loyalty. These points are forcibly brought out in the following passage from Mr. Stack's report, referring to the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor restoring the Muzaffarpur Zilla School to its original status:—

"I am rejoiced at this decision. There may be—without any doubt there are—some very good private schools here and there in Bihar, but as a rule they are not to be compared with any well-managed Government institution as regards discipline, organisation, prestige,

the influences of a sound educational tradition, and examination results. The rivalry which is maintained between the zilla school and a good private school in the same place is a healthy and honourable rivalry, which is in every respect beneficial to both; but the rivalry which is maintained between private schools among themselves is too often anything but a healthy and honourable rivalry, and its effects are injurious instead of beneficial. It is not an educational or intellectual competition in the least degree. It is a competition in chicanery and in the art of employing every subterfuge to prevent or induce, as the case may be, the transfer of students from one rival institution to another. If the zilla school is abolished, the private institutions in the same place will most certainly deteriorate instead of improving. They are now kept up to the mark by the example which the zilla school sets them of a higher standard of education, better discipline, superior organisation, and stricter methods in connection with the observance of Government and University rules. Successful zilla schools, such as Chapra and Arrah, are no burden on the financial resources of the Government. These institutions are practically self-supporting, and even with the comparatively limited demand for education which exists in Bihar, really good schools, whether private or Government, are always practically self-supporting. Even now, with the better example of the zilla school to guide them, it is extremely difficult to get the managers of private institutions to understand that their object should be to pass, and not merely to send up, candidates for the University test. There is another difference between Government schools and private schools, somewhat difficult to define but very easily recognised. I am convinced, as the result of nearly 27 years' observation and experience as an educational officer, that the traditions, methods, personnel, and influences of a Government institution make for that respect for the Government and for order and loyalty, which it is extremely desirable that students as a class should imbibe, and that this is *not* the case as regards only too many private institutions I know too well."

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[*N.B.*—From this section are excluded European schools, and also native girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated.]

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101. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for native boys for the past two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1892-93.		1893-94. Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—										
Managed by Government	5	122	10	280	...	...	...	...	10	280
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	304	10	367	...	...	...	...	10	367
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,417	130,413	1,890	70,922	921	32,452	711	30,061	3,522	133,435
Unaided	265	8,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	7,4
Total ...	3,697	139,726	1,910	71,569	921	32,452	711	30,061	3,763	141

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—										
Managed by Government	...	...	10	285	...	...	...	...	10	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	9	283	12	471	...	...	...	...	12	
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	33,583	812,407	2,420	72,685	30,265	716,824	878	26,328	33,563	815,837
Unaided	10,236	170,514	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,435	172,152
Total ...	43,828	983,204	2,442	73,441	30,265	716,824	878	26,328	44,020	988,745
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,525	1,122,930	4,352	145,010	31,186	749,276	1,589	56,389	47,783	1,130,228

The number of schools has advanced by 258, or ·54 per cent., and their pupils by 7,298, or ·64 per cent., the increase being shared by upper as well as lower primary schools. The upper primaries have increased in all Divisions except Burdwan and Presidency, the town of Calcutta, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The lower primaries show an increase in all Divisions except Presidency and Chittagong, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. According to the Assistant Inspector, the loss in the Presidency Division occurs in the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna, and is believed to be chiefly due to the rise in the price of food and to the general unhealthiness of the year. The Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, states that the floods swept away schools in Tippera, and the scarcity prevented their re-establishment; the loss in Noakhali was due to a cyclone and a subsequent outbreak of cholera. The loss in the Orissa Tributary Mahals is explained by the exclusion of Angul and Khondmals, now returned as a district in the Orissa Division.

102. The fluctuations in the number of boys receiving education in primary schools during the past five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

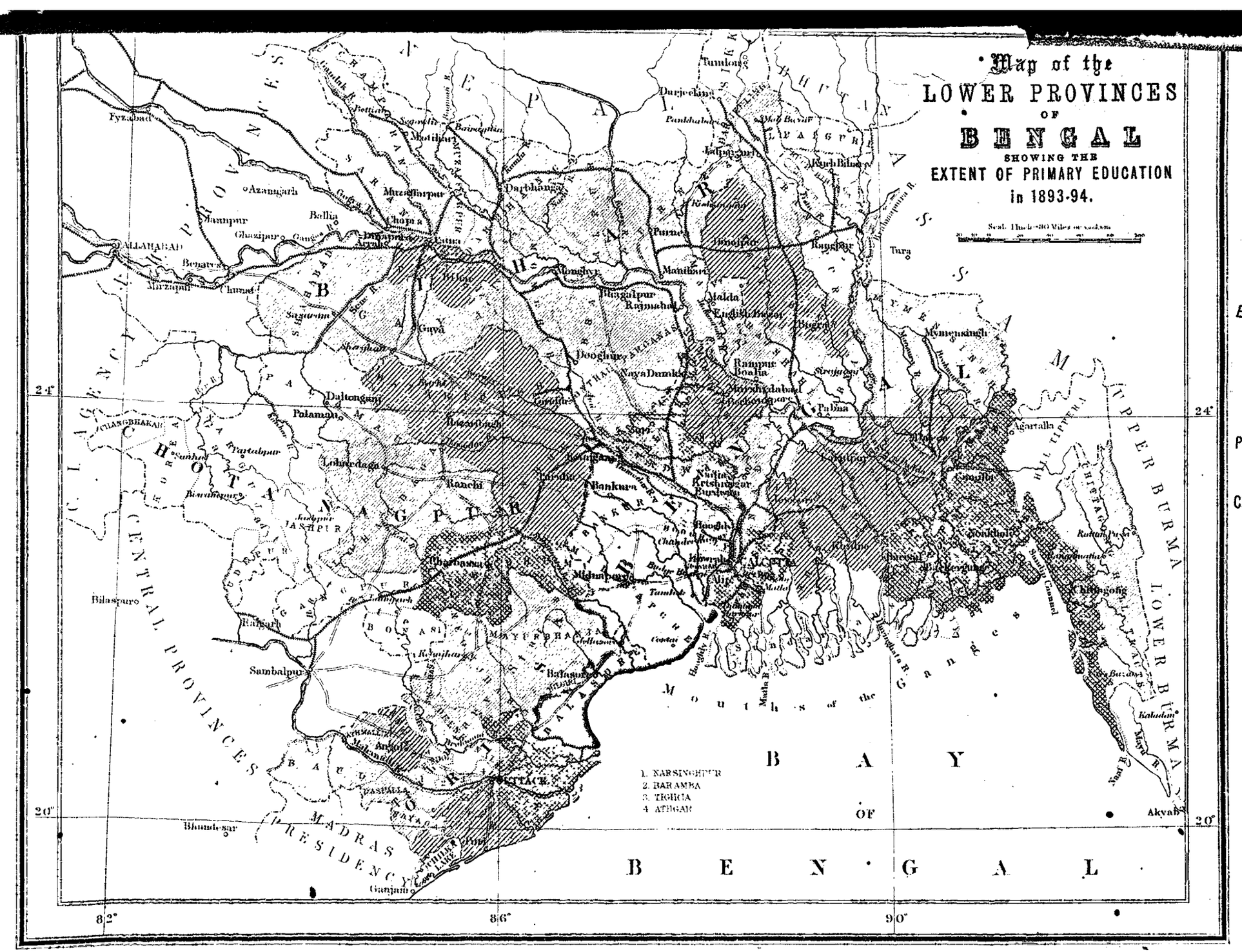
	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1889-90	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745

The increase in the number of upper primary schools and pupils has been continuous. This increase, when confirmed (as it is) by increasing success at the upper primary examination, affords a satisfactory proof of progress. A warning,

Map of the LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

SHOWING THE

EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION in 1893-94.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1.	40 per cent. and upwards	
,, 2.	30 to 40 per cent.	
,, 3.	15 to 30 ,, ,,	
,, 4.	below 15 ,, ,,	

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however, appears in a few instances to be necessary, namely, that Deputy Inspectors should not be too hasty in classifying a school as upper primary on the strength of the casual success of a pupil at the corresponding examination. A further disadvantage of such a practice is that it tends unduly to swell the number of stipendiary schools, since the stipends are mostly given to upper primaries. The number of lower primary schools shows considerable variation from year to year, though there is a steady tendency towards increase in the number of their pupils.

103. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from the primary grant by the Department and by District Boards together, on account of schools for both boys and girls, of the subsidiary inspecting agency, and of contingencies of various kinds:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District funds.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools.	1,06,741	1,03,701	1,64,003	1,56,003	2,70,744	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools ...	30,474	24,129	2,62,557	3,11,375	2,93,031	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year	2,857	4,335	8,900	9,216	11,757	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187	13,281	78,265	80,483	92,452	93,764
Examination charges	1,147	1,150	11,680	12,455	12,827	13,605
Scholarships and prizes ...	9,652	7,039	27,762	31,584	37,414	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,544	5,598	1,787	1,956	9,331	7,554
Other payments	8,715	9,394	21,609	23,932	30,324	33,326
Total ...	1,81,317	1,68,627	5,76,563	6,27,004	7,57,880	7,95,631
Allotment	1,87,372	1,77,561	6,22,351	6,51,380	8,09,723	8,28,941
Savings	6,055	8,934	45,788	24,376	51,843	33,310

104. The budget grant for primary schools controled by the Department was Rs. 2,10,038, against Rs. 2,01,360 in the preceding year. Out of this grant Rs. 1,22,000 were assigned to non-Board districts and to Municipal areas in Board districts. The grant for schools in Government Estates was Rs. 42,265; and the special grants for the Damin-i-koh, Banki, Angul, the Khondmals, and the Dinapore Nizamut Municipality were Rs. 7,500, Rs. 1,253, Rs. 2,341, Rs. 1,572, and Rs. 630, respectively. The total expenditure from all these grants (aggregating Rs. 1,77,561) was Rs. 1,68,627, against Rs. 1,81,317 in the preceding year. The districts which failed to spend their allotments were—the Sonthal Parganas (Rs. 1,000), Monghyr (Rs. 900), Shahabad (Rs. 1,600), Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rs. 600), Angul (Rs. 1,600), and others with smaller savings. In Monghyr a grant of Rs. 1,820 was originally made for schools in municipalities, but on the application of the Magistrate this was reduced to Rs. 1,000. There was an even larger saving in the urban portion of the Shahabad district. Altogether, the increased contributions made by Municipalities to primary schools for boys effected not only a decrease in the Provincial expenditure compared with the previous year, but large savings in the allotments originally made. These savings were still further increased by the fact that a considerable sum remained in hand unallotted to meet future demands, which, owing to the same causes, were not made. The Government, on being informed of these facts, undertook to regrant for the following year the amount of the savings; and finally a sum of Rs. 31,000 was regranted during the current year for the purpose of increasing the allotments of those districts which needed it most.

The cost of inspecting pandits and chief gurus amounted to Rs. 93,764, against Rs. 92,452 in the preceding year. The former have now practically replaced the latter in all districts; and the charge is one that may be expected to increase as District Boards recognise the importance of appointing more and better qualified men of this class.

105. The District Boards increased their allotments for the year by Rs. 29,029, and their expenditure by Rs. 50,441: the unexpended balance was accordingly reduced from Rs. 45,788 in 1892-93 to Rs. 24,376. The savings thus effected were distributed as follows:—24-Parganas Rs. 600, Nadia Rs. 1,300, Jessore Rs. 1,800, Khulna Rs. 1,000, Dinajpur Rs. 2,700, Rajshahi Rs. 2,000, Rangpur Rs. 800, Jalpaiguri Rs. 500, Backergunge Rs. 900,

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Mymensingh Rs. 600, Chittagong Rs. 800, Patna Rs. 900, Gaya Rs. 5,000, Shahabad Rs. 800, Saran Rs. 4,000, Muzaffarpur Rs. 1,000, Bhagalpur Rs. 1,000, Purnea Rs. 3,500, Cuttack Rs. 3,000, Balasore Rs. 1,000. These large amounts do not generally mean real savings, though sometimes unintended savings are made; as for example in Cuttack, where the Board assigned a much larger amount to the lower primary scholarship examination than was actually earned. Of course, if savings to this large extent were really effected, it would be much to be deplored, as the allotments are made in order to be spent upon schools. Most of the apparent savings are merely due to uncashed cheques; but there is still a considerable residue arising from a cause which ought not, after all that has been said about it, any longer to exist, namely, delay in paying within the year the full amounts earned for the year. There would be no great harm in this if the unspent amounts were added to the primary allotment for the following year; but, as I have stated in an earlier section, this is by no means always the case. The savings are thrown into a general fund, and distributed over various heads of which education may or may not be one; and the arrears fall, either wholly or in part, upon the ordinary allotment for the following year.

The districts that exceeded their allotments by any large sums were Patna (Rs. 1,400) and Noakhali (Rs. 8,000). In the last-named district the expenditure included the unspent balance of the preceding year, which was rightly regranted for the purpose.

106. The Municipal expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 51,630, against Rs. 32,916 in the preceding year—a most satisfactory increase. The exiguous allotment made by the Calcutta Corporation for this purpose has on several occasions been commented upon, and I have nothing new to add. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"The Municipal expenditure on account of education has advanced at a leap from Rs. 427, as returned by the schools in 1892-93, to Rs. 4,835. This is made up of Rs. 2,778, being the grants for 1892-93 paid during the year under report, and of Rs. 2,057, being the grants for 1893-94. As the annual educational allotment is Rs. 3,000, it seems that the sum of Rs. 427 returned in the preceding year included some payments made after the close of that year. The allotment for 1893-94 has evidently not been fully spent. The payment of Rs. 857 to secondary schools was not strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Act, which empowers the Corporation to encourage primary and technical education only. Rs. 132 shown against 'Miscellaneous' was paid to a 'Private tuition class' at Beniapukur in Ward XX. The Department is not aware of the existence of any such school, nor is it, as its name indicates, entitled to receive any help from public funds. The fact is that the Municipal fund is administered by the Ward Commissioners, who never consult the Department as to whether a school is eligible to any grants, and, if eligible, to how much.

"The question of making better provision for the advancement of primary education was more than once pressed upon the Corporation by the Local Government; but from a communication recently received from the Secretary to the Corporation, it appears that for the current year at least the Commissioners have resolved neither to increase the allotment nor to alter the mode of its administration. The Bombay Corporation spent on education during 1892-93 Rs. 55,220, against Rs. 51,300 in the preceding year."

With regard to the administration of the Municipal grant elsewhere, the practice differs in different districts. In some places the Commissioners themselves make payments to the teachers, often on the recommendation of the inspecting officers of the Department; while in others the annual allotment is placed at the disposal of the educational officers, to be expended by them for the benefit of schools situated within the urban tracts.

107. The details of "other payments" (paragraph 103) are given in the following statement:—

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,265	1,226
Ditto to khas mahal, circle, and other schools ...	5,954	7,382
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	3,144	3,145
Commission for money-orders	6,342	6,924
Contingencies and miscellaneous	13,619	14,649
Total ...	30,324	33,326

108. The following table shows, district by district, the amounts expended in stipends and rewards, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) passing at the different examinations:—

Districts.		Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends, and finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	Number of Pupils passed from the Aided Schools at the—				Remarks.
						Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Standard A.	Standard B.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	8,905	3,170	10,351	19,256	212	680	2,495	4,935	
	Birbhum	1,565	280	6,427	7,992	90	392	1,196	2,364	
	Bankura	5,628	11	8,793	14,421	152	940	2,907	2,649	
	Midnapore	8,986	1,401	21,050	30,036	205	1,809	5,586	13,964	
	Hooghly	5,478	...	13,946	19,424	125	734	3,595	4,519	
	Howrah	4,316	911	4,731	9,047	56	297	1,464	2,920	
	Total	34,878	5,773	65,298	1,00,176	840	4,852	17,243	31,351	
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas	3,264	...	19,965	23,229	112	350	5,019	6,070	
	Nadia	4,899	1,670	5,689	10,588	69	201	722	2,852	
	Murshidabad	3,696	825	8,227	11,923	61	191	2,221	1,347	
	Jessore	6,846	...	6,874	13,720	100	135	1,169	4,295	
	Khulna	6,232	...	6,645	12,877	79	88	1,305	3,079	
	Total	24,937	2,495	47,400	(a)72,337	421	965	10,436	17,643	
Calcutta		6,210	...	1,808	(b) 8,018	77	256*	233	710	
Rajshahi Division	Rajshahi	1,999	...	7,223	9,222	64	231	2,227	1,358	
	Dinajpur	1,166	1,857	9,505	10,671	28	333	1,747	2,024	
	Jalpaiguri	5,636	...	2,198	7,834	19	111	245	275	
	Darjeeling	2,323	...	106	2,429	2	12	13	19	
	Rangpur	8,200	...	10,347	18,547	61	291	1,168	1,164	
	Bogra	1,748	700	3,376	5,124	24	117	1,421	1,514	
	Pabna	4,317	2,966	8,271	12,588	130	295	807	1,454	
	Total	25,389	5,523	41,026	66,415	328	1,390	7,628	7,808	
Dacca Division	Dacca	4,976	...	12,807	17,783	114	568	3,082	3,131	
	Mymensingh	8,411	1,102	14,871	25,282	162	307	1,901	2,718	
	Faridpur	6,621	1,686	7,282	13,903	89	255	1,208	1,889	
	Backergunge	8,180	274	10,758	18,938	126	768	2,963	3,886	
	Total	28,188	3,062	45,718	(c)73,906	491	1,898	9,154	11,624	
Chittagong Division.	Tippera	8,098	...	17,152	25,250	144	388	3,629	6,375	
	Noakhali	4,821	...	(c)17,445	(c)22,266	97	460	1,944	2,389	
	Chittagong	8,123	917	6,123	14,246	89	490	2,866	2,845	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,388	...	...	2,388	...	5	...	...	
	Total	23,430	917	40,720	64,150	330	1,343	8,439	11,609	
Patna Division	Patna	2,628	...	11,519	14,147	19	960	4,237	5,128	
	Gaya	3,774	1,081	5,096	8,870	46	260	1,301	1,879	
	Shahabad	4,142	...	(d) 3,931	8,073	39	193	1,085	1,462	
	Saran	2,169	...	7,286	9,455	35	1,008	2,352	2,911	
	Champaran	2,522	1,616	7,111	9,633	30	467	2,148	2,384	
	Muzaffarpur	2,645	973	5,514	8,159	23	415	1,511	2,479	
	Darbhanga	2,173	2,199	11,798	13,971	29	806	2,900	4,183	
	Total	20,053	5,869	52,255	(d)72,308	221	4,109	15,534	20,426	
Bhagalpur Division.	Monghyr	5,051	184	7,948	12,999	36	488	1,614	1,435	
	Bhagalpur	3,670	...	5,314	8,984	31	201	938	1,806	
	Purnea	3,276	...	2,796	6,072	13	393	1,099	2,109	
	Malda	3,167	...	2,592	5,759	31	125	606	787	
	Sonthal Parganas	6,568	37	6,998	13,566	54	590	1,460	1,598	
	Total	21,732	221	25,648	47,380	165	1,802	5,717	7,735	
Orissa Division	Cuttack	5,113	...	10,987	16,100	83	234	3,768	6,547	
	Balasore	5,725	...	6,642	12,367	94	1,266	1,240	1,684	
	Angul	1,085	...	635	1,720	...	33	132	851	
	Puri	3,293	...	5,665	8,958	57	426	1,014	1,664	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	15,216	...	23,929	39,145	234	1,959	6,154	10,746	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh	10,850	...	2,587	13,437	22	279	495	292	
	Lohardaga	9,224	...	1,152	10,376	7	144	184	573	
	Palamau	4,481	...	274	4,755	7	55	...	...	
	Manbhum	11,777	...	1,802	13,579	25	102	996	1,460	
	Singhbhum	10,108	...	17	10,125	13	205	...	...	
	Total	46,440	...	5,832	52,272	74	785	1,675	2,325	
Grand Total		2,46,473	23,860	3,49,634	5,96,107	3,181	19,359	82,213	121,977	
Grand Total for 1892-93		2,56,869	23,704	3,07,072	5,63,941	2,782	19,215	71,571	121,879	

* One of these was a private candidate.
(a) Inclusive of Rs. 45 spent on a middle school.
(b) Ditto " 14 ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto " 517 ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto " 83 contributed to khas mahal and circle schools, shown under "other payments."
(e) Ditto the rewards of Rs. 816 paid to khas mahal schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,07,072 to Rs. 3,49,634, while the expenditure on stipends has declined from Rs. 2,56,869 to Rs. 2,46,473. Roughly, the proportion of stipend payments to reward payments is as 5 to 7. It is least, (about 2 to 5) in the Patna Division, and greatest (about 8 to 1) in Chota Nagpur, and in Calcutta about 3 to 1: elsewhere it varies between 1 to 2 and 1 to 1. The districts that still patronise the stipendiary system to any large extent are the backward non-regulation districts, which had no indigenous system of their own, and for which the Department undertook to provide schools about a quarter of a century ago; as well as certain other districts where stipends were at first general, but where the local authorities are now gradually extending the system of rewards, and restricting stipends for the most part to lower primary schools in backward localities,—the places where they are certainly most needed. To these and to upper primary schools—to the former as an aid to stability, to the latter in recognition of their success—stipends are now being more and more rigorously confined. Notable among those districts in which stipends are still freely given are—Calcutta (the circumstances of which are exceptional), Burdwan, Howrah, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Shahabad, Purnea, Malda, and Balasore.

109. The system of paying rewards in advance is in partial operation in several districts, but it has not been introduced to any large extent, and is almost or quite unknown in the Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Its trial on a large scale in any district is said to be possible only in the case of schools of ascertained stability and efficiency; and a Deputy Inspector who made advance payments to all schools alike would soon, it is alleged, find his means of giving substantial rewards to the most deserving teachers sadly crippled.

The system has been at work for the last two years in Burdwan and Howrah, and has now been experimentally introduced into portions of Birbhum and Midnapore. In Bankura it has not been introduced owing, it is said, to the indifference of the Local Boards. In the Hooghly district the question has not been considered. The system has since the close of the year been introduced into all the districts of the Presidency Division, and there is said to be unanimous testimony in its favour. In the Rajshahi Division it has been introduced into four districts, and has been the saving, according to the Assistant Inspector, of many non-stipendiary and ill-paid pathsalas. It is only in the Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling districts that it finds no favour. In the Dacca Division it is only in the district of Dacca that the system is not in use. In the Chittagong Division it was introduced for the first time last year into the Chittagong district, and was found so successful that it is to be extended. There were only one or two cases in which the amount paid as advance fell short of the earnings at the reward examination. In Tippera 100 pathsalas were selected in the previous year for advance stipends; but, writes the Deputy Inspector, "bills for them were not drawn by the Sub-Inspectors, perhaps because they did not think it worth their while to draw the small amounts,"—a remarkable reason which seems to demand explanation, since it is the essence of the advance system that small amounts, if regularly paid, are valued by the gurus and promote the stability of schools. In the Patna Division it is stated that the practice of giving rewards in advance has declined, having been discontinued in Saran and Patna, and not yet tried in Shahabad. In the Bhagalpur Division the advance system continued in force in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. The Bhagalpur District Board finally rejected the scheme, after a lengthy correspondence, as being fraught with difficulty and danger. But even in the districts that have introduced it little progress is being made. In Monghyr, where advance payments have been sanctioned by the District Boards, the Sub-Inspectors are described as throwing obstacles in its way in order to avoid responsibility, meaning, apparently, the responsibility of selecting for advances schools that may afterwards fail to earn the full amounts; and thus it is becoming a dead-letter. In the Sonthal Parganas "the Sub-Inspectors have one and all represented that very few gurus are willing to accept stipends to be afterwards deducted from the rewards they will be entitled to"—a statement which gives rise to the suspicion that it has not been clearly explained to the gurus that they will not be called on for a refund in case their earnings should fall short of their receipts. In Chota Nagpur, where practically all the schools are stipendiaries, the system is not

required. In Orissa, again, the system has not been a success. It proved a failure in the Puri district, resulting in a great loss of money, and was discontinued during the year. The Cuttack Deputy Inspector thinks it unsuited to a district like his own, in which the schools are very numerous. The Balasore District Board is waiting to see how the system works in other districts.

110. Thus, the system has met with very varying success; and this is no more than was anticipated from the first, for at no time have the difficulties been ignored. These difficulties will be readily understood from an inspection of the table in the following paragraph. Column 10 of the table shows the average earnings of a lower primary school to be a little over Rs. 12 a year, or a rupee a month; that is to say, the best schools of this class earn a good deal more than Rs. 12, while the weaker ones fall short of it. Now it is just this latter class of schools, lacking the element of stability, for which the advance system is designed. Consequently, we have to offer a certain number of schools advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month, in the hope that this will ensure improved results; though, without such encouragement, they have not succeeded in earning these amounts in the past. The success of the system in the Chittagong district, in certain districts of the Rajshahi Division, and elsewhere, shows that this hope is in many cases well founded. But we need feel no surprise that in other districts, as in Puri, it has failed. In fact, admirable and often successful as the system is, it cannot count upon general and assured success until the amount at the disposal of the District Boards for promoting primary education is so far increased that the average earnings of a school are a good deal higher than the annual sum of Rs. 12, Rs. 18, or Rs. 24 to be paid in advance stipends. The Orissa Inspector lays down five conditions which he thinks essential to the success of the system; but most of these are merely corollaries of the first,—"an increased primary allotment." That is the future that we all look forward to, and when that is reached it will be plain sailing. If a guru can count upon earning an average of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 at the reward examinations, his position will be greatly improved, and the stability of his school enhanced, if he can get a quarterly payment of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, and a lump sum of Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 in addition at the close of the year. These are small figures, though as yet beyond our reach; and it is only when they are attained to that the primary system will be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory and stable footing.

111. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost of these classes of institutions to Provincial and District funds, are shown in the subjoined table, district by district:—

Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on Primary Schools.		Number of Primary Schools.		Pupils in Primary Schools.		Cost per School in Rupees.		Cost per Pupil in Annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan Division—Burdwan	24,554	6,684	12,572	148	1,134	6,349	29,927	45·	11·	16·	6·
Birbhum	8,894	2,189	5,805	73	654	2,652	14,949	29·9	9·	13·2	6·3
Bankura	18,350	4,532	9,889	137	1,063	3,784	28,139	33·	12·	20·	7·1
Midnapore	35,777	8,051	21,985	201	3,443	7,317	75,052	40·	6·7	17·6	4·9
Hooghly	16,283	4,232	15,202	78	1,049	3,076	28,963	55·1	14·5	22·	8·4
Howrah	10,981	3,434	5,613	61	559	2,869	19,750	56·2	10·	19·3	4·5
Total for the Division	114,839	29,110	71,066	698	7,902	26,047	196,780	41·7	8·9	17·8	5·7
Presidency Division—24-Parganas	26,915	3,787	19,442	95	1,001	3,889	35,400	39·8	19·4	15·58	8·7
Nadia	12,843	2,687	7,901	63	449	2,453	10,979	42·6	17·6	17·5	11·5
Murshidabad	16,806	2,316	9,607	48	494	2,017	13,648	48·	19·4	18·3	11·2
Jessore	13,437	5,002	8,718	108	636	3,762	16,653	46·31	13·7	21·27	8·3
Khulna	15,219	4,094	8,938	87	822	3,286	20,546	47·06	10·6	19·	6·
Total for the Division	85,220	17,886	54,406	401	3,402	15,407	97,226	44·6	15·9	18·5	8·7
Calcutta	(a)9,172	586	7,418	10	186	567	8,842	58·6	39·8	16·5	13·4
Rajshahi Division—Rajshahi	12,247	2,813	6,409	61	262	1,992	7,095	46·1	24·4	22·5	14·4
Dinajpur	15,103	3,374	7,297	94	523	3,172	12,140	35·8	13·9	17·	9·6
Jalpaiguri	9,269	2,655	5,179	41	238	1,246	5,170	64·	22·	34·	16·
Darjeeling	2,544	769	1,660	5	35	141	617	15·4	47·	87·	43·
Rangpur	19,908	4,943	13,804	90	631	3,015	15,607	54·	21·5	26·	13·9
Bogra	5,309	1,341	3,783	41	224	1,641	6,353	32·7	16·8	13·	9·5
Pabna	12,984	5,492	7,096	101	325	3,993	9,045	54·37	21·7	22·	12·4
Total for the Division	77,364	21,387	45,028	433	2,238	15,200	56,027	49·4	20·1	22·5	12·8

(a) Excluding Rs. 828, salaries of inspecting pandits.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on Primary Schools.		Number of Primary Schools.		Pupils in Primary Schools.		Cost per School in Rupees.		Cost per Pupil in Annas.	
		Upper	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Dacca Division ... Dacca ...	19,571	5,606	12,177	174	851	5,858	22,658	32·2	14·3	15·2	8·5
Dacca Division ... Mymensingh ...	27,987	8,688	14,594	217	1,067	7,122	21,345	40·	13·6	19·5	10·9
Dacca Division ... Faridpur ...	16,285	5,502	8,401	137	591	5,012	14,012	40·1	14·2	17·5	9·5
Dacca Division ... Backergunge ...	23,815	4,384	14,037	139	2,488	4,939	55,572	31·5	5·6	14·	4·
Total for the Division ...	87,658	24,180	49,209	667	4,997	22,931	113,587	36·2	9·8	16·	6·9
Chittagong Division ... Tippera ...	29,738	8,524	16,726	220	2,474	7,716	48,671	38·7	6·8	17·6	5·5
Chittagong Division ... Noakhali ...	18,464	5,702	16,564	111	1,201	3,949	24,859	51·3	13·8	23·1	10·6
Chittagong Division ... Chittagong ...	16,458	5,732	8,514	113	653	5,763	20,705	41·8	13·	15·9	6·5
Chittagong Division ... Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	3,406	623	1,765	4	17	89	285	155·7	103·8	112·	99·
Total for the Division ...	68,066	20,581	43,569	448	4,345	17,517	94,520	45·9	10·	18·7	7·2
Patna Division ... Patna	17,890	2,153	11,994	21	792	1,149	19,702	102·5	15·1	29·9	9·7
Patna Division ... Gaya	19,541	3,910	4,960	35	839	1,728	17,089	111·7	5·9	36·2	4·5
Patna Division ... Shahabad ...	13,929	2,736	5,337	31	298	1,396	7,662	88·2	17·9	31·3	11·1
Patna Division ... Saran	16,033	1,749	7,706	24	617	1,375	15,873	72·9	12·4	20·3	7·7
Patna Division ... Champaran ...	12,352	1,932	7,701	20	723	782	16,420	96·6	10·6	39·5	7·5
Patna Division ... Muzaffarpur ...	11,724	1,937	6,222	22	377	978	9,359	88·	16·5	31·6	10·6
Patna Division ... Darbhanga ...	15,994	2,215	11,756	22	659	1,094	16,564	100·6	17·8	32·4	11·3
Total for the Division ...	107,463	16,632	55,676	175	4,305	8,502	102,669	95·	12·9	31·3	8·6
Bhagalpur Division ... Monghyr ...	16,440	1,766	11,233	20	580	995	13,421	88·3	19·3	27·3	13·3
Bhagalpur Division ... Bhagalpur ...	11,840	2,279	6,705	24	460	1,259	10,280	94·9	14·5	28·1	10·2
Bhagalpur Division ... Purnea ...	11,527	1,322	4,750	20	479	766	10,436	66·1	9·9	27·6	7·2
Bhagalpur Division ... Malda ...	8,658	3,102	2,657	59	158	2,750	4,340	52·5	16·8	18·8	9·7
Bhagalpur Division ... Sonthal Parganas	19,646	4,081	9,485	79	427	2,655	9,696	52·	22·	25·	16·
Total for the Division ...	68,111	12,550	34,830	202	2,104	8,423	48,173	62·1	16·5	23·8	11·5
Orissa Division ... Cuttack	24,288	4,254	11,846	102	1,850	3,168	28,318	41·7	6·4	21·4	6·6
Orissa Division ... Balasore ...	15,538	4,595	7,772	78	889	1,953	15,670	58·9	8·7	37·6	7·9
Orissa Division ... Angul	2,800	70	1,650	2	126	39	1,560	35·	13·	28·7	16·9
Orissa Division ... Puri	10,344	2,614	6,344	49	679	1,181	9,067	53·3	9·3	35·4	11·1
Orissa Division ... Orissa Tributary Mahals ...											
Total for the Division ...	52,970	11,533	27,612	231	3,544	6,341	54,615	49·9	7·7	29·1	8·
Chota Nagpur Division. Hazaribagh ...	17,467	1,320	12,117	26	390	1,137	11,849	50·7	31·	18·5	16·3
Chota Nagpur Division. Lohardaga ...	12,481	876	9,500	15	395	500	9,440	58·4	24·	28·	16·1
Chota Nagpur Division. Palamau ...	6,166	592	4,163	8	149	283	3,593	74·	27·9	33·4	18·5
Chota Nagpur Division. Manbhum ...	14,592	2,096	11,483	31	478	1,169	11,504	69·2	26·3	29·3	17·3
Chota Nagpur Division. Singhbhum ...	12,141	1,720	8,405	25	286	1,766	11,750	68·8	36·4	15·7	14·1
Total for the Division ...	62,847	6,604	45,668	105	1,698	4,855	48,136	62·8	26·8	21·7	14·2
Grand Total ...	7,33,710	1,61,049*	†4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	820,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4
Total for 1892-93 ...	7,21,647	1,64,308	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50·	11·4	21·2	7·7

* Inclusive of Rs. 469, contributed to khas mahal schools.
† Ditto ,, 430 ditto ditto.

The totals of columns 3 and 4 fall short of the amounts shown in column 2, because the former do not include indirect payments, such as the salaries of inspecting pandits, examination charges, money-order commission, prizes to pupils, &c. The table includes only those schools that actually received payments, and therefore the number of schools in columns 5 and 6 is less than that shown in the first paragraph of this section. It appears that while the number of upper primaries increased, the total payments made to them decreased, so that the average receipt of each school fell from Rs. 50 to Rs. 47·7. On the other hand, while the number of lower primaries fell slightly, payments on a much larger scale were made to them, and the average earnings of a lower primary school rose accordingly from Rs. 11·4 to Rs. 12·5. The average cost of the two classes of primary schools throughout Bengal is roughly Rs. 4 a month for an upper, and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary. It varies not only from district to district, but from division to division; the higher rate of expenditure not necessarily indicating superior efficiency, but rather a higher market value for efficient teachers, a higher cost of living, or the necessity of supplementing local fees by higher payments in backward parts.

112. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares its relative position with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit mark" is found by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages of instruction:—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Merit marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,347	49	4,396	30,353	1,538	31,891	6,595	442	7,037	41,295	2,029	43,324	119,389	5,301	124,690	40·3	1·9	20·7	116	4·9	59·8
Birbhum	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,684	11	1,695	15,447	482	15,929	6,178	465	6,643	23,309	958	24,267	60,939	1,966	62,905	39·8	1·5	20·3	104·2	3·2	51·5
Bankura	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,455	28	2,483	26,244	3,462	29,706	5,896	901	6,797	34,595	4,391	38,986	96,903	11,427	108,330	45·1	5·4	24·2	122·8	14	67·5
Midnapore	196,215	198,512	394,727	3,607	63	3,670	62,752	2,933	65,685	32,100	2,291	34,391	98,459	5,287	103,746	238,391	11,405	249,796	50·1	3·4	26·3	121·4	5·7	62·7
Hooghly	79,370	82,135	161,505	3,275	90	3,365	28,834	1,812	30,646	11,035	899	11,934	43,144	2,801	45,945	113,912	6,785	120,697	54·3	3·4	28·4	143·5	8·2	74·7
Howrah	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,105	75	2,180	16,750	1,037	17,787	8,291	645	8,936	27,146	1,757	28,903	69,066	4,131	73,197	49·5	3·2	26·7	127·1	7·7	67·9
Total ...	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	17,473	316	17,789	180,380	11,264	191,644	70,095	5,643	75,738	267,948	17,223	285,171	698,600	41,015	739,615	46·2	2·7	24·7	122·5	7·3	63·6
24-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,256	181	4,437	41,098	3,024	44,122	15,080	2,133	17,213	60,434	5,338	65,772	159,654	12,110	171,764	41·2	3·8	23·1	107·5	8·8	60·5
Nadia	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,392	41	2,433	14,311	1,461	15,772	4,916	1,273	6,189	21,619	2,775	24,394	59,809	5,861	65,670	17·9	2·1	9·8	41·3	4·6	26·6
Murshidabad	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,814	14	1,828	15,426	738	16,164	3,208	273	3,481	20,448	1,025	21,473	58,556	2,557	61,113	22·5	1·1	11·4	64·4	2·6	32·5
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,350	13	2,363	18,110	1,517	19,627	5,400	815	6,215	25,860	2,345	28,205	71,480	5,431	76,911	18·3	1·6	9·9	50·5	3·8	27·1
Khulna	92,697	83,951	176,648	2,048	36	2,084	19,804	1,611	21,415	8,510	738	9,248	30,362	2,385	32,747	78,162	5,751	83,913	32·7	2·8	18·5	84·3	6·8	47·5
Total ...	593,460	584,574	1,178,034	12,860	285	13,145	108,749	8,351	117,100	37,114	5,232	42,346	158,723	13,868	172,591	427,661	31,710	459,371	26·7	2·3	14·6	72·	5·4	38·9
Calcutta	67,011	35,222	102,233	4,421	408	4,829	10,028	4,032	14,060	2,553	2,440	4,693	17,002	6,580	23,582	54,742	16,276	71,018	34·7	18·8	28·	111·7	46·5	84·5
Rajshahi	98,150	98,849	196,999	792	5	797	9,693	351	10,044	1,683	126	1,809	12,168	482	12,650	34,722	1,204	35,926	12·3	·4	6·4	35·3	1·2	18·2
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	720	9	729	19,353	805	20,158	705	114	819	20,778	928	21,706	62,364	2,574	64,938	17·	·8	9·3	51·1	2·3	27·8
Jalpaiguri	54,698	47,503	102,201	439	5	444	7,548	344	7,892	115	14	129	8,102	363	8,465	24,954	1,071	26,025	14·7	·7	8·2	45·6	2·2	25·4
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	473	44	517	1,430	170	1,600	894	214	1,108	2,797	428	3,225	7,549	944	8,493	15·1	2·8	9·6	40·8	6·2	25·3
Rangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,317	9	1,326	18,224	585	18,089	2,739	175	2,905	22,271	769	23,040	63,987	1,975	65,962	13·9	·5	7·4	40·1	1·3	21·2
Bogra	62,537	59,786	122,623	881	4	885	8,507	173	8,680	2,372	122	2,494	11,760	299	12,059	32,298	661	32,959	18·7	·5	9·8	51·3	1·1	26·8
Pabna	101,036	102,672	204,358	1,839	1	1,840	12,241	499	12,740	3,419	443	3,862	17,499	943	18,442	49,337	1,945	51,282	17·2	·9	9·	48·5	1·8	25
Total ...	616,905	585,965	1,202,870	6,461	77	6,538	76,996	2,927	79,923	11,918	1,208	13,126	95,375	4,212	99,587	275,211	10,374	285,585	15·4	·7	8·2	44·6	1·7	23·7
Dacca	180,087	183,013	363,100	3,850	63	3,913	33,484	2,266	35,750	8,638	1,189	9,827	45,972	3,518	49,490	128,340	8,302	136,642	25·5	1·9	13·3	71·3	4·5	37·6
Mymensingh	268,292	252,535	520,827	3,948	24	3,972	33,890	3,525	37,415	...	...	..	37,838	3,549	41,387	121,410	10,695	132,105	14·1	1·4	7·9	45·2	4·2	25·3
Faridpur	138,963	135,034	269,597	2,077	95	2,172	20,084	1,965	22,049	6,204	1,508	7,712	26,365	3,668	31,933	76,841	7,878	84,719	21·1	2·6	11·8	57·3	5·8	31·4
Backergunge	165,666	157,428	323,094	2,539	45	2,584	42,780	2,737	45,517	23,420	2,385	25,805	68,739	5,167	73,906	164,455	10,821	175,276	41·4	3·2	22·8·	99·2	6·8	54·2
Total ...	748,008	728,610	1,476,618	12,414	227	12,641	130,238	10,493	140,731	38,262	5,082	43,344	180,914	15,802	196,716	491,046	37,696	528,742	24·1	2·1	13·3	65·6	5·1	35·8
Tippera	136,770	130,670	267,440	2,504	22	2,526	38,260	3,924	42,184	12,774	2,501	15,275	53,538	6,447	59,985	140,074	14,383	154,457	13·1	4·9	22·4	102·4	11·	57·7
Noakhali	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,415	7	1,422	21,266	841	22,107	7,343	1,164	8,507	30,024	2,012	32,036	78,216	3,722	81,938	39·3	2·6	21·1	102·4	4·9	54·1
Chittagong	92,380	101,145	193,525	2,147	11	2,158	30,948	1,644	32,592	2,483	870	3,353	35,578	2,525	38,103	106,002	5,857	111,919	38·5	2·4	19·6	114·8	5·7	57·8
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,935	7,158	16,093	19	1	20	471	37	508	...	...	...	490	38	528	1,508	116	1,624	5·4	·5	3·2	16·8	1·6	10·
Total ...	314,394	314,117	628,511	6,085	41	6,126	90,945	6,446	97,391	22,600	4,535	27,135	119,630	11,022	130,652	325,860	24,078	349,938	38·	3·5	20·7	103·6	7·6	55·6

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Merit marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Patna	129,859	135,490	265,349	1,066	18	1,084	17,914	839	18,753	15,186	958	16,144	34,166	1,815	35,981	74,258	3,565	77,823	26·3	1·3	13·5	57·2	2·6	29·3
Gaya	156,751	103,998	260,749	827	...	827	11,165	697	11,862	8,698	597	9,295	20,690	1,294	21,984	46,328	2,688	49,016	13·2	1·2	8·4	29·6	2·5	18·1
Shahabad	148,619	160,880	309,499	830	...	830	6,501	128	6,629	6,061	187	6,248	13,392	315	13,707	29,714	571	30,285	9	·2	4·4	19·9	·3	9·7
Saran	170,088	200,032	370,120	831	...	831	11,649	535	12,184	7,938	1,084	9,022	20,418	1,619	22,037	47,040	2,689	49,729	12	·8	7·3	27·6	1·3	16·5
Champaran	140,420	138,499	278,919	318	...	318	7,109	118	7,227	10,549	120	10,669	17,976	238	18,214	33,466	474	33,940	12·8	·1	6·5	23·8	·3	12·1
Muzaffarpur	195,806	210,910	406,716	697	...	697	9,410	234	9,644	8,080	317	8,397	18,187	551	18,738	39,795	1,019	40,814	9·2	·2	4·6	17	·4	10
Darbhanga	205,647	214,645	420,292	556	...	556	13,979	268	14,247	6,572	305	6,877	21,107	573	21,680	51,289	1,109	52,398	10·2	·2	5·1	24·9	·5	12·4
Total ...	1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,125	18	5,143	77,727	2,819	80,546	63,084	3,568	66,652	145,936	6,405	152,341	321,890	12,115	334,005	12·7	·5	6·5	28	1	14·4
Monghyr	148,060	157,342	305,402	670	1	671	9,637	1,192	10,829	9,905	1,587	11,492	20,212	2,780	22,992	42,166	5,168	47,334	13·6	1·7	7·5	28·4	3·2	15·4
Bhagalpur	150,739	154,175	304,905	648	15	663	8,887	360	9,247	6,936	574	7,510	16,471	949	17,420	36,837	1,729	38,566	10·8	·6	5·7	24·4	1·1	12·6
Purnea	149,024	146,274	295,298	404	1	405	7,486	194	7,680	6,036	302	6,338	13,926	497	14,423	30,514	889	31,403	9·3	·3	4·8	21·2	·6	10·6
Malda	59,967	62,250	122,237	906	4	910	6,386	348	6,734	2,169	274	2,443	9,461	626	10,087	25,857	1,338	27,195	15·7	1·	8·2	48·1	2·1	22·2
Santhal Parganas	130,585	132,544	263,129	768	24	792	10,740	522	11,262	5,209	291	5,500	16,717	837	17,554	41,269	1,977	43,246	13·8	·6	7·2	34·1	1·6	17·7
Total ...	638,386	652,585	1,290,971	3,396	45	3,441	43,136	2,616	45,752	30,255	3,028	33,283	76,787	5,689	82,476	176,643	11,101	187,744	12·3	·8	6·5	28	1·7	14
Cuttack	141,083	149,567	290,650	1,075	42	1,117	26,203	1,169	27,372	16,805	1,210	18,015	44,083	2,421	46,504	100,789	4,927	105,716	31·2	1·6	16	71·4	3·2	36·3
Balasore	72,245	76,948	149,193	778	60	838	18,926	964	19,890	11,565	768	12,333	31,269	1,732	33,061	72,233	3,960	76,193	43·3	2·3	22·2	99·9	5·1	51
Angul	12,865	12,643	25,508	73	2	75	1,299	59	1,358	721	36	757	2,093	97	2,190	4,983	223	5,206	16·3	·8	8·6	38·7	1·7	20·4
Puri	71,179	70,570	141,749	602	13	615	10,103	544	10,647	4,266	338	4,604	14,971	895	15,866	37,585	2,035	39,620	21	1·3	11·2	52·8	2·9	28
Total ...	297,372	309,728	607,100	2,528	117	2,645	56,531	2,736	59,267	33,357	2,352	35,709	92,416	5,205	97,621	215,590	11,145	226,735	31·1	1·7	16	72·5	3·5	37·3
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	127,407	127,093	254,500	591	17	608	6,756	250	7,006	7,672	233	7,905	15,019	500	15,519	30,895	1,068	31,963	11·7	·3	6	24·2	·8	12·5
Hazaribagh	85,044	89,603	174,647	938	38	976	6,038	593	6,631	6,491	1,104	7,595	13,467	1,735	15,202	29,295	3,073	32,368	15·8	1·9	8·7	34·4	3·4	18·5
Lohardaga	82,780	86,551	169,331	406	32	438	6,207	563	6,770	5,857	587	6,444	12,470	1,182	13,652	26,508	2,436	28,994	15	1·3	8	32	2·8	17
Palamau	44,148	45,368	89,516	147	...	147	1,589	78	1,667	2,398	129	2,527	4,134	207	4,341	7,900	363	8,263	9·3	·4	4·8	17·8	·8	9·2
Manbhum	88,980	90,019	178,999	594	6	600	9,230	348	9,578	4,290	384	4,674	14,114	738	14,852	34,959	1,458	36,408	15·8	·8	8·2	39·2	1·7	20·3
Singhbhum	40,712	41,110	81,822	567	27	594	9,151	1,022	10,173	5,130	1,016	6,146	14,848	2,065	16,913	35,418	4,217	39,635	36·4	5	20·6	86·9	10·2	48·4
Total ...	341,664	352,651	694,315	2,652	103	2,755	32,215	2,604	34,819	24,166	3,220	27,386	59,033	5,927	64,960	134,071	11,547	145,618	17·2	1·6	9·3	39·2	3·2	20·9
Grand Total ...	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,006	1,654	75,660	813,701	54,538	868,239	341,076	36,241	377,317	1,228,783	92,433	1,321,216	3,152,209	208,125	3,360,334	22·4	1·6	12·6	57	3·8	30·7
Grand Total for 1892-93	5,461,892	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,466	1,503	75,969	794,344	51,494	845,838	350,766	35,672	386,438	1,219,576	88,669	1,308,245	3,106,128	197,669	3,303,797	22·3	1·6	11·5	57	3	30

113. The differences shown in column 22 in the progress made in various districts are due generally to two causes; differences in the advancement of different parts of the country, and differences in the amount or in the system of administration of the primary grant in different districts; of which the former is the more permanent and effective cause. The indigenous system of education was from time immemorial in extended operation in the Burdwan Division, which used to supply gurus to other parts of Central Bengal before the system of departmental supervision began. Orissa was quite independent of Bengal in this respect, and had its own national system of education, which was probably more far-reaching in its influence than even that of Bengal. Dacca or Bikrampur occupied the same position in Eastern Bengal as Burdwan did in respect of the Central and Western districts. In Bihar, on the other hand, there was no widespread indigenous system, and therefore no traditions among the villagers leading them to the general and ready acceptance of education when offered. In these parts we have to break new ground, instead of raising a slightly different crop in soil already prepared.

114. The less effective and more remediable cause lies in the different degrees of efficiency with which the primary grant is administered. In this matter the Boards are generally willing to learn, and to bring themselves up to the level of their neighbours, either by seeking advice, or by introducing methods found useful elsewhere and abandoning those which experience has pronounced against. For example, Gaya has fallen from the second to the fourth place in order of merit among the districts of the Patna Division; and at the instance of the Chairman of the District Board, the Inspector has written a lengthy note to show what defects should be removed and what improvements introduced,—chiefly in the way of spending more money on the schools. In the Chittagong Division, the district of Chittagong has made a considerable advance compared with the others; and the Assistant Inspector comments on this as follows:—"The multiplication of schools has been carried to an undue length in Tippera and Noakhali; it is now a positive evil. Measures should be devised to check the further multiplication of schools, and attention should be confined to strengthening and improving them." (This may be true in Tippera, where the earnings of a lower primary school are only Rs. 6-8 a year; but the evil has at any rate not yet declared itself in Noakhali, where they are double that rate.) In the Rajshahi Division, the district of Rajshahi is a good way behind; and the Commissioner attributes the fact to certain rules framed by the District Board, limiting the amount payable to individual schools. "The effect," he writes, "is to stint the larger and starve the smaller schools. The arrangement probably accounts for the failure of the district to progress with others in this respect." The fact is that a series of experiments is being tried by District Boards all over Bengal, with an allotment always insufficient for its purpose. They are urged, on the one hand, to subsidise more schools and spread more widely the blessings of education; on the other, to increase the payments to schools to such a rate as will ensure efficiency and stability. It is difficult to hit the happy mean; but District Boards have always the Deputy Inspector at hand, and the Inspector or Assistant Inspector to advise them when called on. The Boards generally know a great deal more about primary education than they did a few years ago; they have profited by their experience, and there are certain mistakes which they no longer fall into.

115. The question of fixing a maximum limit for the rewards which a primary school may earn is one which closely concerns the economical administration of the primary grant, and has received much attention from District Boards. Thus, in the Burdwan Division, the maximum amount which can be earned in a year in the Burdwan district is Rs. 40, in Birbhum Rs. 36, in Bankura Rs. 50, and in Howrah Rs. 60, and no rewards at all are given unless the earnings amount to at least Rs. 5 in Burdwan, Rs. 4 in Howrah, and Rs. 3 in Birbhum and Bankura. These limits are inclusive, and apply not merely to the rewards earned at the standard (A and B) examinations, but also to those which may be earned by passing pupils at the lower and upper primary scholarship examinations. In other districts, however, rewards are given for the latter examinations in addition to the limit fixed for the former. Thus, in the 24-Parganas there is a limit of Rs. 30 for the standard examinations; but for higher examinations the limit is raised to Rs. 95 for lower and to Rs. 125 for

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upper primary schools. In Nadia the superior limits are fixed at Rs. 60 for lower and at Rs. 72 for upper primary schools. In Jessore and Khulna all the upper primary schools are stipendiaries, and therefore earn no rewards; for lower primaries, limits of Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 respectively have been fixed. In Murshidabad it has been fixed at Rs. 55; but upper primary schools are examined by the A and B standards only. In these districts the minimum earnings that entitle a school to receive a reward are fixed at Rs. 4 or Rs. 5, except in Khulna where it is as low as Re. 1-8. With regard to the Patna Division, it was pointed out in the last report that the maximum limit of Rs. 40 was too low, inasmuch as a good school could earn this by the standard examinations alone, and the guru, therefore, had no inducement to try for any higher standard. It is now proposed that Rs. 36 should be fixed as the maximum for the A and B standards, to be raised to Rs. 60 for the lower primary, and to Rs. 72 for the upper primary scholarship standard. In the districts of the Bhagalpur Division generally, separate limits are fixed for rewards earned at the higher examinations, in addition to those which may be gained by the A and B standards. In the Sonthal Parganas, however, the Education Committee is not in favour of putting any restriction on earnings, and no limit has been fixed. In the Chota Nagpur Division, both stipendiaries and non-stipendiaries compete at all examinations without any limit as to rewards, but the former class of schools can only earn rewards at half rates. In the Orissa Division the Inspector strongly urges District Boards to pay rewards for the higher examinations in addition to the limits fixed for the lower.

116. The following extract from the Rajshahi divisional report gives a compendious account of the practices prevailing in different districts, which may be read with interest:—

In *Rajshahi*, of 334 aided boys' schools, 42 are stipendiary and 292 paid by results. The advance system has not yet been tried in the district. All lower primary schools under the Boalia Municipality receive no monthly stipends, but those under Nator are stipendiary. No pathsala is recognised which does not present at least ten pupils at the reward examination. This examination is held twice a year, *in situ* when possible. The half-yearly maximum reward is Rs. 18 for a lower and Rs. 21 for an upper primary school. The Rajshahi District Board writes on the subject of a maximum limit of reward:—"The regulation has no doubt reduced the cost, but has, on the other hand, been the cause of abolition of some of the best schools." Girls' schools are stipendiary, and rewards for passing girls double the rate for boys. In *Dinajpur*, of 611 aided boys' schools, only 22 are stipendiary. All lower primary schools, except seven, are non-stipendiary. The maximum reward for a lower primary is Rs. 42, and for an upper primary Rs. 54. In the case of backward non-stipendiary schools, it has been the rule to allow an advance of Rs. 2 to upper primaries and Re. 1 to lower primaries as a stability or subsistence allowance, but on the condition that candidates are sent up regularly for either the upper primary or lower primary examination. This condition, also observed in Pabna, accounts for many of the failures at these examinations. In *Jalpaiguri*, very few recognised pathsalas receive no stipends, and they all earn rewards at the scholarship examinations. In the Terai, stipendiary lower primary schools receiving less than Rs. 8 a month compete at the standard examinations for rewards; but the advance-reward system has not yet been introduced into Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. In *Rangpur*, stipends are given to lower primary, as well as to upper primary schools, but the number of stipendiary schools is limited to four upper and ten lower primaries in each thana. The amount of stipend for the former varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a month, and for the latter from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3, but Municipal lower primaries are paid so much as Rs. 8 as monthly stipend. The District Board is trying to subsidise upper primary schools on grant-in-aid principles, *i.e.*, if the managers guarantee Rs. 7 a month from local sources and entertain efficient teachers, the District Board has promised to sanction a grant-in-aid. An advance not exceeding Rs. 12 is given in September to gurus seeking advances, but the amount is limited to Rs. 110 for each thana, and is deducted from the rewards earned by the school. The reward examination was held at 88 centres in January and February, and 508 schools were examined. The rate for passing by the higher standard (equivalent to the examination of the second class of an upper primary school) is Rs. 5, by the A standard Rs. 4, and by the B standard Rs. 3. Stipendiary schools are not allowed to compete at the standard examinations. In *Bogra* the rate of reward for each boy passing the upper primary examination is Rs. 3, and for the lower primary examination Rs. 2; it is Re. 1-8 for the first division of the A standard and Re. 1 for the second division of the same standard, and annas 12 for the B standard. The maximum reward for a primary school is Rs. 50 in the year, but is exclusive of special rewards. In the case of girls, the rate of reward in Bogra and Dinajpur is triple that for boys. The reward examination was conducted by the Sub-Inspector and inspecting pandits at 30 selected centres. In *Pabna* fixed monthly stipends are allowed to no lower primary schools, and only to such upper primaries as have a first class under training for the next upper primary examination, and have in the previous year passed more than one candidate

at the same examination. Monthly stipends vary from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5, and schools with 40 pupils receive an additional stipend of Rs. 2 a month for a second guru; if a school has more than 55 pupils the additional stipend is Rs. 2-8 a month. An advance of Rs. 2 is paid to non-stipendiary upper primary schools, on condition that they send up candidates; but this advance is not deducted from the rewards earned, unless the total amount exceeds Rs. 48—the maximum reward. Successful lower primary schools are given an advance of Re. 1-8, and those that send up candidates to the scholarship examinations, but are not successful, receive Re. 1, while those that do not send up candidates get nothing. The maximum reward for lower primary schools is Rs. 42. The reward examinations were conducted *in situ*, but where the schools were within very short distances they were examined in gatherings by the Sub-Inspectors.

This extract illustrates fairly enough what has been said about the tentative and experimental character of the different systems in force. Different methods are tried, and adopted or abandoned; and by the interchange of experiences, each district learns from the example of others what practices to follow or avoid in the interests of economy and efficiency.

117. In addition to the A and B standards noted above, which are prescribed by the Department, a C standard, below the B, has been adopted in a few districts for the encouragement of elementary schools in the most backward tracts. For example, it is in force in the Faridpur district for Muhammadan boys from maktabs and for girls, and in Mymensingh for boys of aboriginal races and for girls. But in general, the two standards prescribed are found sufficient as a means of ascertaining the proficiency of schools for rewards, and a third standard would make the system needlessly complex.

118. Upper Primary Schools.—The following statement shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1893.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	280	259	151	1,619	...	...	...	...	1,619
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	367	330	239	...	704	429	139	11	1,283
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,522	133,435	124,500	97,274	43,543	1,28,250	11,870	1,94,609	65,330	4,43,602
Unaided	221	7,401	6,660	5,306	...	...	...	9,765	10,512	20,277
Total ...	3,763	141,483	131,749	102,970	45,162	1,28,954	12,299	2,04,513	75,853	4,66,781
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	127,963	100,209	46,748	1,30,046	6,730	1,99,512	77,150	4,60,186

The number of upper primary schools managed by Government has risen from 5 to 10. Nine of them are situated in Orissa and one in the Patna Division. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards show no change. The aided schools have increased by 105, or 3 per cent., and their pupils by 3,022, or 2·3 per cent. The unaided schools decreased by 44, and their pupils by 1,486. The absorption of most of these latter into the aided system is only a question of time and money. There has been a gain of 42 schools in the Dacca Division, of 25 in Bhagalpur, and of 17 in Chittagong, a loss of 39 in Burdwan, and smaller losses and gains elsewhere. The average number of pupils to a school was 37·5, against 37·8 in 1892-93 and 36·9 in 1891-92.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 6,595. The contributions from Provincial and District funds diminished, while those from Municipal funds were nearly doubled. There is some falling off in the income from miscellaneous local sources. The average income of an upper primary school was Rs. 124, of which Rs. 49 were paid from public sources. The corresponding figures for

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the preceding year were Rs. 127 and Rs. 54. The comparatively high cost of the ten Government schools is explained by the circumstance that they are situated in extremely backward localities, where little or no fees can as yet be realised from the pupils.

119. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys in each Division according to their numerical strength:—

Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in an upper primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	762	28,796	139	8,748	156	6,830	229	7,803	186	4,615	52	800	37·7
Presidency	514	19,855	97	5,945	118	5,104	166	5,610	111	2,801	22	365	38·6
Calcutta	13	754	8	568	1	42	4	144	...	...	...	...	58·
Rajshahi	457	16,481	63	3,976	87	3,778	130	5,077	128	3,117	29	483	35·9
Dacca	705	23,920	83	4,894	123	5,343	206	6,892	234	5,865	59	926	33·9
Chittagong	448	17,566	100	6,449	80	3,494	143	4,870	95	2,353	25	400	39·6
Patna	203	10,135	95	5,931	54	2,416	45	1,560	9	228	...	...	49·9
Bhagalpur	230	9,714	68	4,305	50	2,200	56	1,948	42	1,044	14	217	42·2
Orissa	279	7,641	5	321	14	607	69	2,276	160	3,769	31	668	27·3
Orissa Tributary Mahals	47	1,437	1	57	13	570	13	422	8	193	12	195	30 5
Chota Nagpur ...	110	5,234	43	2,955	17	758	31	1,055	18	447	1	19	47·5
Total ...	3,763	141,483	702	44,149	713	31,142	1,112	37,687	991	24,432	245	4,073	37·5
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	678	42,387	722	31,575	1,156	39,190	936	23,289	204	3,277	37·8

There is a slight decline in the average numerical strength, and the number of schools with less than 30 pupils has perceptibly increased during the year at the expense of the next higher class. The high price of food has evidently affected the attendance at these schools.

120. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for native boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below for each Division:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2
Burdwan ...	...	...	651	486	46	42	697	528	...	1,548	118	2	1,668	...	840	78	2	920	...	893	...	24	...	...	3	
Presidency ...	...	...	248	201	11	9	259	210	...	580	28	28	636	...	367	17	10	394	...	328	...	66	...	...	...	
Calcutta ...	...	...	10	7	2	2	12	9	...	23	6	3	32	...	12	4	...	16	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	
Rajshahi ...	...	...	289	194	1	1	290	195	...	621	2	9	632	...	325	2	4	331	...	181	...	150	...	...	...	
Dacca ...	1	1	423	288	2	1	426	290	1	991	6	17	1,015	1	463	1	8	473	...	376	...	95	1	...	1	
Chittagong ...	...	...	261	184	3	2	264	186	...	660	17	13	690	...	330	4	5	339	...	239	...	95	...	...	...	
Patna ...	1	1	151	126	1	1	153	128	2	345	2	31	380	2	230	2	24	258	...	239	...	19	...	...	...	
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	149	97	1	...	150	97	...	370	1	51	422	...	163	...	26	189	...	144	1	32	...	2	10	
Orissa ...	6	6	173	140	...	...	179	146	11	333	...	4	348	11	235	...	4	250	...	242	...	7	1	...	...	
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	24	22	24	22	...	...	45	6	51	...	...	40	6	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	78	47	...	...	78	47	...	186	...	8	194	...	75	...	6	81	...	66	...	6	...	1	8	
Total ...	8	8	2,433	1,770	91	80	2,532	1,858	14	5,657	225	172	6,068	14	3,040	148	95	3,297	...	2,769	1	495	2	3	22	
Total for 1892-93...	8	5	2,300	1,588	152	101	2,460	1,694	24	5,184	289	118	5,615	16	2,684	150	48	2,895	...	2,447	...	412	1	6	24	

The number of competing schools advanced from 2,460 to 2,532, and of successful schools from 1,694 to 1,858. The number of examinees rose from 5,615 to 6,068, and of successful examinees from 2,895 to 3,297. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates rose from 412 to 495. A great and satisfactory increase in the number of successful candidates has taken place in the Patna and Orissa Divisions. The highest place is occupied by the Burdwan Division, as in the preceding year. The number of candidates for pass certificates sent up by middle schools to this examination was 2,739, against 2,264 in the preceding year; and the number of passes was 1,684 against 1,327.

121. The following statement shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students, for the last three years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidate examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3

The progress recorded is satisfactory.

122. A question was recently raised whether middle and upper primary schools should be required or allowed to send candidates from their intermediate classes to the upper and lower primary scholarship examinations. After consulting experienced opinion, orders were issued that all upper primary schools should be required to send their third class pupils to the lower primary examination, and only to promote those who passed. This should have a very salutary effect in regulating promotions and equalising the calibre of candidates at the upper primary examination. With middle schools, however, the case is different. Though in Eastern Bengal middle schools generally are merely extensions of upper primary schools (as upper primaries are everywhere of lower primaries), by the addition of more advanced classes at the top, yet this is not the case universally. As the course in the third and the fifth class of a middle school does not always correspond to the standard of an upper or a lower primary school, and as there is no particular advantage in forcing into one groove schools which have grown up and taken shape under widely different conditions, it was accordingly decided to maintain the present practice of allowing, but not requiring, middle schools to send candidates to the primary scholarship examinations; of course, for passes merely and not for scholarships.

123. Lower Primary Schools.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From public funds. From District funds.	From public funds. From Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. From other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	285	264	128	799	...	...	...	...	799
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	12	471	439	334	...	245	670	468	...	1,383
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,563	815,837	739,295	603,814	97,125	3,09,678	28,450	11,22,849	2,93,890	18,51,992
Unaided	10,435	172,152	152,026	126,253	...	...	...	2,63,865	58,514	3,22,379
Total ...	44,020	988,745	892,024	730,529	97,924	3,09,923	29,120	13,87,182	3,52,404	21,76,553
Total for 1892-93 ...	43,828	983,204	887,311	728,190	96,222	2,72,220	16,850	14,07,921	3,38,103	21,31,316

The ten schools managed by Government are all situated in the backward parts of Orissa, where no fees are collected from the pupils. Of the 12 schools managed by Municipal or District Boards, eight are Municipal schools in the Rajshahi Division, and four under the District Board of Mymensingh.

There is a slight increase in the expenditure from Provincial revenues. The contributions from District funds increased by Rs. 37,703 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 12,270. There is a small falling off in fee receipts, while the income from other sources rose by Rs. 14,301.

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The average income of all lower primary schools, aided and unaided, taken together was Rs. 49, of which Rs. 9-14 were paid from public funds. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 54 and Rs. 11-8.

124. The number and strength of these schools are compared in the subjoined table, division by division, for the past two years:—

Division.	1892-93.		1893-94.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan	9,200	223,148	9,260	222,888	60	...
Presidency	4,371	123,136	4,089	117,467	...	282
Calcutta	156	7,568	158	7,768	2	...
Rajshahi	2,537	63,034	2,708	67,385	171	...
Dacca	6,001	133,840	6,091	135,724	90	...
Chittagong	4,517	102,487	4,254	95,950	..	263
Patna	5,396	120,681	5,635	129,021	239	...
Bhagalpur	2,834	59,250	3,019	63,355	185	...
Orissa	5,749	84,917	5,804	84,045	55	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,253	15,445	1,116	12,995	...	137
Chota Nagpur ...	1,814	49,698	1,886	52,147	72	...
Total ...	43,828	983,204	44,020	988,745	874	682
				Net increase ...	192	

There is a net increase of 192 schools and of 5,541 pupils. The decrease is confined to the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and has already been explained.

125. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength:—

Divisions.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Schools with less than 10 pupils.		Average number of pupils in a lower primary school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	9,260	222,888	396	23,792	592	25,849	1,347	44,900	3,080	72,002	3,845	56,345	...	...	24·06
Presidency	4,089	117,467	345	20,847	405	17,722	845	28,472	1,401	33,490	1,093	16,936	...	...	28·7
Calcutta	158	7,768	70	4,582	39	1,747	31	1,037	14	350	4	52	...	...	49·1
Rajshahi	2,708	67,385	58	3,384	146	6,436	498	16,708	1,153	27,652	853	13,205	...	...	24·8
Dacca	6,091	135,724	140	8,348	266	11,492	781	25,700	2,190	50,812	2,714	39,372	...	...	22·3
Chittagong...	4,254	95,950	134	8,123	209	9,023	592	19,784	1,284	30,561	2,035	28,459	...	...	22·5
Patna	5,635	129,021	204	12,449	350	15,219	729	24,551	1,584	37,752	2,768	39,050	...	...	22·8
Bhagalpur	3,019	63,355	77	4,464	121	5,301	329	10,886	863	20,387	1,629	22,317	...	...	20·9
Orissa	5,804	84,045	3	158	11	486	103	3,335	801	17,693	4,832	61,900	54	473	14·4
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1,116	12,995	4	222	3	131	15	502	94	2,157	580	7,236	420	2,747	11·6
Chota Nagpur	1,886	52,147	128	7,917	184	7,956	369	12,442	669	16,060	536	7,772	...	...	27·6
Total ...	44,020	988,745	1,559	94,286	2,326	101,362	5,639	188,317	13,133	308,916	20,889	292,644	474	3,220	22·4
Total for 1892-93 ...	43,828	983,204	1,478	90,625	2,280	99,005	5,727	191,361	12,965	305,340	20,936	293,597	442	3,276	22·4

The average number of pupils to a school was 22·4, against 22·5 in the preceding year. The fluctuations in the number of schools of different classes are of no great importance.

126. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination for native boys, so far as the candidates from lower primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are embodied in the following table:— PRIMARY EDUCATION.

ISIONS.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.					Number passed from—					Rice or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
rdwan ...	...	...	2,347	1,694	5	1	2,352	1,695	...	7,303	12	62	7,377	...	4,593	2	59	4,654	...	4,362	...	264	...	1	27	...
esidency ...	...	...	1,193	578	1	1	1,194	579	...	3,364	3	...	3,367	...	892	2	..	894	...	649	...	237	6	...	...	2
lcutta ...	...	...	95	58	...	...	95	58	...	256	...	2	258	...	103	...	1	104	...	81	...	23	...	...	...	...
jshahi ...	7	4	909	556	...	...	916	560	24	2,213	...	2	2,239	10	925	...	1	936	...	356	...	580	...	...	...	...
cca ...	1	...	1,208	707	18	3	1,227	710	4	3,485	44	6	3,539	...	1,378	3	2	1,383	...	943	...	439	1	...	...	...
ittagong ...	...	...	632	385	5	2	637	387	...	1,897	11	4	1,912	...	710	2	3	715	...	371	...	328	...	...	3	13
tna ...	...	...	1,413	1,179	...	...	1,413	1,179	...	5,938	...	206	6,144	...	3,769	...	155	3,924	...	3,634	...	289	1	...	...	...
agalpur ...	...	...	798	569	1	1	799	570	...	2,511	5	139	2,655	...	1,368	5	107	1,480	...	1,086	...	304	1	24	65	...
issa ...	4	3	1,102	733	...	...	1,106	736	7	3,658	...	...	3,665	5	1,941	...	...	1,946	...	1,901	...	31	7	1	6	...
issa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	75	75	75	75	...	...	155	...	155	...	...	144	...	144	...	129	...	1	...	...	14	...
ota Nagpur ...	...	...	683	382	1	...	684	382	...	1,623	3	7	1,633	...	680	...	4	684	...	473	...	50	...	18	143	...
Total ...	12	7	10,380	6,841	106	83	10,498	6,931	35	32,748	233	428	33,444	15	16,359	158	332	16,864	...	13,985	...	2,546	16	44	258	15
otal for 1892-93	2	2	10,364	6,756	231	165	10,597	6,923	2	33,502	586	604	34,754	3	16,253	307	506	17,069	...	13,863	...	2,607	19	41	323	16

The number of competing schools fell off by 99, but that of successful schools increased by 8. Though the number of examinees decreased by 2,310, yet there was only a reduction of 205 in the number passing. The falling off in the number of candidates is ascribed to the same causes as have operated in reducing the number of pupils, among which floods played an important part in Eastern Bengal, and elsewhere the distress and scarcity caused by high prices.

During the year under report an important step was taken towards equalising the value of the pass certificate in the different districts of the same Division, by means of a common set of question papers prepared by a Board of Examiners under the supervision of the Circle Inspector. The answer papers, however, continue to be valued by the local examiners in each district. It would be preferable, on the whole, to have the same set of examiners for all the districts comprised in a common examination; but there are advantages in associating the District Boards with the conduct of the examination, since they have to pay the cost.

127. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools, for native boys only, according to the stages of instruction reached by them:—

Division.	Number of schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of pupils passed by—		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Standard A.	Standard B.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	3,256	98,319	5,988	124,396	14	173	9,260	222,888	16,983	30,289	47,272
Presidency	1,634	56,804	2,451	60,592	4	71	4,089	117,467	10,336	17,151	27,487
Calcutta	131	6,716	27	1,052	...	...	158	7,768	233	710	943
Rajshahi	1,363	38,023	1,345	29,362	...	...	2,708	67,385	7,551	7,637	15,188
Dacca	2,260	59,022	3,831	76,702	...	...	6,091	135,724	8,790	10,468	19,258
Chittagong	825	24,937	3,429	71,013	...	...	4,254	95,950	8,084	10,965	19,049
Patna	2,483	70,755	3,007	56,225	145	2,041	5,635	129,021	15,406	20,237	35,703
Bhagalpur	1,176	28,647	1,809	34,173	34	535	3,019	68,355	5,615	14,592	20,207
Orissa	1,636	28,554	4,150	55,254	18	237	5,804	84,045	6,627	10,285	16,312
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	125	2,467	823	9,070	168	1,458	1,116	12,995	2,491	378	2,869
Chota Nagpur	942	29,877	922	21,927	22	343	1,886	52,147	1,624	2,193	3,817
Total ...	15,833	444,121	27,782	539,766	405	4,858	44,020	988,745	83,200	124,905	208,105
Total for 1892-93 ...	15,367	426,148	27,761	545,085	569	7,890	43,788	981,837	71,571	121,879	193,450

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The annual examinations of lower primary schools for rewards were held *in situ* in all the districts of the Burdwan Division, except Midnapore. The system also worked in the 24-Parganas and Nadia. In Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna the examinations were conducted *in situ* as a rule, a few central gatherings being held about the end of the session, in order to save time and to make payments before the close of the year. Dr. Martin records the opinion that if the examinations *in situ* be not over before the end of January, the remaining schools should be examined at gatherings. In the Rajshahi Division, the schools were oftener examined at gatherings than *in situ*. In the Dacca Division, the system of examinations at central gatherings has been continued with the approval of Government. The same system also prevailed in the Chittagong Division, with the exception of a small area in the Cox's Bazar subdivision. No information on the point is supplied from the Patna Division, but in the Bhagalpur Division examinations *in situ* were the rule. In Orissa a little less than 50 per cent. of the schools were examined *in situ*. In Chota Nagpur, the schools were mainly stipendiary, and were accordingly examined *in situ*.

128. *Night Schools.*—Detailed information is not generally given in the reports about this class of schools. In the Burdwan Division, there were in all 300 night schools against 284 in the previous year. Of these, 24 are in Burdwan, 42 in Birbhum, 111 in Bankura, 6 in Midnapore, 113 in Hooghly, and 4 in Howrah. With the exception of three middle and two upper schools in the district of Bankura, all the night schools are of the lower primary class. They are attended mostly by low-class people, labourers, mechanics, and artisans, and are generally taught by teachers of neighbouring pathsalas in the hope of getting additional rewards. In the Chota Nagpur Division, there were 164 schools with 4,041 pupils, against 131 schools and 2,929 pupils in the previous year. There were 29 in Hazaribagh, 24 in Lohardaga, 9 in Palamau, 34 in Manbhum, and 68 in Singhbhum. From all these schools, 31 pupils passed the lower primary examination. The Assistant Inspector has the following remarks on this subject:—

> Chota Nagpur being predominantly the home of a cultivating people, who cannot conveniently afford to absent themselves from their work for the purpose of attending schools, these institutions are of the greatest possible use to the province. Indeed, the amount of zeal and alacrity with which grown-up men are found to attend schools in the interior of the several districts, is a sight highly encouraging and full of interest. The more such schools spring up in the country, therefore, and are worked efficiently, the better it is for all concerned in the amelioration of the people of this benighted tract.

129. In concluding this part of the report, which treats of schools for general education, it is desirable that some mention should be made of what are called school post offices, that is, post offices with money-order and savings bank powers, placed under school masters who do these additional duties out of school hours, receiving something like Rs. 5 a month from the Postal Department. The utility of the system is doubly manifest: it enables the school master to eke out his small income without any interference with his school duties, and invests him with additional importance in the eyes of the villagers; and it extends postal facilities at a cheap rate. The introduction of the scheme on a systematic plan dates as far back as 1884, when 112 village post offices were placed under the charge of school masters. Inspecting officers of the Education Department were invited to co-operate with the Postal authorities so as to ensure its success and extend its sphere, and the number of school post offices went on steadily increasing. In 1888 it was 360, and had risen to 432 in 1893.

In October 1893 the Postmaster-General addressed a circular letter to all the supervising officers of his Department, urging the necessity for giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated. These rudimentary post offices, if I may so term them, with no money-order or savings bank powers, were to have a small delivery jurisdiction, the school master fixing his hours of business at any time convenient to himself, and letters being delivered by means of the boys attending the school, with or without a small delivery allowance as circumstances might require. This simple routine, it was estimated, would not take more than an hour a day; and the remuneration offered was Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a month, with a rupee or so for delivery allowance when this was necessary,—an extra income by no means inconsiderable to a primary school

master, whose total emoluments during the year do not exceed Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 in most cases. Dr. Martin, who was then officiating in my place, recommended all inspecting officers of the Department and District Boards and District Committees to do their best to help this scheme forward. No mention has been made in the divisional reports of the progress of the scheme, or of the number of school post offices that have been opened. Reports on the subject will be called for during the current year.

Another matter in which the Postal authorities have invoked the help of educational officers is the diffusion of the rudiments of postal information among the people by means of the schools. It has been pointed out that, owing to insufficient or wrong addresses, thousands of articles find their way into the dead-letter office or are missent; and it is hoped that, if the pupils have the rules explained to them and are taught how to address letters, much will be done towards removing this evil. District Boards and inspecting officers have been requested to co-operate with the Postal authorities in this direction also, and many have promised cordial help.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

130. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional, technical, or industrial education. The following statement compares the statistics of these schools for two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters ...	21	880	21	910*
Ditto for mistresses ...	11	331	8	215
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	235	1,171	218	907
Schools of Art	1	198	1	269
Law Schools	14	488	14	509
Medical schools	10†	1,545	11†	1,747
Engineering and Survey schools ...	5	764	4	933
Industrial schools	21	717	26	765
Other schools	13	447	17	586
Total ...	331	6,541	320	6,841

* Excluding 72 pupils of the practising school attached to the Kalimpong Training School, returned in General Table III under training schools.
† Including the Medical College, Calcutta.

There is a net loss of 11 schools and an increase of 300 pupils. Three aided training schools for mistresses have been closed; and there has been a reduction of 17 in the number of guru-training classes. The return of a new unaided medical school at Dacca is balanced by the closing of an unaided survey school at Barisal. Five new industrial schools are returned, and four special schools of other classes. The details will be found in their proper places below.

There is a large increase in the attendance at the Calcutta School of Art, the medical schools, and the engineering and survey schools. In training schools for mistresses and in guru-training classes there is a considerable decrease in the number of pupils, consequent on the closing of the institutions above noticed.

A.—Training Schools.

131. The following table supplies the general statistics for training schools of different classes:—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Expenditure, 1893-94—					
					From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training schools for masters—										
Government ...	15	15	638	599	70,901	950	...	432	402	72,685
District Board ...	1	1	11	8	283	412	...	...	...	695
Aided ...	5	5	231	303*	5,534	...	...	...	9,953	15,487
Training schools for mistresses—										
Aided ...	9	6	300	190	2,640	...	...	5,546	9,982	18,168
Unaided ...	2	2	31	25	...	...	...	76	2,726	2,802

* See first foot-note to preceding table.

	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1893-94—					
					From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	218	203	1,066	820	7,086	812	...	...	...	7,898
District Board ...	...	1	...	5	...	68	...	...	...	68
Aided ...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	16	14	98	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	267	247	2,382	2,032	86,444	2,242	...	6,054	23,063	1,17,803
Total for 1892-93 ...	267	...	2,382	...	84,597	1,920	120	1,935	24,808	1,13,380

The three aided schools for mistresses that were closed were those at Baligañj, Dhanghata, and Khari, all in the 24-Parganas under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The number of guru-training classes increased in the previous year from 174 to 235. Last year they fell back again to 218, with a much more than proportionate decrease in the number of their pupils. There is an increase of Rs. 1,847 in the Government expenditure, of which Rs. 422 has been incurred in Government and Board training schools, Rs. 622 in guru-training classes, and Rs. 803 in training schools under private management. The total expenditure shows a larger increase of Rs. 4,423, explained by an increase of more than Rs. 4,000 in the fee receipts of aided training schools for mistresses.

132. The following table furnishes detailed statistics regarding training schools for masters and mistresses :—

Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March—		Total expenditure in 1892-93.	EXPENDITURE, 1893-94—						Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
				From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.		From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—										
First grade—										
1. Calcutta	71	76	11,755	11,613	...	...	77	...	11,690	153
2. Hooghly	133	128	10,906	10,143	...	...	188	...	10,331	79
3. Dacca	90	77	11,219	11,379	...	...	91	...	11,470	147
4. Rangpur	56	59	6,034	5,952	...	...	11	...	5,963	101
5. Chittagong	51	39	5,298	5,180	...	...	20	...	5,200	133
6. Patna	67	56	10,116	10,807	...	...	...	...	10,807	193
7. Ranchi	23	26	3,053	3,672	...	...	...	...	3,672	141
8. Cuttack	43	43	6,830	7,074	...	...	45	...	7,119	164
Third grade—										
1. Lohardaga	18	15	609	558	...	...	...	...	558	37
2. Kokpara	10	9	493	445	...	...	...	...	445	49
3. Puri	15	15	1,230	1,206	...	...	...	...	1,206	80
4. Balasore	21	18	1,782	1,058	339	...	...	...	1,397	77
5. Angul	10	10	1,030	381	...	...	...	402	783	38
6. Motihari	18	17	1,211	733	611	...	...	...	1,344	79
7. Haripur (Taljhari)	12	11	725	700	...	...	...	...	700	63
Total ...	638	599	72,291	70,901	950	...	432	402	72,685	119
District Board—										
1. Guru-training school in Purnea ...	11	8	408	283	412	...	...	...	695	35

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Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls on 31st March— 1893.	1894.	Total expenditure in 1892-93.	Expenditure, 1893-94— From Public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters—*concld.*			Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aided—										
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	32	32	3,456	1,200	...	...	...	2,361	3,561	37
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	23	21	4,503	1,500	...	...	...	4,085	5,585	71
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	130	164	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	8
4. Bankura Training School	23	30	992	350	...	...	...	775	1,125	11
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission)	23	56*	1,249	1,134	...	...	...	1,382	2,516†	20
Total ...	231	303	12,900	5,534	...	...	...	9,953	15,487	18
Training Schools for Mistresses.										
Aided—										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School ...	31	19	3,362	600					3,306	31
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School	29	26	5,228	900	...	...	764	8,674	11,658 5,604	34
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School	76	66	2,621	720					2,748	11
Baliganj Training (abolished) ... *Dhanghata do. (do.)* ... *Khari do. (do.)* ...	76	...	2,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Church of England Zenana Mission Training School, Calcutta	33	33	4,900	...	...	...	4,760	...	4,760	...
5. American Mission Training School, Calcutta	35	20	...	Expenditure included in other school returns.						
6. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...	20	26	1,240	420	...	...	22	1,308	1,750	16
Total ...	300	190	19,631	2,640	...	...	5,546	9,982	18,168	14
Unaided—										
1. Church of Scotland Normal School in Calcutta	18	13	717	...	...	...	76	2,726	1,532	...
2. Baptist Normal School in Calcutta ...	13	12	(Furnished incomplete money returns.)						1,270	...
Total ...	31	25	717	...	...	...	76	2,726	2,802	...

* See foot-note to two preceding tables.
† Including the cost of the attached practising school.

133. There is no change in the number or distribution of the Government training schools, and a small increase in the expenditure upon them. The increased cost is due to the payment of salaries to drawing masters throughout the year, and to the increase in the rate of salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 a month after a year's approved service. There is a loss of 39 pupils, distributed over nine institutions, but chiefly at Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna, where the decrease ranges from 10 to 13. There is a first grade training school in each of the Divisions of Bengal, except Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna training school for its Hindi-speaking tracts, while Bengali-knowing pandits are supplied principally from the Hooghly and Rangpur training schools. In all these institutions, instruction through the vernacular is carried to a high point, especially in language and mathematics. The initial qualification is the middle vernacular certificate, and the full course occupies three years.

There are seven third grade training schools maintained by Government in backward districts, and in these a limited number of actual gurus are trained every year. As will be seen further on, their utility has been much questioned.

134. The school at Purnea, managed by the District Board, is for the training of actual gurus of the district. Provision is made for the instruction of 23 gurus on a monthly stipend of Rs. 3 each. But in 1892-93 there were only 11 gurus, and in the following year the number fell to 8. Two gurus appeared, and failed, at the middle vernacular examination; and two out of three passed the upper primary standard. "The school," writes the Assistant Inspector, "has proved neither successful nor popular." The establishment charges, on a sanctioned scale of Rs. 50 a month, are divided between the Department and the District Board, while the contingent expenditure is paid by the latter.

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135. The five aided training schools for masters are all under Missionary management. The Krishnagar school regularly sends candidates for the vernacular mastership examination. The six aided and two unaided training schools for mistresses are also under Missionary management, with the exception of the Baranagar Hindu Boarding school, which is chiefly intended for the benefit of Hindu widows.

136. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school (Hooghly excepted) varied in 1892-93 from Rs. 104 and Rs. 107 at Chittagong and Rangpur, to Rs. 151 at Patna, Rs. 159 at Cuttack, and Rs. 165 at Calcutta. In 1893-94 the cost varied from Rs. 101 at Rangpur to Rs. 153 at Calcutta, Rs. 164 at Cuttack, and Rs. 193 at Patna. The increase at Patna arises partly from the reduction in the number of pupils, but chiefly from the appointment of a gymnastic teacher on Rs. 15 and an addition of Rs. 10 to the drawing master's pay; coupled with an increase in the number of second year stipends. The low rate at the Hooghly training school is due to exceptional causes. It has a larger stipend grant and therefore more pupils than any other school; and this, while tending to increase the total cost, diminishes the average cost of each pupil. It also occupies free quarters in the Chinsura barracks, while other schools have house rent to pay, amounting in Calcutta to Rs. 200 a month. The cost at Rangpur is also reduced by the occupation of the school house rent-free.

Of all students in the training schools for masters, 32 only are Muhammadans.

137. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1894 for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates. The first six schools, which teach a common course, are examined by the same papers, prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by me. Certificates of the first grade, second grade, or third grade are given to successful students who have completed a course of three years, two years, and one year respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium, or low according to the marks gained at the examination, in which much weight is attached to knowledge of the art of teaching, both theoretical and practical. It should be explained that only those who gain first grade certificates necessarily leave the school. Some of those who gain certificates of the second or third grade leave the school to take up lower teacherships in middle schools or head teacherships in upper and lower primary schools, but the great majority continue to read in the school for a certificate of a higher grade, attainable after one or two more years of study. It may also be added that none are admitted to training schools but those who have passed the middle scholarship examination:—

Name of School.	First Grade Certificate.					Second Grade Certificate.					Third Grade Certificate.					Total.	
	Candidates examined.	Number passed. High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed. High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed. High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Calcutta	21	1	5	2	8	23	1	9	5	15	32	1	12	7	20	76	43
Hooghly	38	...	12	5	17	37	1	11	3	15	51	1	15	13	29	126	61
Dacca	27	2	6	1	9	25	...	7	6	13	25	...	8	8	16	77	38
Chittagong	19	...	6	5	11	5	...	1	3	4	15	3	5	4	12	39	27
Rangpur	10	...	2	...	2	17	...	5	3	8	22	...	6	4	10	49	20
Krishnagar (aided) ...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	2	5	...	...	3	3	14	5
Total ...	117	3	31	13	47	114	2	33	22	57	150	5	46	39	90	381	194
Patna	10	2	6	1	9	23	2	12	6	20	23	1	11	10	22	56	51
Ranchi	2	...	...	2	2	7	...	2	1	3	9	3	5	...	8	18	13
Cuttack*	9	2	6	...	8	10	...	3	1	4	9	1	3	2	6	28	18
Total ...	21	4	12	3	19	40	2	17	8	27	41	5	19	12	36	102	82
Grand Total ...	138	7	43	16	66	154	4	50	30	84	191	10	65	51	126	483	276†
Total for 1892-93 ...	161	1	26	78	110	190	5	44	85	148	270	4	68	103	186	621	444

* Examination held after the close of the year.

† This excludes 22 successful private candidates; of whom seven obtained 1st grade Low certificates; four, 2nd grade Medium; two, 2nd grade Low; one, third grade Medium; and eight, 3rd grade Low certificates.

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Twenty-two teachers also passed the examination as "private candidates." In the previous year, out of 402 candidates from the six training schools of the first grade, 320 passed, or nearly 80 per cent. At the last examination, out of 381 candidates, 194 passed, or under 51 per cent. The reduction was anticipated, and was due to the following causes. In the first place, a minimum pass-mark in all subjects was for the first time introduced. Candidates had formerly to pass in the aggregate only; but under recent orders they are required to gain one-third of the marks in language, mathematics, and the art of teaching, and one-fourth in other subjects. This condition has naturally excluded a large number. In the second place, drawing has for the first time been included among the subjects of examination. The pass-mark is 25, and those who fail to qualify are plucked, just as if they had failed in language or mathematics. Those, on the other hand, who gain 60 per cent. or more of the marks in drawing receive a special certificate as being "qualified to teach drawing." This useful distinction was introduced by Dr. Martin, who considered that men with these certificates might be employed in zilla schools as second pandits and teachers of drawing; and two of them have in fact been so appointed since the examination. It appears therefore that 194 candidates from these six schools passed in drawing—a result in marked contrast with the indifference shown to the subject in zilla schools, where it is not compulsory. And of these 25 candidates gained special certificates as teachers of drawing.

138. The reduction in the number of those who gain teachers' certificates, besides securing a higher standard of qualification in the teachers, has this further advantage, that it brings the supply of teachers much more nearly into conformity with the demand for them. For some years a complaint has been heard (chiefly, however, from Eastern Bengal) that certificated teachers often fail to get employment. I believe that this will no longer be the case, and also that the market value of the most highly qualified teachers will rise. At present, generally speaking, they can only look to salaries of from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, or in a few instances Rs. 25 a month, as head pandits of middle schools or as inspecting pandits.

139. In the Calcutta Training school the number of students increased from 71 to 76, of which 64 were stipend-holders and the rest pay-students. The pupils came from the several districts of the Presidency Division, and some from Bankura and Midnapore. The proportion of successful candidates at the examination was 57 per cent. There is said to be a widespread notion among the certificate-holders that the managers of aided schools in some cases pay their teachers less than the stipulated salaries, while compelling them to sign receipts for the full amount, in order to be able to draw the grant-in-aid without reduction. This is an old complaint; and though difficult of detection, has sometimes been found to be true. With a more active demand for their services, they will be better able to protect themselves against extortion of this kind.

At the Hooghly school there was a slight decrease, from 133 to 128 pupils, 96 of these being stipend-holders, 4 middle vernacular scholarship-holders who read free, and the rest paying students. At the examination 50 per cent. of the candidates passed. The dormitory in the Chinsura barracks is under the supervision of the head pandit, assisted by three junior teachers, all of whom are allowed free quarters. The health of the boarders has been on the whole good. Of the 128 students, 50 came from Burdwan, 22 from Midnapore, 21 from Bankura, 18 from Birbhum, and smaller numbers, from 1 to 5, from Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Barisal. Of 28 students who left the school with certificates in 1893, 26 are said to have found employment as teachers.

At Rangpur the number increased from 56 to 59, namely, from 45 to 52 in the pandit department, against a falling off from 11 to 7 in the guru department. In the former, 41 per cent. of the candidates passed. Of the 52 pupils in this department, 13 belong to Rajshahi, 11 to Pabna, 9 to Rangpur, and 5 to Bogra, while the remaining 14 came from Jessore, Burdwan, Dacca, Barisal, Faridpur, and Malda. All the 11 pandits who passed at the examination of 1893 are known to have obtained appointments in middle vernacular schools.

Rangpur is one of the two first grade training schools that have a guru department attached, with stipends provided for gurus brought in for training.

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The fact that only seven applicants were found for the 20 stipends which the school offers shows how unsatisfactory the condition of this department is. All the seven gurus passed the prescribed examination; but the Head Master of the school and the Deputy Inspector of the district agree in describing the guru department as unpopular, and as unsuited to the present advanced state of vernacular teaching. It is proposed to reconstitute the class by dividing it into two sections—not for actual gurus, but for those who wish to qualify as teachers in upper or in lower primary schools, entering with middle vernacular or with upper primary certificates respectively. This question will be more fully considered later on.

At the Dacca Training school the progressive decline in numbers continues. In the last annual report it was stated that the number of pupils had fallen from 136 in 1889 to 90 in 1893. In 1894 the number has fallen still further to 77, of whom all but 6 hold stipends. The Inspector's explanation of this decrease was quoted by my predecessor last year, and was to the effect that the market for pandits was overstocked, while the school had also to compete with the superior attractions of the survey and the medical school which, while demanding no higher initial qualifications, offered much more lucrative fields of employment. The Dacca school, it is true, stands alone among the first grade training schools of Bengal in having these active competitors by its side. But there is nevertheless a continuous demand for vernacular teachers; and when the supply is reduced in consequence of recent measures, the Dacca school, it may be hoped, will find and will maintain its proper level. The proportion of successful candidates at the examination was 50 per cent. Of the 77 pupils, 19 came for Mymensingh, 19 from Faridpur, 18 from Dacca, 9 from Backergunge, 7 from Tippera, and the remaining 5 from Noakhali, Pabna, and Sylhet.

The numbers at the Chittagong school fell from 51 to 39, all stipend-holders. In the latter part of the year, the school was the object of vigorous attacks on the part of some of the local authorities; and though these were ultimately rebutted, the rumour of the impending abolition of the school seems to have affected it injuriously. The new admissions at the beginning of the session were 26, against 17 in the year before; but 10 of these left it soon afterwards, either from the causes above named, or because, as the Head Master suggests, they feared the operation of the new rule as to minimum pass-marks. The efficiency of the school, notwithstanding its reduced numbers, is shown by the fact that 69 per cent. of its pupils passed the examination for certificates—the highest proportion gained by any school for the year. The pupils came—20 from Noakhali, 16 from Chittagong, and 3 from Tippera. The Tippera pupils generally prefer going to Dacca to read. All but four of the passed pupils of 1892 and 1893 had found employment at the close of the year.

The Patna school had 56 pupils against 67 of the previous year, all being stipend-holders. They are supplied in nearly equal numbers from the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions and from the North-Western Provinces; and it is a remarkable fact that while the number of Bihari students has fallen from 41 to 26 (Saran 12, Patna and Champaran 5 each, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur 1 each), the number coming from the adjoining districts of the North-West has risen from 19 to 30. As these latter students are said to take service readily in Bihar there is little objection to the arrangement. It will be remembered that in Patna, as in Dacca, the training school has to compete with the rival attractions of the medical and survey schools, both of which largely outnumber it in attendance, and have doubtless reduced the number of its pupils. The school passed 55 per cent. of its pupils at the examination.

At the Ranchi school the attendance is much smaller, namely, 26 against 23 of the year before; all being stipend-holders. The standard here is somewhat lower, in the subjects of mathematics and science, than at other training schools; but it is high enough for a backward region, and the pandits turned out from it make efficient teachers of middle schools. The training school is a necessity for Chota Nagpur, as teachers from other districts will not take service in these outlying tracts, especially on the very moderate salaries which alone are available in an educationally backward country.

The number of pupils at the Cuttack Training School remained unchanged at 43. This school, like that at Rangpur, has a guru department attached,

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containing 13 gurus under training. Of 30 students in the pandit class, five were pay-students, one a middle scholarship-holder, and the rest stipendiaries. Again, 13 came from Cuttack and 12 from Puri, while Balasore supplied two and the Tributary Mahals three. Eighty per cent. of the pupils are Brahmans, a class which, it is stated, has always in Orissa shown a preference for the calling of a teacher to less dignified if more lucrative walks of life.

140. In the Annual Reports of this Department for the last two years, and in the Resolutions of Government thereon, the whole training school system has come under active criticism. They have been regarded on the one hand as costly, on the other as superfluous. On the question of expense, I might refer to the extract quoted by Dr. Martin last year from the report of Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur, Inspector of the Presidency Circle. Training schools are exceptionally costly, because they require at their head men of exceptional ability and experience, and also because it is essential to make provision for housing the students and giving them stipends to meet the cost of living.

141. The other objection, as to the schools being no longer necessary, was based on the belief that trained and certificated teachers often failed to get employment. This, as we have seen, was true of Dacca, but not generally true elsewhere; and even the Dacca school is now finding its level and equating its admissions to the normal demand. Other general causes too, as I have explained, are tending to reduce the number of candidates for employment; and thus, I believe, the last vestiges of the complaint will disappear. But even had the complaint been generally true, the argument would have been inconclusive. While middle schools exist, there is necessarily a demand for trained pandits; and if the schools do their work so well that the supply exceeds the demand, this furnishes no very good ground for their abolition. I say there is a demand for trained pandits; and not only so, but the supply is of such a quality as very effectually to meet that demand. This is conclusively shown by the popularity and success of the middle school system, which depends for its very existence on the training schools, since there is no other source from which the teachers can be supplied. There are more than 2,000 middle schools (English and vernacular taken together, for in both the full vernacular course is taught), and only 207 of these are under public management. Is it possible to suppose that the public throughout Bengal would have set up, and would continue to maintain, 1,800 schools of this class, unless they were satisfied with the instruction given in these schools, and with the pandits who teach them? To abolish or weaken the training schools would be to pull down or undermine the whole middle school system, upon which the middle classes of Bengal rely for that vernacular education which so largely meets their requirements, especially in rural districts. Nor is it only within the walls of the middle school that the influence of the training schools is felt. The head pandits are a well-educated, shrewd body of men, who come to the front in their villages, and often take an active part in municipal or other public affairs.

142. A definite suggestion was made last year that the existing training schools, with the exception of those at Rangpur, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack, which were to be retained, and those at Hooghly and Chittagong, which were to be closed, should be converted into "training colleges" for the further instruction in the art of teaching, through the medium of English, of graduates or under-graduates of the University, desirous of qualifying as teachers of high or middle schools. From what has preceded, it will be seen that I am averse to closing any of the training schools; but with regard to teaching through English, a word more may be said. The proposal to train graduates in the art of teaching may be put aside for the present. In Bengal we have always looked on this proposal, I will not say with indifference, but without conviction; holding that in India, as in England, no imperative necessity has been shown for giving special instruction of this kind to University graduates. A man goes straight from the University in England to take work in a public or private school, on the assumption that his trained intelligence, and the example of those with whom he is associated, will soon make a teacher of him if he has any aptitude for the work. But with regard to under-graduates—

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those who have passed the Entrance or even the F.A. examination, and who seek employment in middle English schools, or in the junior classes of high schools—I am inclined to favour the idea of throwing open the training schools so as to admit men of this class to a further course of instruction, not in English, but in the art of teaching English to little boys. At present, on their appointment as teachers, they are guided in setting about their work by the traditions of the school, the hints given them by the Head Master, and the help which they derive from the visits and the criticism of the Inspector. In this way they learn their work after a longer or shorter time; but the time would be shortened if they had been definitely instructed beforehand in the difficulties to be encountered and the pitfalls to be avoided in the task of teaching English to beginners. The Head Masters of training schools are, of course, fully qualified for this, and I do not think that any addition to the establishment would be necessary unless these classes become very popular and well attended. No stipends should be given to the students, and they might even be required to pay a moderate fee; as it might fairly be anticipated that the possession of a certificate, after passing through the course, would enable them to secure employment with greater ease and on better terms. A six-months' course would probably be sufficient.

143. The training schools of the third grade, of which there are seven, are situated in backward districts, and have been useful in training a certain number of teachers of primary schools. The pupils are, for the most part, actual gurus of the old class, who are brought in from their pathsalas for a six months' course of training, ending with an examination considerably below the upper primary standard. In some instances pupils are admitted in order to qualify as teachers, and these, like the former, enjoy stipends. Thus, from the two training schools in Chota Nagpur,—Lohardaga, and Kokpara in Singhbhum—21 pupils were sent up to the two guru teachership examinations held in the year, namely, 12 from Kokpara, all of whom passed, and 9 from Lohardaga, of whom 7 passed. All the passed pupils from Kokpara were actual teachers, and returned to their schools after examination; while some of the Lohardaga pupils had no pathsalas of their own, but were candidates for teacherships as opportunities arose. Altogether 254 teachers in Chota Nagpur hold guru teachership certificates. There are four guru-training schools in Orissa; one attached to the first grade school at Cuttack, and the others at Balasore, at Puri, and at Angul in the Tributary Mahals. They turned out respectively 16, 32, 22, and 18 trained gurus during the year, or 88 in all. The number of gurus trained up to date in these schools is 728 from Cuttack, 746 from Balasore, 446 from Puri, and 259 from Angul.

The Motihari school has two classes; one reading the usual upper primary course, and a class above this reading the course of the second class of a middle school. From the higher class 6 pupils appeared and all passed; from the lower 6 out of 9 passed. The Haripur school at Taljhari in the Sonthal Parganas appears to need the Inspector's attention. No guru seems to have obtained a certificate either this year or last, though in 1892, 15 certificates were gained. Seven gurus under training in the lower department of the Rangpur school appeared at the examination and all passed.

144. *Guru-training classes.*—Under the system devised by Mr. C. B. Clarke, to selected middle schools in each district a class is attached for the training of primary school teachers in the neighbourhood, who attend morning or evening and on Sundays and holidays for this purpose, without relinquishing charge of their own schools. After a certain period of training the gurus are encouraged to go up for one or other of the different departmental examinations, and rewards on a fixed scale are given to those who pass. When all the teachers in one locality have been trained, the class is moved to another middle school. The head pandit receives one rupee a month for each man under training so long as the class is attached to his school. If teachers are brought in from such a distance that they have to give up their own schools, which are placed for the time under other teachers, they receive small allowances from the District Board, under Rule 50 of the Rules under the Local Self-Government Act.

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145. The following table shows the allotment to each Division and the expenditure for the year:—

	Allotment.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	... 1,000	747
Presidency Circle	... 4,800	4,459
Rajshahi	... 630	132
Eastern Circle	... 1,000	709
Bihar „	... 1,970	530
Orissa „	... 600	509
Total	... 10,000	7,086
Total for 1892-93	... 10,000	6,473

In many of the districts the full allotment could not be spent, owing to the difficulty of finding gurus willing to come in for training.

146. The next table shows the number and distribution of these classes:—

Division.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	27	136	25	137
Presidency	73	370	66	305
Rajshahi	10	29	6	14
Dacca	34	106	34	107
Chittagong	11	27	7	22
Patna	22	266	6	22
Bhagalpur	10	21	11	30
Orissa	22	55	25	50
Chota Nagpur	26	161	38	220
Total ...	235	1,171	218	907
Average number of pupils to a class ...			4·9	4·2

There is a loss of 17 classes and 264 pupils. The greatest reduction (16 classes) has taken place in the Patna Division, and the greatest increase (12 classes) in Chota Nagpur. The Presidency Division, with a decrease of 7 classes, is still far ahead of all the rest.

147. The following table shows the number of gurus who gained certificates of different kinds during the year:—

Division.	Passed at the—				
	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Guru examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	3	6	...	...	9
Presidency	12	8	...	...	20
Rajshahi	3	3	...	...	6
Dacca	6	...	...	...	6
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	2	1	...	...	3
Orissa	...	...	...	29	29
Chota Nagpur	...	4	2	7	13
Total ...	26	22	2	36	86
Total for 1892-93 ...	30	18	...	43	91

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The number of those obtaining certificates has been steadily falling for the last two years, from 100 in 1891-92 to 91 and 86 in the two following years. Judged by the results of examination, the best outturn in point of quality is shown by the Presidency Division, in which the system has received its largest development; and the best in point of numbers by Orissa. But while Orissa spends only Rs. 509, the Presidency Circle spends Rs. 4,459. The Divisions of Chittagong and Patna show no examination results in return for their expenditure. From two districts in Chittagong, four candidates from these classes appeared at the middle vernacular examination, but all failed. It does not appear that any candidates presented themselves from the Patna Division, where the classes have met with very little favour or success. The results on the whole are far from satisfactory. It is true that the passing of examinations was not the original or the leading purpose of the scheme; but as special rewards, varying from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15, are offered to gurus under training as an inducement to them to pass the upper primary or the middle vernacular examination, and as in fact we have no other definite test that they profit in any way by their training, it is very disappointing to find that so few take advantage of the offer. As it is, we spend something like Rs. 7,000 a year in training about 900 gurus for a period of six or twelve months; and of these, only about 1 in 10 afford any tangible guarantee that the money has been usefully spent.

148. I go on therefore to consider the vexed question of the utility of these classes, which now find very little support. I have received special reports on the subject from the Circle Inspectors, who were asked to communicate the opinions of all Assistant and Deputy Inspectors. Outside the Presidency Division, where from the beginning the scheme has been vigorously worked by the inspecting officers and has met with a considerable measure of success, I find only six officers who have a word to say in its favour.

149. Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, has always expressed an opinion unfavourable to the system, and he states that another year of official life has not caused him to alter that opinion in any way. "A somewhat elaborate machinery," he remarks, "has been employed at considerable cost, and practically very little benefit has been derived from it." He adds that out of a total of 2,925 teachers in the Rajshahi Division, only 107 are reported as having been trained in guru classes, and most of these were taught in the Jalpaiguri and Rangpur Training schools, and not in the classes attached to middle schools. Out of 9,003 teachers in the Burdwan Division, only 136 were said to have been trained in guru classes. The Assistant Inspector of the Rajshahi Division states that all the Deputy Inspectors in that Division are unanimous in considering the scheme a failure; and he cites the remarks of Mr. Bellett, quoted in the last Annual Report, to the effect that the classes are very unpopular, and are also quite unnecessary whether for actual or for intending gurus. The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division observes that the teachers in charge of the classes are the only persons who profit by them. He adds that if the gurus have no desire to improve themselves, it is not possible to train them; and if they have such a desire, it would be a cheaper plan to offer them substantial rewards for qualifying themselves to pass the departmental examinations. All the Deputy Inspectors but one are of opinion that the scheme is unworkable; the Howrah Deputy Inspector thinking that it has not yet had a fair trial, and that as the old-fashioned gurus, who possess much local influence, cannot be ousted from their positions, further efforts should be made to train them.

150. Babu Dinanath Sen, Inspector of the Eastern Circle, condemns the scheme on the following grounds:—(1) With the spread of vernacular education there is no lack of men holding upper primary or middle vernacular certificates who are willing to serve as teachers; and there is no special practice in the training classes which gives the gurus trained in them any advantage over those who hold the ordinary school certificates. (2) The few old-class popular gurus who still remain cannot be induced to attend the classes; and if they did, their schools would suffer when they had to divide their attention between their regular work in school and attendance at the class. (3) In backward localities, where there are no middle schools, the gurus who need instruction the most cannot have the advantage of it. The only officer

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in the Dacca Division who supports the system is the Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, who thinks that it provides the only possible means of training incompetent gurus. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division says that "the experiment has totally failed." He considers the classes "both unnecessary and useless;" useless, because the gurus, who have to look after their own pathsalas, attend the classes very irregularly, and therefore fail to pass the examinations; and unnecessary, because there is no want of middle and upper primary certificate-holders willing to take up the work whenever there is an adequate income. The Deputy Inspector of Tippera, now officiating as Assistant Inspector of the Division, states that in these classes there is no attempt at instruction in the art of teaching, and so the gurus who attend them are no better than those who hold the ordinary school certificate. Few of the gurus, moreover, can be induced to leave their own pathsalas for training, for fear of losing their emoluments or their situation. The stipendiary gurus are all competent men, and over non-stipendiary gurus we can exercise no compulsion. All the other Deputy Inspectors in this Division write in the same strain.

151. The Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, Mr. G. A. Stack, describes the existing system as unpopular, though he thinks that with certain modifications it might succeed. Mr. J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division, who recently officiated as Inspector, is forced to admit that the scheme has been a conspicuous failure in the Bihar Circle. This opinion is shared by all the Deputy Inspectors in the Patna Division. The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division, while acknowledging the general incompetence of gurus in Bihar and their need of proper training, finds the system a failure owing to the reluctance of gurus to attend the classes; and also superfluous, if their only object is to enable gurus to pass examinations, since the ordinary schools produce a sufficient number of equally qualified men every year to meet the demand. Three of the Deputy Inspectors are against the system, and two—those of Purnea and the Sonthal Parganas—in its favour. In the Sonthal Parganas, the gurus under training received Rs. 3 a month as subsistence allowance under the order of the Deputy Commissioner; and thus the popularity of the system was maintained.

152. Babu Radha Nath Rai, the Temporary Inspector of the Orissa Division, writes:—

> "My own view regarding the working of the scheme is that it has been a failure. Guru-training schools with the present six-monthly course of instruction, and guru-training classes attached to middle schools, seem to me so many anachronisms in these days. The *personnel* of our lower primary school teachers is gradually changing, and changing for the better; but we owe this more to our system of primary and secondary education than to the guru-training classes."

Nor do the gurus care to attend the classes, because they are not convinced that it will give them any advantage in the competition for rewards at the primary scholarship examination. The Deputy Inspectors in Orissa are generally of opinion that the scheme has proved a failure, though the Deputy Inspector of Cuttack thinks a longer trial should be given to it under the new conditions introduced by the District Board, who have recently sanctioned an allowance of eight annas a month to all gurus reading in the classes. But the Inspector points out that the result of a similar practice in Balasore, where the District Board have for several years made a monthly allowance of one rupee to gurus under training, ought to convince him that no further experience is needed.

153. The Assistant Inspector of the Chota Nagpur Division remarks that the middle schools are so few in Chota Nagpur, and therefore generally so far from primary schools, that the scheme has only a narrow field of operation. If the teachers are brought from a distance, they have to be provided with stipends, and the cost becomes prohibitive; or if, as in Singhbhum, they are temporarily transferred to schools in the neighbourhood, both their old and their new schools suffer from the change. Nor can he attach any great value to evening lessons carried on after a day's work in school. In Hazaribagh this difficulty has been evaded in a novel but hardly commendable way, by requiring the gurus to attend class on Sundays only, so that the middle school teachers get their head money for only four days' work a month. Further, the only benefit which gurus of the old stamp get for attendance in a training

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class is some instruction in European arithmetic and in the reading of printed books. But, he urges, the indigenous teachers are already doing and have long done this much for themselves, without any help or encouragement from Government except the increased rewards which they are thus enabled to earn at the examinations through their greater efficiency as teachers. All the Deputy Inspectors are of the same opinion, except the Lohardaga officer, who thinks that the training classes at their doors are better for the gurus than the training schools at a distance, and that in the classes the gurus receive "practical and theoretical training." To this the Assistant Inspector rejoins that the middle schools are, owing to their paucity, practically as far from the pathsalas as training schools at head-quarters; while he is very sceptical as to the reality or value of any practical instruction that could be given in the art of teaching in the lower classes of the middle school.

154. It is in the Presidency Division alone that the training-class system is still regarded with favour.. As I have before remarked, it is in that Division that the system has been worked with energy and zeal, and with a full confidence in its utility. The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas writes:—"The value of these classes as a cheap means of training illiterate *bonâ fide* gurus is undeniable." The Deputy Inspector of Nadia:—"The necessity of such institutions is obvious, considering the large number of uncertificated teachers in the primary schools"; and he adds that it is far preferable to the removal of a teacher from his home surroundings to a training school at head-quarters—the only possible alternative; especially as under the non-stipendiary system the gurus are independent of our orders in this respect. The Deputy Inspector of Khulna says:—"The guru-training classes are very useful institutions. They have been doing immense good to the district. They are cheap, and turn out better qualified teachers than the third grade normal schools generally do." On the other hand, the Deputy Inspector of Murshidabad thinks the classes to be now of little or no practical value. "During the first few years they worked successfully;" but "the stock of non-certificated gurus near about middle schools has been exhausted, and those that attend now come from distant schools, are not therefore regular in their attendance, and do not derive much benefit." The Assistant Inspector, commenting on these opinions, thinks that the payment of a rupee a month to the teachers should be replaced by a system of rewards both to the guru who passes an examination and to the teacher who trains him. The Circle Inspector, Rai Radhika Prasanna Mookerjea Bahadur, is, as he always has been, a firm supporter of the system as worked by himself and his subordinate officers. He is inclined to think that if the Deputy Inspectors elsewhere took greater personal interest in the working of these classes, a fair measure of success could be ensured. "On the whole," he concludes, "I am of opinion that the time has arrived for modifying the system in those tracts where it has not worked successfully, and to institute a system of rewards to pandits for passing guru pupils at the middle examination, in addition to the monthly stipend of one rupee."

155. I have gone at great length into this important matter, because the question really is whether we shall or shall not continue our efforts to train the indigenous gurus. The conclusion at which I have arrived is that, while these classes in the beginning were undoubtedly useful—and were especially so when the superior inspecting officers had faith in their utility—the time has now come when the system should be abandoned or largely reduced; and that for two reasons. In the first place the system has been at work for so many years that all or most of the primary school teachers in the neighbourhood of middle schools who required it have come under training. The rest are either too far off to be brought in, or too firmly wedded to their ancient ways to be capable of improvement. In the second place, owing to the lapse of years, the indigenous gurus of the original stamp have largely disappeared, and have been replaced by passed pupils from middle and upper primary schools, who are found after a time of probation to make very efficient teachers, and to bring up their pupils with success to the departmental examinations. Nor must we lose sight of the entirely new conditions that have been introduced by the appointment of inspecting pandits, who have everywhere displaced the old "chief gurus." Many of these pandits are passed pupils of first grade training schools, and as such have received systematic instruction in the art of teaching. As they go round to the pathsalas, their

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business is to teach the gurus how to do their work; and consequently they serve in a manner as peripatetic training schools. In the more remote and backward parts of the country they are the only possible agency, since the gurus will not come in to be trained. We cannot, unless they are stipendiaries, force the gurus to come in; because they are either self-appointed or the nominees of the village, and are not therefore under the orders of the inspecting officers. Indeed, it is chiefly in these very backward places that we are brought face to face with the difficulties arising from the limited amount of the funds available for primary education. In these villages pupils are few, fees and other customary gifts to the gurus are small, and not much can be gained at the examination for rewards. Small emoluments will not attract competent teachers, and we are glad to get almost any one who offers. He comes, but it is hardly worth his while to stay, and he goes off to try his fortune elsewhere. So the schools in these less-favoured parts suffer continually from the change of teachers. These are not the conditions under which we can insist on the teachers being trained; we must take whom we can get, and try to keep them as long as we can by not imposing on them terms that they dislike. The District Boards are generally fully alive to this difficulty, and are seeking to overcome it by attaching stipends, not merely to the most advanced schools, but also to the most backward, so as to offer a decent livelihood to the teachers and secure the appointment of competent men. More advanced villages, with plenty of pupils and a considerable and assured income from fees and rewards, can take care of themselves pretty well in this respect. The villagers are awake to their own interests, and if they are not satisfied that the teacher is up to the mark, they can generally find a way to get rid of him. After the lapse of a few more years the old gurus will have mostly disappeared, giving place to a more promising class of teachers.

156. I therefore propose to put an end to the guru-training classes at the close of the present year, except in those districts of the Presidency Division, in the Sonthal Parganas and elsewhere, in which the Circle Inspectors express a desire to retain the system, with any modifications that may be found desirable. The money thus saved can be devoted to the benefit of primary education in many ways. In the first place it may be desirable to increase the number of primary scholarships, the allotment for which remains at practically the same amount as it was fixed at more than twenty years ago by Sir George Campbell. The effect which they have in stimulating primary education reaches far beyond the particular scholars who win them. For every one who succeeds, a dozen hope to succeed, and by that hope the level of primary education is so far raised within the whole region affected by the scholarships. In the second place, in districts like those of Chota Nagpur it would be a serviceable thing to increase the number of middle vernacular schools, so as to increase the amount of raw material from which primary school teachers can be formed. It may seem a startling proposal to promote primary education by diverting its funds to secondary, but there is little doubt that the course suggested would have that effect. And lastly, the number of inspecting pandits may be increased, and care taken to appoint none but the most competent men.

157. I now return to the question of the third grade training schools, upon which the preceding discussion will be found to throw much light. I begin with those, namely, at Rangpur and Cuttack, which are departments of training schools of the first grade. To the guru class at Rangpur are attached 20 stipends of Rs. 4 a month each, intended for the support of actual gurus while under training. In 1891-92, 13 gurus were brought in, in the following year 8, while in the year under report the number has fallen to 3. It is quite clear that there is no longer any demand for the maintenance of the class in its present form. As the Head Master points out, all lower primary teacherships are now monopolised by middle vernacular and upper primary certificate-holders; and there is no longer any demand for the trained indigenous gurus in schools of this class. On the other hand, there is a considerable demand for teachers in upper primary schools. To these schools, middle vernacular certificate-holders are often appointed; but they would be all the better for a year's training in a first grade training school. The Inspector therefore recommends that the guru-training class be closed; that no further provision be made therein

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for lower primary teachers; and that a class be opened for upper primary teachers, confined to the holders of middle vernacular certificates, who should be trained for a year. This change could be effected in such a way as to strengthen the teaching power of the school, while reducing its total expenditure.

With regard to the Cuttack training school, the Divisional Inspector considers that while the guru department did a great deal of good in days gone by, when the number of middle schools was small and the system of upper primaries had not been developed, its utility has for some years past "dwindled almost to the vanishing point." Gurus turned out of this department after six months' training are decidedly inferior to the passed pupils of middle and upper primary schools. More than this, it is found that teachers leave their pathsalas and come into the school with the express purpose of utilising in some other calling the education they receive in the school. He remarks that more than 60 per cent. of those trained in the guru department are known to have abandoned the calling of a teacher in order to obtain more lucrative employment. He quotes also the observations of the Deputy Inspector of Balasore with regard to the outturn of gurus from the third grade training school of that district:— "The total number of gurus trained up to date from the Balasore training school and classes is 818, of whom 206, or 25 per cent., are actually in charge of lower primary schools. This low percentage is mostly due to the absorption of a large number of trained teachers into the Settlement Department." In view of these facts the Inspector recommends the closing of the guru department at Cuttack, and of the third grade schools at Balasore and Puri, and the opening of a central class, to be attached to the Cuttack training school, for teachers of upper primary schools, on the same conditions as those recommended at Rangpur.

Of the two schools in Chota Nagpur, at Lohardaga and at Kokpara in Singhbhum, the latter is doing useful work. There are many gurus who still require to be trained, and I do not propose to interfere with this school for the present. With regard to Lohardaga, it was stated in an earlier paragraph that some of the pupils of this school were not actual, but merely intending gurus; and this is a case that demands further inquiry, since the course of instruction is designed with special reference to the capacities of the former class.

In this connexion it should be mentioned that the District Committee of Public Instruction in Palamau have applied to me for the establishment of a third grade training school for the improvement of the gurus of the district, many of whom are said to be very ill-educated. As an alternative they propose that the Lohardaga training school, which was formerly located in Palamau, should be retransferred to the new district from Lohardaga, where they believe it to be no longer wanted. The Deputy Inspector of Lohardaga is, however, strongly opposed to the transfer, on the ground that a large number of gurus in his district are without training of any sort beyond the lower primary standard. It is therefore necessary to ascertain why they are not brought into the school. The question of a training school for Palamau will be taken up independently.

Angul is a backward district in which the training school has done useful work. It has already been stated that the condition of the school at Taljhari in the Sonthal Parganas needs investigation, as it has passed no pupils at any examination for two years. Its cost is nearly the same (about Rs. 700 a year) as that at Motihari, which trains pupils successfully for the prescribed examinations, and as to the usefulness of which no question has been raised. The unsatisfactory condition of the Purnea school, which is intended for actual gurus and is under the management of the District Board, has been noticed before (paragraph 134).

158. The aided training schools for masters are noticed below. No details are given that are to be found in the preceding tables:—

(1) The Barrackpore Training School is a boarding institution for the training of masters under the Wesleyan Mission. All are Christians. One student passed the last Entrance Examination.

(2) The Krishnagar Training School is under the Church Missionary Society. Drawing is taught in this school, and it is the only one that regularly sends candidates for the vernacular mastership examination. Its ill success at the last examination, at which only

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five candidates passed out of 14, was unfortunate, as in the previous year it passed 12 candidates out of 16. The result was largely due to the new conditions introduced at the last examination, and the school may be expected to recover its position without difficulty. All the pupils but one are Christians. Singing is assiduously taught in the school, not only on the Bengali, but also on the English system, which they learn from notes.

(3) The Bhimpur Training School for Sonthals in Midnapore is under the American Baptist Mission. Of the 164 pupils, 56 were females. Again, 5 were Hindus, 109 Native Christians, and the rest non-Christian Sonthals. Four Sonthal boys appeared at the middle vernacular and four at the upper primary examination. Two of the former and four of the latter passed. All these go out as teachers among their own race; and during the last six years more than 40 teachers have been so trained. Six girls also went up for the examination of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha.

(4) The Bankura Training School is a boarding school for Sonthals under the Wesleyan Mission. Among them are seven Christian converts. The highest standard taught is that of the first year class of a first grade training school; but very few reach it. Only two teachers have been turned out from the school since its establishment. Five Sonthal boys went up for the upper primary examination last year, but only one passed.

(5) The Kalimpong Training School trains teachers both for the Kalimpong and the Darjeeling Missions. Seven or eight students a year are found sufficient for the supply of teachers for the Darjeeling quarter, and the large majority of the students are trained for work across the Tista. The Revd. W. S. Sutherland, who is in charge of the school, devotes his whole time to it, and is assisted by a staff of native teachers. The pupils get stipends at the rate of Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 a month. The expenditure shown is not for the training school only, but includes the cost of the attached practising school, the charges for these two departments not having been separated.

159. The aided training schools for mistresses are the following:—

(1) The Dum-Dum Training School is intended to prepare mistresses for girls' schools under the Wesleyan Mission. All the pupils are Christians. Three girls passed by the 4th standard at the examination held last December for girls' schools in Calcutta and neighbourhood.

(2) The Baranagar Boarding and Training School is largely intended for the benefit of Hindu widows, of whom there are 18 in the school. They are educated to be teachers, or with a view to joining the female class of the Campbell School of Medicine; while some have left the school to be married. The institution receives liberal support from England through the National Indian Association. It owes its success to the zeal and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Sasipada Banerjea, the founders.

(3) The Krishnagar Boarding School is under the Propaganda of Rome. The nuns who are its teachers are Italian ladies. It sends no pupils to any public examination. A conspicuous feature in the school is the extraordinarily fine needlework executed by the pupils for altar-cloths and other articles of Church decoration.

(4) The Church of England Normal School, with its attached native training class, is now entirely supported by private subscriptions. It has a sanctioned grant of Rs. 160 a month, but has drawn no portion of it for the last two years.

(5) No further particulars are given regarding the training school maintained by the American Mission. For all its educational work in schools and zananas, the Mission has long enjoyed a grant of Rs. 752 a month from Government; but the cost of the training school is not separately shown.

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(6) The Bankura Training School is a boarding school under the Wesleyan Mission. All the girls and both the teachers are Christians. Four girls competed from this school at the last middle vernacular examination, and three passed, one gaining an open scholarship of Rs. 4 a month. Dr. Martin writes:—"I was exceedingly well pleased with the school and its management. There is an air of happiness and comfort about it which is most gratifying."

160. The two unaided schools for mistresses (Church of Scotland Normal School and Baptist Normal School) are both in Calcutta. As in aided schools of the same class, they are attended by Native Christians exclusively, who are taught the different standards prescribed in schools for general education, and are also trained in the art of teaching and class-management in the attached practising schools.

161. Such being the machinery at work in Bengal for the training of teachers, it remains to enquire whether the schools, from the middle standard downwards, are adequately supplied with them. The following tables show the qualifications of all the teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools. The returns do not include unaided schools, over which the Department exercises no direct control:—

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular Mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Head teachers.												
Burdwan	167	167	1	24	123	1	...	2	...	...	...	16	167	
Presidency	124	124	3	23	89	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	124	
Calcutta	8	8	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Rajshahi	73	73	...	14	52	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	73	
Dacca	118	118	...	11	95	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	118	
Chittagong	26	26	...	2	19	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	26	
Patna	34	34	...	3	17	2	...	6	...	...	...	6	34	
Bhagalpur	31	31	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	31	
Orissa	37	37	...	1	20	1	...	3	1	...	...	10	36	1 Vacant.
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur	31	31	2	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	31	
Total ...	649	649	6	93	455	4	...	17	4	...	...	69	648	1 Vacant.
		Other teachers.												
Burdwan	...	542	...	1	36	159	6	64	70	1	...	205	512	
Presidency	...	413	...	2	44	107	4	55	52	3	...	146	413	
Calcutta	...	55	...	...	11	13	...	...	6	...	...	25	55	
Rajshahi	...	215	...	1	14	78	...	33	46	8	...	35	215	
Dacca	...	368	...	...	13	122	3	33	100	3	...	94	368	
Chittagong	...	85	...	...	3	29	...	10	22	1	1	19	85	
Patna	...	115	...	...	7	32	5	7	20	7	2	35	115	
Bhagalpur	...	105	...	...	4	41	...	4	30	4	1	20	104	1 Vacant.
Orissa	...	118	...	...	3	27	7	20	24	4	...	33	118	
Chota Nagpur	...	96	4	...	4	23	4	13	18	6	1	23	96	
Total ...	...	2,112	4	4	139	631	29	239	388	37	5	635	2,117	1 Vacant.

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools for boys and girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	Vernacular Mastership.	Guru-training.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	To	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Head teachers.												
Burdwan	150	149	...	1	3	130	3	...	7	...	...	5	149	
Presidency	203	188	...	2	5	145	4	5	19	...	...	8	188	
Calcutta	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
Rajshahi	126	126	...	...	3	114	...	3	6	...	...	...	126	
Dacca	251	174	...	...	4	157	...	2	5	...	...	6	174	
Chittagong	115	80	...	...	...	74	...	...	2	...	...	4	80	
Patna	44	44	...	...	...	40	...	...	2	...	...	2	44	
Bhagalpur	38	38	...	...	1	31	1	...	4	...	...	1	38	
Orissa	43	44	...	...	1	25	1	1	13	...	...	3	44	
Chota Nagpur	30	30	...	...	1	17	1	1	8	...	...	2	30	
Total ...	1,016	889	...	3	18	749	10	12	66	...	...	31	(a)889	

(a) Some of the head teachers of middle vernacular schools are in charge of two or three schools known as circle schools.

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Division.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	Vernacular Mastership.	Guru-training.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Other teachers.												
Burdwan	...	328	...	...	14	44	8	52	136	12	1	91	328	
Presidency	...	426	...	...	24	30	7	46	181	8	2	128	426	
Calcutta	...	80	...	2	9	12	...	5	13	1	1	37	80	
Rajshahi	...	164	1	1	2	5	5	11	101	8	...	30	164	
Dacca	...	412	...	3	28	31	4	18	200	8	4	116	412	
Chittagong	...	194	...	1	4	20	3	6	110	6	...	44	194	
Patna	...	105	...	1	1	46	1	2	29	3	2	20	105	
Bhagalpur	...	77	...	...	3	12	4	...	34	9	4	11	77	
Orissa	...	80	...	...	...	10	4	2	34	10	5	15	80	
Chota Nagpur	...	45	...	...	1	12	3	3	17	2	1	6	45	
Total ...	...	1,911	1	8	86	222	39	115	855	67	20	498	1,911	

Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools.

		Head teachers.												
Burdwan	766	755	...	...	10	77	28	44	412	28	2	154	755	
Presidency	515	480	...	...	2	66	32	41	208	15	2	114	480	
Calcutta	26	26	...	...	6	8	...	11	1	...	...	...	26	
Rajshahi	453	453	...	...	2	16	27	42	248	46	1	71	453	
Dacca	701	683	...	...	2	24	9	21	464	18	1	134	683	
Chittagong	455	451	...	...	...	24	2	15	278	39	9	84	451	
Patna	202	202	...	1	...	51	2	7	118	9	...	14	202	
Bhagalpur	220	219	...	1	1	21	2	12	136	28	8	10	219	
Orissa	271	271	...	...	...	7	37	23	159	26	1	18	271	
Chota Nagpur	119	119	...	...	...	13	8	8	49	27	4	10	119	
Total ...	3,728	3,659	...	2	23	317	147	224	2,073	236	28	609	(*b*)3,659	
		Other teachers.												
Burdwan	...	234	...	...	3	9	3	6	36	33	3	141	234	
Presidency	...	172	...	...	1	1	2	5	27	16	11	109	172	
Calcutta	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	58	67	
Rajshahi	...	125	...	...	...	...	3	1	32	49	8	32	125	
Dacca	...	220	...	...	1	...	2	3	53	59	16	86	220	
Chittagong	...	164	...	...	1	1	...	2	52	27	16	65	164	
Patna	...	186	...	...	1	2	9	1	41	63	36	33	186	
Bhagalpur	...	109	...	...	...	...	3	...	11	48	28	17	107	2 Vacant.
Orissa	...	38	...	...	...	...	6	1	3	4	3	21	38	
Chota Nagpur	...	43	...	...	...	9	2	1	6	9	4	12	43	
Total ...	...	1,358	...	...	7	22	30	20	264	314	125	574	1,356	2 Vacant.

(*b*) In some cases, two or three schools are under one head teacher known as a circle pandit.

162. Out of 648 teachers in middle English schools, 554 possess the University Entrance or higher qualification, including six B.A's. There are 17 who have passed only the middle English examination, and these have probably tried but failed to matriculate. The remainder are presumably Head Masters of schools which were formerly vernacular schools, who have retained the head mastership after their conversion into middle English schools, teachers of English having been appointed as junior masters.

163. In middle vernacular schools there are 889 head teachers to 1,016 schools, because under the circle school system, one peripatetic head pandit has under him two or three neighbouring schools, each under its own guru, which he visits and teaches in succession. Of the 889 head teachers, 749 hold vernacular mastership certificates, and 21 have University qualifications. Of the under teachers, 222 hold certificates as vernacular masters, though the great majority have passed only the middle scholarship examination, which is sufficient for the lower classes reading the primary school course or a modification of it. It will be noticed that 95 under teachers, including one B.A., have passed the Entrance or higher examinations. In these cases, the schools are in process of transition from vernacular to English. They teach the full vernacular course, and have added instruction in English also, but they have not yet fully established their position as English schools by regularly passing pupils at the corresponding examination.

164. In the two classes of middle schools taken together and numbering 1,665, all of which read the full vernacular course, there are 1,606 teachers who have passed the vernacular mastership examination. The figures show how indispensable the maintenance of first grade training schools is to the life of these schools. As unqualified teachers are gradually removed from the

schools, the number of appointments for which such trained men are qualified will increase; and to them must be added the 500 appointments of inspecting pandits. The number of certificated teachers of the first grade, that is, who have passed through the full three years' course of training schools, was at the last examination only 66, though to these must be added an unknown number of the second and third grade teachers who left the training schools for employment without finishing the full course. But even so, I do not anticipate many complaints in future arising from the failure of trained teachers to find employment.

165. Turning finally to the upper primary schools, we find that out of 3,659 head gurus, as many as 2,786 have either the middle vernacular or some higher qualification. The large number (2,297) of those who have passed the middle scholarship examination shows how abundant a source of supply is provided by the middle schools. Of the remaining 873, 236 are men who have passed the upper primary standard only, but who have succeeded, through their own exertions and capacity for improvement, in raising their pathsalas from the lower to the upper primary standard. Of the 609 teachers possessing no definite qualification, the great majority are indigenous teachers of the old class, the best of whom have long been famous for their natural capacity, their familiarity with the whole range of pathsala learning, and their aptitude as teachers. Some of the best upper primary schools that I have seen have been under teachers of this class. On the whole there is very little fault to find with the constitution of the upper primary schools, and no reason to fear that there will ever be a lack of qualified teachers for them.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

166. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The statement below furnishes the statistics of all these institutions for the year 1893-94:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure— From Public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges.											
Hooghly College	1	7	7	...	...	...	980	...	980	...	100 0 0
Krishnagar ,,	1	2	3	...	...	...	165	...	165	...	55 0 0
Dacca ,,	1	25	28	−625	...	...	3,025	...	2,400	...	85 11 5
Patna ,,	1	12	12	...	...	...	1,770	...	1,770	...	147 8 0
Rajshahi ,,	1	7	6	...	...	...	283	282	565	...	94 2 8
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	8	8	...	...	...	596	...	...	...	74 8 0
Total	6	61	64	−625	...	...	6,819	282	6,476	...	101 3 0
Municipal Law College.											
Midnapore College	1	2	3	...	...	...	230	...	230	...	76 10 8
Unaided Law Colleges.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	50	Not furnished.	...	...	...	Expenditure included in the General Department.				
City College	1	96	97	...	...	...	5,124	...	5,124	...	52 13 2
Ripon ,,	1	265	233	...	...	...	6,473	...	6,473	...	27 12 5
Berhampore ,,	1	3	3	...	...	...	430	5	435	...	145 0 0
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal	1	9	9	...	...	...	293	307	600	...	66 10 8
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	7	8	...	...	...	213	...	213	...	26 10 0
Bihar National ,, Bankipore	1	16	15	...	...	...	Expenditure included in the General Department.				
Total	7	446	365	...	...	...	12,533	312	12,845	...	35 3 0
Total Law Colleges	14	509	432	−625	...	...	19,582	594	19,551	...	45 4 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	317	367	1,75,903	...	...	20,669	...	1,96,572	479 4 9	535 9 10

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	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure— From Public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each Pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—Medicine—*concluded.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	306	336	55,230	...	...	8,765	...	63,995	164 6 0	190 7 4
Dacca	1	198	186	13,746	...	...	6,909	...	20,655	73 14 0	110 0 8
Patna	1	200	214	22,066	380	...	3,661	1,888	27,995	104 14 7	130 13 1
Cuttack	1	118	122	5,293	...	...	1,676	460	7,429	43 6 1	60 15 0
Total ...	4	822	858	96,335	380	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta School of Medicine	1	285	307	...	...	...	7,448	...	7,448	...	24 9 4
Ditto ditto of Homœopathy	1	92	80	...	...	...	2,364	...	2,364	...	29 8 9
School of Homœopathy in the Dacca Division.	4	231	224	...	...	...	4,920	429	5,349	...	23 12 7
Total ...	6	608	611	...	...	...	14,732	429	15,161	...	24 13 0
Total Medical Schools ...	11	1,747	1,836	2,72,238	380	...	56,412	2,777	3,31,807	148 4 5	180 11 6
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	331	277	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	70,384	207 4 7	290 3 1
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	398	411	1,683	...	...	7,916	...	9,599	4 1 6	23 5 8
Patna	1	162	157	3,050	...	...	2,026	...	5,076	19 6 10	32 5 3
Cuttack	1	42	42	2,655	...	...	397	...	3,052	63 3 5	72 10 8
Total ...	3	602	610	7,388	...	...	10,339	...	17,727	12 1 9	29 0 11
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	933	887	64,807	...	...	23,304	...	88,111	73 1 0	99 5 4
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	269	233	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	31,058	105 9 0	133 4 8
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial	1	27	27	1,225	...	...	...	1,839	3,064	45 5 11	113 7 8
Dumka ,, ...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	371	371	21 9 7	95 12 9
Pathra ,, ...	1	3		108	...	...	...	...	108		
Total ...	3	33	32	1,333	...	...	...	2,210	3,543	41 10 6	110 11 6
Board Industrial Schools.											
Burdwan Technical	1	46	38	...	2,270	240	...	121	2,631	66 0 0	69 3 9
Sonarpur ,, ...	1	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur ,, ...	1	72	107	960	1,874	...	397	800	4,031	55 8 2	66 11 2
Pabna ,, ...	1	24		...	3,106	...	...	...	3,106		
Barisal ,, ...	1	43	62	...	2,389	...	261	...	2,650	38 8 6	96 0 0
Mymensingh Kalikisor ,, ...	1	21		...	...	...	...	3,302	3,302		
Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	29	33	692	2,559	...	...	...	3,251	134 6 0	134 6 0
Noakhali Technical	1	5		...	1,187	...	...	...	1,187		
Purnea ,, ...	1	15	15	...	2,395	...	...	672	3,067	159 10 8	204 7 5
Total ...	9	283	283	1,652	15,780	240	658	4,895	23,225	5 12 3	82 1 0
Aided—											
Burdwan Division	3	92	98	712	600	...	...	1,994	3,306	7 4 2	33 11 9
Presidency ,, ...	1	50	40	...	...	360	...	270	630	9 0 0	15 12 0
Calcutta ,, ...	1	19	19	300	...	...	...	2,099	2,399	15 12 7	126 4 2
Orissa ,, ...	2	65	66	312	120	...	14	693	1,139	4 11 7	17 4 1
Chota Nagpur ,, ...	1	10	10	20	...	...	...	175	195	2 0 0	19 8 0
Total ...	8	236	233	1,344	720	360	14	5,231	7,669	5 12 3	32 14 7
Unaided—											
Patna Division	2	59	58	...	...	...	...	7,333	7,333	...	126 6 10
Bhagalpur ,, ...	3	150	158	...	...	...	...	1,680	1,680	...	10 10 1
Chota Nagpur ,, ...	1	4	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	1 4 0
Total ...	6	213	220	...	...	...	5	9,013	9,018	...	40 15 10
Total Art and Industrial Schools	27	1,034	1,001	28,926	16,500	600	7,138	21,349	74,513	28 9 6	74 7 0
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government.											
Gautama Pathsala in Saran	1	43	32	360	...	85	...	...	445	11 4 0	13 14 6
Aided—											
Burdwan Division	3	53	54	70	2	...	76	130	278	1 5 4	5 2 4
Presidency ,, ...	1	4	4	132	...	...	232	800	1,164	33 0 0	291 0 0
Calcutta	1	40	47	300	...	...	316	584	1,200	6 9 6	25 8 6
Patna Division	6	246	232	521	70	111	82	3,173	3,907	3 0 4	16 13 8
Total ...	11	343	337	1,023	72	111	656	4,687	6,549	3 0 6	19 6 0
Unaided—											
Calcutta	1	12	7	...	...	...	128	92	220	...	31 6 10
Rajshahi	1	17	16	...	...	...	96	89	185	...	11 9 0
Patna	2	133	117	...	...	...	...	420	420	...	3 9 5
Orissa	1	38	32	...	...	...	11	600	611	...	19 1 3
Total ...	5	200	172	...	...	...	235	1,201	1,436	...	8 5 0
Total of Other Schools ...	17	586	541	1,383	72	196	891	5,888	8,430	2 8 10	15 9 0
Grand Total ...	73	4,809	4,697	3,66,729	16,952	796	1,07,327	30,608	5,22,412	...	...
Grand Total for 1892-93 ...	64	4,159	4,222	3,55,195	8,332	845	98,456	33,935	4,95,763	...	...

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There is an increase of nine schools, thus accounted for. One unaided medical school at Dacca has been returned for the first time, while an unaided survey school at Barisal has been closed. Five have been added to the number of industrial schools, of which three have been opened by District Boards, one is aided, and one unaided. "Other schools," which are of a miscellaneous character, have increased by four, all of them being aided.

167. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of students reading for the chief professions:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809

The falling off in the number of law students in the last three years is very striking. The recognition of the fact that the bar is overcrowded is a sufficient explanation of the decrease. The reduction is more than made up by the large increase that has taken place in the same three years in the number of students of medicine,—a change in every way satisfactory, for whatever may be thought about the supply of lawyers, the country has need of as many doctors as we can educate. The same remark applies to "Engineering" and to "Arts and Industry," under each of which heads there is a large and gratifying increase.

168. Law.—There is no change in the number of law classes, and very little in that of law students. In the classes attached to Government colleges the law lecturers are paid by fees up to a maximum of Rs. 2,400 a year, any surplus over this amount being credited to Government. The profits on this account amounted to Rs. 625 in 1893-94, all arising in the Dacca College, which now for the first time returns a surplus. In the previous year the surplus of Rs. 469 was effected in the Patna and Cuttack Colleges, which no longer return a profit. The difference from year to year is due solely to fluctuations in the number of students attending the classes. The decrease of receipts at Patna is due partly to the reduction in the monthly fee from Rs. 7 to Rs. 5, and partly to the opening of law classes attached to the Bihar National College, Bankipur, and to the Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur, which charge lower fees and continue to draw off a number of students who would otherwise have read in the law classes attached to the Patna College.

Further, an increasing number of law students prefer to go to Calcutta to study after passing the B.A. Examination; partly because of the greater facilities offered by the metropolis for taking the M.A. degree, at which many of them aim; and partly with the object of being articled to attorneys in Calcutta for enrolment as vakils of the High Court. This will explain the reduction in the number of law students in mufassal colleges from 91 in 1891-92 to 61 in the year under report.

The foregoing figures do not include students reading for the Pleadership examination, which is conducted by the High Court. In the classes attached to Government colleges there were 53 such students, of whom 25 were in Dacca, and smaller numbers, from 4 to 9, in other Government colleges.

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169. The following table gives the results of the University examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law :—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the—	
		First division.	Second division.
1	2	3	4
Presidency College	1	...	1
Hooghly ,, ...	11	...	2
Dacca ,, ...	16	...	3
Krishnagar ,, ...	4	...	...
Patna ,, ...	22	...	9
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	2	...	...
Rajshahi ,, ...	3	...	...
Metropolitan Institution	71	1	11
City College	58	...	12
Ripon ,, ...	110	...	22
Berhampore ,, ...	4	...	1
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal	2	...	2
Total ...	304	1	63
Total for 1892-93 ...	315	6	142

Compared with that of the previous year, when 148 candidates passed out of 315, there was a widespread failure at the last examination, when for the first time the new regulations came into effect. These regulations provided for a re-grouping, without any increase, of the subjects of examination, and for an increase in the number of papers from six to eight. As a minimum pass mark had to be attained in each paper, the difficulty of the test was slightly enhanced; but this change is not sufficient to explain so wholesale a failure, which may have been due to the greater severity of the papers, though, so far as I know, this has not been alleged. Otherwise, it could only have been due to inferiority in the candidates as a body.

The award of the examiners was challenged on a technical ground, since the Law Regulations in the Calendar for the year, while notifying the increase in the number of papers from six to eight, omitted through an oversight to notify the corresponding increase in the pass-mark from 300 to 400. Seventy candidates who had gained 300 marks, but who failing to gain 400 had been plucked, appealed to the Senate to declare that they had passed the examination and were entitled to the degree. The Senate, however, while refusing to grant their request, offered them the option of a supplementary examination in July, when 35 of the candidates passed out of 61 that appeared. One of the 70 unsuccessful candidates brought a suit against the University in the High Court after the close of the year, under the Specific Relief Act, praying that it might be compelled to grant him the degree of B.L. without further examination; but the application was dismissed with costs.

170. Medicine.—Except that another unaided school of medicine has been opened at Dacca, there is no change in the number of medical institutions. The Calcutta Medical College alone is affiliated to the University; it also trains a class of female medical students with lower qualifications than the University requires. The four Government schools train pupils as Civil Hospital Assistants, and three of them admit female students. Military students are trained at the Calcutta Medical College and at the Temple Medical School, Bankipore. The unaided schools follow their own standards.

A Committee was appointed towards the end of the year to investigate the condition of the Government medical schools. Their report, which was submitted after the close of the year, deals in full detail with all questions connected with these institutions.

171. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—There have been several changes in the staff during the year. Dr. E. A. Birch retired from the service in October 1893, and Surgeon-Major G. Bomford, M.D., was confirmed in the post of Principal of the College and Professor of Medicine. From the same date Surgeon-Captain F. J. Drury, M.D., was confirmed as Professor of Pathology. Surgeon-Major

J. B. Gibbons was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence on the death of Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. O'C. Raye left the College on promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Colonel, and was succeeded as Professor of Surgery by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien, M.D. Surgeon-Major R. H. Charles, M.D., was appointed Professor of Anatomy in succession to Dr. K. McLeod, but joined his appointment after the close of the year. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Warden was on deputation throughout the year, and just after its close was succeeded by Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans, M.B., as Professor of Chemistry.

In the College Department, reading for the degrees of the University, 281 students remained from the previous year, and 188 were admitted or re-admitted. Ten of these passed the final examination of the University and left the College. Three went to England, and 65 discontinued their studies. Hence the number of students at the end of the session was 238.

In the military class 77 students rejoined and 13 were newly admitted; 16 passed their examination and joined the Subordinate Medical Department, 4 were dismissed or resigned, and one died. The strength of the class at the end of the session was therefore 69.

In the certificate class, nine ladies remained over from the previous year, and four new students were admitted; one passed her examination, and two discontinued their studies, leaving 10 students in this class at the end of the session.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was therefore 419, against 401, 322, and 281 of the three preceding years; and at the end of the session 317, against 281, 255, and 197 of the same three years. There has therefore been a large and steady increase in the total attendance of the College, such as to put most inconvenient pressure upon its confined and inadequate space.

172. In the following table are compared the results of the Medical examinations of the University for the last two years:—

Name of Examination.	1893.		1894.	
	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5
Preliminary Scientific License in Medicine and Surgery.	49 (1 female)	56 (1 female)	97 (1 female)	108 (1 female)
First License in Medicine and Surgery ...	49 (1 female)	27	68 (2 females)	35 (1 female)
Second License in Medicine and Surgery ..	17	10	15	6
Preliminary Scientific Bachelor of Medicine.	52 (1 female)	13	118 (1 female)	15 (1 female)
First Bachelor of Medicine	17	9	45 (1 female)	5 (1 female)
Second Bachelor of Medicine ...	4	2	10 (1 female)	4
Honours in Medicine	1	1	...	...
Doctor of Medicine	...	...	...	...

In the first examination on the list, it will be seen that there were more passes than candidates. The system of medical examinations is very complicated, and though a little beyond the comprehension of the ordinary layman, it is the result of prolonged discussion in the Medical Faculty. The anomaly just referred to may be generally explained by the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher standard at which they aim are passed by a lower. Thus at the "Combined Preliminary Scientific and 1st M.B. Examination" there were 27 candidates, of whom one passed the 1st M.B. Examination, one the first L.M.S., one the Preliminary Scientific M.B., and 13 the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.

Nine native *dâis* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital and received certificates of qualification, while 15 pupil nurses passed out as midwives.

There were 12 boarders in the Swarnamayi hostel, including 10 Europeans or Eurasians, one Brahmika, and one Native Christian.

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173. It will be convenient in this place to give a connected report on the female students of all classes reading in the college.

Four matriculated students renewed their studies in the College Department, and none were admitted. Two of these appeared at the 1st L.M.S. Examination held in March 1894, of whom one passed. One appeared and passed at the 1st M.B. Examination, and one appeared and failed at the 2nd M.B. Examination in May 1894. At the close of the session one left and three remained. No student of this class qualified during the year as a medical practitioner.

In the certificate class, as before stated, nine students remained from the previous year, and four were newly admitted. Of these 13 students, one passed and obtained the certificate of qualification, and two left; so that there were 10 at the close of the session.

174. The following is the list of female students of the College:—

No.	Name.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	Nature and particulars of scholarships,
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Miss Ethel George ...	Eurasian ...	May 1890 ...	June 1894 ...	Certificate class	
2	„ A. Imrie	Ditto ...	March 1891 ...	February 1895 ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government at Rs. 40.
3	„ C. Burney	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	February 1896 ...	Ditto ...	None.
4	„ L. Tibbets ...	Ditto ...	March 1889 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	None.
5	„ Ada White ...	Ditto ...	March 1892 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 20.
	„ Lizzie Phillips ...	Ditto ...	June 1892 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government at Rs. 40.
7	„ B. Hedding ...	Ditto ...	June 1893 ...	February 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	„ J. Mendieta ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 20.
9	„ R. Singh	N. Christian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	„ J. Sutherland ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bigandet Medical scholarship at Rs. 25.
11	„ Jamini Sen ...	Bengali ...	June 1890 ...	March 1896 ...	L.M.S. & M.B. ...	Government scholarship at Rs. 20.
12	„ Ida Stotesbury ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13	„ R. Cohen	Jewess ...	June 1892 ...	March 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

175. The following table gives particulars of the present employment of the passed students of the College, so far as can be ascertained:—

	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	
1	2	3	4
Miss Ada Niebel	1889	Dufferin Fund, Bhopal.	
„ L. E. Sykes	1890	Ditto, Balarampur	Is proceeding to England.
„ F. Dissent	„	Gone to England.	
„ G. F. Pereira	„	Dufferin Fund, Chittagong.	
„ L. B. Smith	„	Private Practice, Calcutta.	
„ J. Perry	„	Dufferin Fund, Gaya.	
„ L. Kirkpatrick ...	„	Ditto, Hydrabad.	
„ A. D'Souza	„	Ditto, Amritsar.	
„ Ida M. Dissent ...	„	Unemployed.	
„ W. Jahans	„	Dufferin Fund, Cawnpore.	
„ Ida Brown	„	Ditto, Berhampore.	
„ J. B. Muller	1891	Ditto, Delhi.	
„ H. Forbes	„	Ditto, Rangoon.	
Mrs. M. Scott	„	Berhampore ...	Believed to have been transferred elsewhere.
Miss C. Brooking	„	Dufferin Fund, Alighar.	
Mrs. J. C. Smythe	„	Ditto, Meerut.	
Miss L. M. Carroll	1893	Dufferin Fund, Sitapore ...	Or elsewhere in North-Western Provinces.
„ E. L. Bridge	„	Unemployed.	
„ S. E. Bridge	„	Ditto.	
„ M. S. Martin	„	Dufferin Fund, Calcutta.	

	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	
1	2	3	4
Miss M. T. Watts	1893	Unemployed.	
„ K. O. Byrne	„	Dufferin Fund, Fyzabad.	
„ L. Blong	„	Ditto, Bara Banki.	
„ D. E. Pratt	„	Ditto, Agra.	
„ J. George	„	Unemployed.	
„ S. Anthonie	„	Dufferin Fund, Quetta.	
„ A. Lisle	„	Ditto, Mooltan.	
„ G. Woods	„	Unemployed.	
Mrs. M. Neal	1894	Ditto.	
Miss Mitter	1890	Private Practice, Calcutta.	
„ B M. Bose	„	Ditto,	
„ B. B. Bose	1891	Dufferin Fund, Cuttack.	

176. *Campbell Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major J. B. Gibbons had charge of the school from the 23rd July 1893, in succession to the late Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. Coull Mackenzie, M.D., whose lamented death, while on furlough, is thus noticed by the Superintendent:—"During the 16 years he held the appointment, he effected great improvements in every department of the school and hospital. He endeared himself to all connected with the institution by his amiability and justice, and by the tact which he showed on all occasions. He took great interest in the students, not only during their school course, but also in their after-career. His death was deplored by a large circle."

At the close of the previous session 193 students remained in the school, of whom 177 were males and 16 females. The new admissions amounted to 120 (105 males and 15 females), making a total of 313. Of this number, 31 males and 2 females passed out with certificates after re-examination in June 1893, and 50 males and 6 females left the school during the year from various causes. There remained therefore 224 students of the regular class (201 males and 23 females) at the close of the session in April 1894, together with 82 students of the compounder class, or 306 in all as shown in the returns; against a total of 297 (including 29 females) at the close of the previous year. The new students came from 22 districts of Bengal, chiefly from the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. From the Dacca Division there came 7 students, and from the Chittagong Division 5; though for such students as these the Dacca Medical School is chiefly intended. There were none, however, from the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. Two students came from Assam. The female students were from Calcutta and the 24-Parganas (4 each), Nadia (2), Howrah (1), Mymensingh (1), Cuttack (1), and two from Assam.

The Superintendent furnishes the following statement of the qualifications on admission of 179 students who remained on the rolls at the end of the session, that is, after 45 third-year students had passed out with certificates, and before the new admissions were made to the 1st-year class in June. Of 160 male students, 46 had passed the University Entrance Examination; 55 had appeared at that examination, but had failed in not more than two subjects; 45 had passed the middle English, and 14 the middle vernacular examination. This shows a great advance on the figures of 1888-89, when only 12 had passed the Entrance Examination, and as many as 99 had nothing higher than middle vernacular certificates. At the present time it is only a small minority that enter the school without any knowledge of English. Among the 19 female students at the close of the last session, one had passed the middle vernacular and one the Girls' Scholarship Examination, Standard VIII; while the rest had merely passed the special examination for admission to the school.

Two examinations were, as usual, held for the license. The first was held in June 1893 for the benefit of those students who had failed in a single subject at the examination of the previous March. At this 32 male and 2 female candidates were examined in that subject, and all but one of the male

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students passed. At the annual examination of March 1894 there were 60 male and 4 female candidates, of whom 41 male and all the female students passed. Altogether there were 92 male candidates, of whom 72 passed; and 6 female candidates, all of whom passed. The results were far better than that of the previous year, when only 33 per cent. of the male and 71 per cent. of the female candidates passed the final examination for the license. The conduct of all the students throughout the year was excellent.

During the last four years, only four of the passed students of this school have been taken into the service of Government in Bengal as Civil Hospital Assistants; though in December 1893 eight license-holders were employed on temporary cholera duty in different districts of Bengal. One licentiate of the school was also taken into Government service for Burma.

For the compounders' class, consisting at the close of the year of 82 students, two half-yearly examinations were held in April and November. At these examinations 46 male and 1 female student qualified for the certificate, in addition to 25 outside candidates.

It is evident from the foregoing statements that the female class was very successful. In addition to 16 students of the previous year, 15 new students were admitted to the class in June 1893; and 6 gained their certificates and left the school. Of the 31 students, 3 were Europeans, 7 Hindus, 7 Brahmos, 2 Muhammadans, 10 Native Christians, and 2 unspecified. All these students held Government scholarships of Rs. 7 a month, and several held other scholarships in addition, granted by the Countess of Dufferin Fund, or by various District Boards (24-Parganas, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Saran), or by Municipalities (Serampore and Dumraon). One young lady holds four scholarships,—from Government, from the Dufferin Fund, and from the 24-Parganas and Saran District Boards, of the total value of Rs. 26 a month. She unfortunately failed at the second-year examination, and was remanded to her class for a further year.

The Superintendent gives a list of the present occupations of 24 passed students of the school, who are now employed or awaiting employment in connection with the Dufferin Fund or otherwise. Twelve of these are employed in charitable dispensaries or female hospitals in various parts of Bengal; four are in private practice in Calcutta, and two at Rangpur and Dacca; two students of the year 1892-93 have resigned their appointments in mufassal hospitals and have returned to Calcutta; and four students of 1893-94 are waiting for employment. The salaries of those who have taken service range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 a month.

177. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major R. Cobb was in charge of the school up to the end of February 1894, and was succeeded in March by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, M.B. At the close of the session there were 198 students on the rolls, against 180 in the previous year. Of these, 62 were in the first-year, 100 in the second, 25 in the third, and 11 (who had failed at the examination) in the fourth-year class. Ten students held scholarships attached to the school, eight middle vernacular scholarships, and six Assam scholarships. There was also a special scholarship of Rs. 10 a month paid from the Noakhali Jubilee Fund. At the final examination for the license held in April 1894, 33 candidates out of 36 were allowed to appear. Of these, two failed altogether, and five who failed in one subject were remanded for three months; while 26 obtained certificates of qualification.

The compounders' class has been better attended than in previous years. It is said to supply a much-needed want, as many applications for qualified men have been received from the neighbouring districts. At the two half-yearly examinations 12 candidates appeared and 11 passed.

The conduct of all the students was fairly good and their attendance regular throughout the year. No class has yet been opened for female students.

178. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, M.D., was in charge of the school throughout the year. The rest of the staff was unchanged. At the close of the session there were 192 students in the licentiate class, including 4 females, against 164 (2 females) in the previous year. Of these, 86 (3 females) were in the first-year, 63 (1 female) in the second-year, and 43 in the third-year class. At the beginning of the session there were 29 students from the Central Provinces, whose education is carried on at this school,

and 22 students in the military class, which was re-opened in 1892-93 after having being closed for three years. The number of students of these classes at the end of the year is not stated in the report; but six students of each class passed out with certificates.

The increase in the number of students of the Civil Hospital class is ascribed by the Principal to the fact that, as a large number of qualified non-Biharis had applied for admission, it was necessary to admit a corresponding number of less qualified Biharis, in order to keep up the proper proportion. This looks something like an inversion of the proper order, but an examination of the statement of qualifications of the candidates on admission does not show any serious falling off. Last year, for the first time, candidates were not admitted to the school unless they had some knowledge of English. This is a great advance on the state of the school ten years ago, when, out of 197 students admitted, 144 came with the middle vernacular certificate only and were entirely ignorant of English. In the following year the number of such students rose to 159; but since that time it has been steadily decreasing—to 48, 12, and 9 in the last three years. The general standard of qualification of those who know English is also steadily rising; and the Superintendent observes that most of the students prefer reading English text-books to vernacular—a very satisfactory mark of progress.

At the final examination for the license, 41 candidates appeared and 29 passed (6 military, 6 Central Provinces, and 17 local students). Nine others, who failed in one subject only, were remanded for a further term of study, and subsequently passed; so that there were only three actual failures. Of those who passed, six were employed in the Central Provinces, three reverted to military service, three found employment in the service of Government in other Provinces, and two were appointed to be Civil Hospital Assistants in Bengal.

At the compounders' examination, 13 candidates appeared and 12 passed from the class attached to the school, and 4 more passed from outside dispensaries. As at Dacca, the Superintendent reports that there is a large demand for qualified dispensers, especially Hindus.

No female student was in the third-year class during the year, and therefore none appeared at the license examination. There were six females on the rolls during the year; one in the second year, now promoted to the third year class, and five in the first year, of whom two left, two were subsequently promoted to the second year, and one fell ill and could not appear at the examination. All the students hold scholarships created by various District Boards in Bihar, though the conditions attached to some are said to make them unacceptable to students, and they therefore remain vacant.

The conduct of the students was on the whole good. A football club was started during the year, and the students have applied for the provision of gymnastic apparatus.

179. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab, M.B., was in charge of the school throughout the year. At the close of the session there were 118 students, including four females, in the licentiate class, against 86 students (7 females) in the previous year; a very satisfactory increase. They were thus distributed:—64 in the first-year, 31 in the second-year, including three females, and 23 in the third-year, including one female. It appears that only five of the new students were admitted without any knowledge of English.

At the final examination for the license 22 candidates appeared, including two female students, and 19 passed, among whom were the two females.

Two candidates appeared at the compounders' examination, but both failed.

All the female students are Native Christians. The class is small, but the passed students are very usefully employed, two in the Lady Thompson Dispensary at Cuttack, four in the Central Provinces, and one in Ganjam. The class began with seven students. Of four in the first-year class, three were promoted to the second year, and one left the school; the single second-year student was promoted to the third year, and the two third-year students passed the final examination, taking respectively the second and fifth places on the list. No new students had, at the date of the report, been admitted to the first-year class. All the female students hold scholarships.

Of 187 students who have qualified from the Cuttack school in the last 16 years, 97 were Uriyas, 64 naturalised residents, 20 Bengalis, and 6 of other

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nationalities. Of the whole number, 72 are now in the service of Government, 37 in the Native States, 8 under District Boards, 16 in private service, and 39 in private practice. The occupation of 15 is unknown. The Superintendent reports that the people of the country appreciate their services, and that passed medical students are found in every part of Orissa and the Tributary States. They earn from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 a month. Many of the passed students of this school are serving in Burma, a fact quite at variance with the ordinary conception of the Uriya as being averse to leaving his home.

A careful watch is kept over the conduct of all the students, and few breaches of discipline were reported. Gymnastic apparatus is provided, and a few of the students practise the exercises regularly.

180. *Unaided Schools.*—Two of these give instruction on the orthodox system, namely, one at Calcutta and one at Barisal; and four in homœopathy, including one at Calcutta, one at Barisal, one at Dacca, and a new one recently opened at Dacca as a branch of a high English school. The Calcutta School of Medicine is the only school of any pretensions on the orthodox system. The attendance increased from 236 to 285. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,448; and as the fee receipts were Rs. 13,091, the school is conducted at a considerable profit to its promoters. As the course of instruction, hospital practice, dissections, &c., are not under the control of Government, and as the students do not submit themselves to any public examination, the school cannot be recognised by Government as qualified to teach medicine. The Barisal School has been closed during the current year, owing to the refusal of Government on similar grounds to accord it recognition. The second-year students were, however, permitted to present themselves for examination at the Dacca Medical School after the close of the year, and a fair number succeeded in passing the examination and were admitted to the second-year class at Dacca and Sealdah.

181. ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—The institutions coming under this head are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, and the Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. An unaided survey school at Barisal, which was opened in the previous year, was again closed during the year under review.

182. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—This institution consists for the present of two departments; the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which contained at the close of the year 116 students, all Hindus except two Europeans and two Muhammadans; and the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 215 students, of whom 117 were Hindus, 36 Europeans or Eurasians, and two Muhammadans. The whole strength of the College was therefore 331 students, against 278 (96 engineers and 182 apprentices) in the previous year. The qualifications for admission, the course of instruction, both theoretical and practical, and other information relating to both departments, were stated in detail in the last Annual Report, and need not be repeated.

A most important change has recently been sanctioned by Government in the constitution of the College, by the separation from the Public Works Department of the workshops attached to the College, which are now to be placed under the exclusive control of the Principal, and will be by him employed solely for the mechanical training of the students, and for the manufacture of machines for the workshops and for subordinate institutions. This salutary change will be carried out at a cost of Rs. 50,000 in the present year, for the erection of new buildings, the refitting of old ones, and the removal and re-erection of plant and machinery.

183. In the Engineer Department, 96 applications for admission were received at the beginning of the session, and 60 were admitted, including five B.As. who, in accordance with the rules, were allowed to join the second-year class. Twelve students, however, quitted the College after admission. Of the 60 new admissions, 26 had passed the Entrance, 29 the First Arts, and 5 the B.A. Examination in the B course. A class of 60 students is found to be too large for efficient teaching; and on the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, the number of admissions was, under the orders of Government, restricted to 40 annually, and at the same time the qualification for admission to the College was raised, so that only those passing the First Arts certificate will henceforth be admissible, though the University requires only the Entrance standard. It is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in filling the classes, now to be

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reduced in size. Of the 116 engineer students at the close of the year, 49 were in the first-year, 33 in the second, 15 in the third, and 19 in the fourth-year class.

The second and third-year classes went into camp at Purulia for a practical course in surveying, lasting about two months in each case. The second-year students received the usual instruction in traversing, plane-tabling, trigonometrical surveying, and levelling, and also in the determination of their position by astronomical observations. The third-year students made the necessary surveys and took the levels for a railway about six miles long. The first-year students did not go into camp, but were taught the use of the chain and compass, plane-table, and theodolite, and also ran lines and circuits of levels near the College. The Principal visited the following works with the senior engineer students:—

1. Bull's new patent brick-field at Bali (two visits).
2. Messrs. Burn & Co.'s workshops.
3. Raniganj Pottery and Tile Works.
4. Barakar Iron and Steel Works.
5. New bridge on the Jerriah extension, East Indian Railway.
6. Jamalpur workshops.
7. Burdwan waterworks.
8. Head works, Burdwan canal.
9. Ditto, Midnapore canal.

Two examinations were held as usual by the University. At the First Examination in Engineering, held after a three-years' course of study, 22 candidates appeared and 15 passed. The final University examination is held at the end of the fourth year, when 16 candidates appeared and 5 passed. The Principal attributes this poor result to what he considers the undue length of the papers in applied mechanics, hydraulics, and mechanism. The guaranteed appointment for the year in the Public Works Department (one and two being guaranteed in alternate years) was gained by Sarada Charan Pal, B.E. He and the other graduates are now undergoing a year's practical training in the Public Works Department.

184. To the Apprentice Department there was an unusually large demand for admission. The following applications were admitted, independently of the special College examination:—66 with University Entrance certificates, 13 who had passed that examination in English and mathematics, and 13 who had passed by Standard VII or VIII of the European Code. They made a total of 92. In addition to these, 102 names were registered for examination at the College. For the first time since this examination has been held, it was made competitive; and only 37 candidates were declared admissible. There were also 18 students who had failed at the first-year examination, and claimed re-admission. Altogether there were 147 qualified candidates desirous of being admitted to the first-year class. Finally, the Principal opened the class with 100 students, composed of 70 with the Entrance or European Code certificate, 18 re-admissions, and 12 out of the 37 candidates who had passed the College examination. This is too large a number; and on the recommendation of the Board of Visitors, the Government of Bengal has since reduced the number of admissions to this class to 60 a year, the special College examination being abolished, and only such candidates being henceforward admissible as have passed the Entrance Examination, or that examination in English and mathematics, or the seventh standard of the European Code.

Of 215 apprentices in this department at the close of the year, 91 were in the first-year, 63 in the second, 23 in the third, 19 in the fourth and 19 in the fifth. The annual examinations are strict; and only from 70 to 80 per cent. of the students of each class succeed in gaining promotion to the class above. Sub-Overseers' certificates are given to apprentices leaving the College after finishing the second-year course, and 13 were so granted last year. During the final year-and-a-half of the five-years' course the work of the apprentices is confined to the shops. In the course of the year under report the senior apprentices completed the manufacture of one lathe and two drilling machines, besides smaller articles such as vices; and half a dozen lathes were in various stages of progress. Independent opinion on the quality of the machine-tools

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manufactured by the class is said to be highly satisfactory. "There is now no doubt whatever," adds Mr. Slater, "about our ability to make machinery for our own use and for that of technical schools." Eleven apprentices left in the course of the year, two with guaranteed appointments as Overseers in the Public Works Department. As to the rest Mr. Slater writes:—"The services of these passed apprentices are still in demand. As far as I know there is only one of the last batch unemployed"; and he has since found employment.

Rules for the affiliation of technical schools in other parts of Bengal to the Sibpur College are under consideration. Affiliation would imply the following conditions:—Occasional inspection by the Principal of the Sibpur College, the supply to the schools at cost price of machine-tools manufactured at the College workshops, and the admission of their most promising pupils to the apprentice or artisan class of the College in order to perfect themselves in a trade. In pursuance of this system, Mr. Slater paid ten visits to technical or industrial schools during the year in various parts of Bengal, where his advice and assistance were freely given to, and cordially acknowledged by, the school authorities.

The artisan class has just been mentioned. It is intended for youths, whether European or Native, whose education is not up to the required standard for foremen mechanics, but who are capable of learning a trade. Owing to want of accommodation, the class has not yet been established, though two boys from the Oxford Mission Industrial School in Calcutta come over every day to learn smith's work, with a view to their being employed afterwards in the Mission School as instructors in smithy.

The additions to the model-room have been few, owing to the want of space. The extra accommodation now to be provided will allow of a large increase in the number of models. A small launch-engine and a three-cylinder Brotherhood engine were purchased during the year, and other types of engines will, it is hoped, be shortly procured. A model of Marchant's improvements on Fouracres' dredger, and a design for lifting lock-valves, were presented by the Public Works Department.

The European and Hindu students reside in the College, and special arrangements are made for the boarding of each class. Hitherto the Muhammadan students have been very few; and accordingly—whether as cause or as effect of this—no separate arrangements have been made for their residence and mess within the College precincts. The number of Muhammadans has increased to five since the close of the year, and they have submitted a statement of the inconvenience to which the present arrangements expose them. This is under consideration; and it may well be that provision for boarding and lodging them on the premises would tend to increase the number of students of this class.

The conduct of the students and their attention to discipline have been good throughout the year. The Principal complains of the short-sighted action of Hindu guardians in applying for leave of absence for their wards at critical periods of study without sufficient justification. This evil he hopes to amend by the introduction of a new rule assigning marks for attendance throughout the year, which will count at the annual examinations for promotion.

Much attention continues to be paid to gymnastics and athletic sports. The College has been fortunate enough to acquire an additional ground on the foreshore for football and hockey, in both of which the students are decidedly improving. The results of the outside football matches were not very satisfactory; but there is a most marked improvement in the form displayed at cricket. The College had the satisfaction of winning the Senior Harrison Cricket Shield twice running, beating the Medical College in the final by 17 runs. The College eleven played six matches and won five.

The College Volunteers (No. 1 Engineer Company, East Indian Railway Volunteers) shot very well during the year. They gained the second prize for volley-firing at the Jamalpur camp of exercise, and the first and third prizes in a similar competition at Howrah. For the Burdwan Cup, the first prize at 800 yards and the second prizes at 500 and 300 yards were won by members of the Company, in addition to other prizes. These excellent results are due to the fact that there is a range within easy distance of the College.

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185. *Survey Schools.*—The following paragraphs contain information of a summary kind regarding the three Government survey schools. The utility of these schools for the purpose for which they have been established has recently been called in question, and detailed reports have been submitted as to the character of the work which they do and the public purposes which they serve. Speaking in general terms, I may state that the charge against these schools is that they fail to supply surveyors for the work of the Survey Department. The reply is that they teach to a much higher standard than is required by that Department, which only offers a rate of pay corresponding to its requirements; and that in other Departments and in private service the passed students of the schools find abundant employment at remunerative rates.

An important order was issued by Government during the year with regard to the Patna and Cuttack Survey Schools. It had been pointed out that natives of Bengal made their way to these schools with the object of securing the scholarships attached to them, to the detriment of natives of those Provinces, for whom they were primarily intended. The Government orders declared that the object of Government was to obtain men who knew Bihar and Orissa, who could speak and write the vernacular of these Provinces, and who were thoroughly acquainted with the habits and customs of the people living there. The scholarships attached to the local schools were therefore to be confined for the future to natives of Bihar and Orissa, including in that term domiciled foreigners.

186. *Dacca Survey School.*—The attendance, which increased from 268 to 319 in 1892-93, has again risen to 398, 364 being Hindus, 33 Muhammadans, and one a Buddhist. Since 1882-83 the fee receipts have risen from Rs. 404 to Rs. 7,916, or nearly 20 fold, while the expenditure has increased from Rs. 3,265 (Government share Rs. 2,861) to Rs. 9,599 (Government share Rs. 1,683), or only three-fold. To meet the requirements of the increasing number of pupils, four additional teachers were sanctioned in December 1892. Of these, three were at work throughout the year, and the fourth for seven months. This addition to the staff made it possible to give the students more complete instruction in practical surveying than in any previous year. Half of the first-year class went out at a time in four batches, under the charge of three additional teachers, each of whom had a different class of work to teach. One was in charge of a chain and compass survey; another of a cadastral survey, both under the old system and with the plane-table; and the third undertook the preparation of a topographical map with plane-table, taking section-levels, and laying out a road-line. Half of the second year also went out in three parties at a time for field-work. There was some delay in getting sufficient instruments for so large a number of students; but notwithstanding this drawback, a satisfactory amount of work was completed. The total area surveyed covers more than 90 square miles. A cadastral map of the tracts lying between the two main branches of the Megna, from opposite Munshiganj to Daudkandi, and from Baidya Bazar to Satnal—a space of about 50 square miles, including 100 villages—has been executed with the plane-table. Azimuth observations were taken at 18 stations to test the angular work of the parties, and the traverse lines were connected with revenue and Dearah survey pillars. The traverse circuits were tested subsequently by the Dearah survey maps in the Commissioner's office; the differences were found to be small and within the allowable percentage.

Of 89 students in the second-year class, 86 went up in 1893 for the final examination, which was conducted as usual by the local Public Works officer. Of these 60 passed and obtained certificates. Of 404 students who have passed out of the school, the Principal has furnished a history of the services of 287, or 72 per cent., who are "now actually serving Government, either in the Revenue Department as kanungos, surveyors, field peshkars, survey inspectors, amins, &c., or in the Public Works Department, the District Boards and the Railways as surveyors, sub-overseers and draftsmen, in the different districts of Eastern Bengal and Assam," besides others who are either in temporary employment or in private service.

A carpenter's class is attached to the school; and the Head Master wishes to develope this branch by a definite course of manual instruction in carpentry and smithy, so that the pupils at the end of their two-years' course may be able to join the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur College; and in any case may be

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more useful as supervisors in the Public Works Department and otherwise. When I visited the school in March last I ascertained that a large number had joined in the hope of being eventually able to proceed to Sibpur; and on a subsequent visit in July, I found that a good many of these had left, because that scheme had not yet been carried out. It is now under Mr. Slater's consideration.

187. *Patna Survey School.*—The roll-number has risen from 113 to 162, composed of 106 Hindus, 54 Muhammadans, and 2 others. An additional second teacher was appointed in November 1893. The fee receipts for the year increased from Rs. 1,383 to Rs. 2,026, and the total expenditure from Rs. 4,698 to Rs. 5,076; the Government expenditure falling from Rs. 3,315 to Rs. 3,050. About two-thirds of the students know English and can be taught through that language. The Principal reports that ignorance of English is one of the greatest obstacles to their being more largely employed in Government service; and with my concurrence he has ordered that students shall in future be required to possess an elementary knowledge of that language on admission to the school. They will become much more familiar with it during the course of their two years' instruction.

The field work was carried on from December to March. Half of the first-year students worked alternately for a fortnight in the field; the other half remaining in the school for plotting and drawing. They surveyed the lands and buildings in the neighbourhood of Patna by chain and compass. The second-year class were formed into eight parties, which surveyed large cultivated plots of *rabi* land with the plane-table, made a theodolite survey of a circuit from the distillery to the railway station, took fly-levels with the dumpy level for practice in levelling, and section levels for a projected road of over two miles in length.

The effect of the Government order noticed above upon the award of scholarships at the close of the first year will be evident from the following. The first 14 students on the list were Bengalis, of whom only two (Nos. 6 and 7) were domiciled. These two therefore gained two out of the six Government scholarships, the other four being awarded to four Biharis (Nos. 16 to 19). At the final examination held in 1893, 32 students appeared and 28 were granted certificates. Of 338 students who have been granted certificates since the school has been in existence, the Principal has obtained particulars of the present occupation of 141, who are employed as overseers, sub-overseers, civil court amins, cadastral survey amins, kanungos, draftsmen, assessors, surveyors, and survey teachers, by the Public Works, Irrigation, and Road Cess Departments, by other Government offices, by Municipalities, and by Native States.

188. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students remained nearly the same at 42, of whom 24 are natives of Orissa. More attention has been given during the year to practical training and the use of the theodolite, as officers of the Public Works Department have complained that the passed students are of little use until they have had a further term of two months' training in the field. The Principal, however, as at Patna, expresses the opinion, based on recent experience, that ignorance of English is really the chief hindrance to their usefulness, and raises the question whether some knowledge of English should not be required of all students. The difficulty here is that English is far less common in Orissa than even in Bihar. A further obstacle lies in the common reluctance of the Uriya to leave his home for employment at any distance even within the limits of Orissa. In the last year two students refused to go as far as Kendrapara, and several were unwilling to go to Alba, where appointments of Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 a month were offered them. As mentioned above, the passed students of the Cuttack Medical School have very different views on that point.

Of the six candidates who stood highest at the first-year's examination, four were Bengalis, who but for the recent orders of Government would have gained scholarships. At the final examination 18 second-year students appeared and 16 passed. All the Uriyas who passed have found employment, but only one of them is in the Government service. It also appears that since the establishment of the school, 277 students have passed out with certificates. Twenty are reported dead, and of 43 no information can be obtained, leaving 214 to be accounted for. Of these, 97, or about 45 per cent., are in the employment of Government, of Municipalities, and of District

Boards, 46 are in private employment, 38 are engaged in independent professional work, and 33 are returned as unemployed.

189. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government School of Art is by far the most important institution under this head. The other schools are as yet of an elementary character for the most part; though the affiliation of the best of them to the Sibpur Engineering College is expected to effect a great improvement in their status.

190. *Government School of Art.*—The removal of the school to its new and commodious premises in Chowringhee, to which it was transferred in February 1892, has not had the effect, anticipated by some, of a decline in the attendance. On the contrary, the number of students rose from 181 in 1892 and 198 in 1893 to 269 on the 31st March 1894.

The Superintendent states that the general character of the work done in the school will compare favourably with that of any Art School in the United Kingdom. The technical classes have been strengthened and developed, with excellent results, not only in the quality of the work, but in the comparative ease with which the students obtain employment. Applications for draftsmen have even been received from other Presidencies, but the students are generally averse to leaving their own Province. In addition to the testimony of the Superintendent, there is also outside evidence to the high-class character of the work that the students can do. Two of the students are employed under Surgeon-Captain A. Alcock, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, who writes of their work as follows:—"The illustrations of the Zoology of the R. I. M. S. *Investigator* have been highly praised by several of the leading authorities of Europe as most remarkably skilful and careful work." Two of the original sheets of these illustrations were exhibited at the last Exhibition of the Calcutta Art Society, and elicited much praise. His Excellency the late Viceroy was so impressed with the excellence of the drawings that he awarded a special medal to the draftsman, as a personal recognition of his exceptional skill. I also read in a Roman newspaper, *La Riforma*, that "Ruhini Kanta Nag, di Calcutta," formerly a student of the School of Art, has been awarded a special silver medal at the Institute of Fine Arts for modelling the figure. This is the second medal that he has won.

The classes for wood-engraving and lithography have been fully employed during the year in executing book-illustrations issued by the Government of India Press, and entomological drawings for the Indian Museum. Illustrations for the Technical Art Series have also been executed in lithography for the Government of India. A progressive series of drawing examples, derived from purely Oriental sources, is now in preparation. Much lithographic work of a similar artistic character has also been done by ex-students of the school, among which may be mentioned Volume IV, 'Anonaceæ,' of the Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden, containing some hundreds of full-plate illustrations of that order. At the Art Society's Exhibition above mentioned, eight medals and prizes were awarded to students of the school.

191. *Government Art Gallery.*—The gallery is open to the public three days a week; but owing to the removal it was thrown open during the past year for 79 days only, during which time it was visited by 1,374 persons, of whom 104 were Europeans, 1,090 Hindus, and 280 Muhammadans. In 1892-93, when it was open for the full year in Bow Bazar Street, there were 2,985 visitors. No additions were made to the gallery from the Government grant during the year. The pictures and other works of art which it contains have now been re-arranged in the new building, which forms a spacious and well-lighted gallery.

192. *Industrial Schools.*—The number has advanced from 21 to 26, by the addition of three schools under the management of District Boards, one aided, and one unaided school. The pupils have increased from 717 to 765.

193. (*a*) Of the Government schools, that at Ranchi is the most important. This school had on its rolls on the 31st March last 27 pupils, against 24 in the year preceding. All the 27 pupils of the year were Native Christians of aboriginal birth. The school continues to improve under Mr. D'Silva, the Superintendent, whose salary has lately been increased from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 a month; and its Secretary, Babu Rai Charan Ghosh, B.A., interests himself closely in the work of the school. The income from sale-proceeds, after

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defraying an expenditure of Rs. 855 for raw materials, amounted to Rs. 1,139 during the year, against Rs. 503 in 1892-93. The school has greatly advanced in carpentry and blacksmith's work. I also find that Hindi reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as sketching, free-hand and linear drawing, are now being regularly taught by the Munshi and the Superintendent. Mr. Slater commends this school, in its reorganised form, as giving a thoroughly useful and practical education, and as being one of the very best of the industrial schools in Bengal. The question raised during the year by the Accountant-General of Bengal regarding the constitution of the school has at last been finally settled by a Government order that the institution is a Government school, with a net grant of Rs. 150 a month out of the total expenditure of Rs. 183; and that the amounts paid from the interest of the Chutia fair-fund, as well as the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured, are to be regarded as contributions to public revenues, and deposited periodically in the local treasury. It is proposed to entertain the services of a duly qualified teacher of educational subjects, and an additional establishment to teach carriage-painting and varnishing. The school has been thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 422 during the year. A bungalow for the residence of the Superintendent, close to the school compound, is under construction at a cost of Rs. 1,080. Contingent expenditure to the amount of Rs. 1,000 (to be recovered from sale proceeds), and a permanent advance of Rs. 200, have also been recently sanctioned.

The carpentry schools at Dumka and Pathra in the Sonthal Parganas are maintained on a small scale from the Sonthal Education and Estates Improvement Funds. The Dumka school had three apprentices and cost Rs. 371, which was met entirely from the sale-proceeds of the articles made by the apprentices and the head carpenter. The school has thus become self-supporting. The Pathra school had three apprentices and cost Rs. 108.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, Colonel Evans-Gordon, proposes to open three small industrial schools of an elementary character in the interior of the district, under the management of ex-students from Ranchi. One of these has already been opened at Palkot, in which four pupils are learning carpentry and smiths' work. It is said to be doing well.

194. (*b*) *Board Schools.*—These schools increased from six to nine by the addition of three schools at Burdwan, at Sonarpur in the 24-Parganas, and at Nasirabad (Mymensingh). Their pupils increased from 196 to 283. They are described below. Some of the schools classed as aided are also supported by District Boards.

195. *Burdwan Technical School.*—It was started in April 1893. It consists of two departments:—(1) the purely technical classes held in the morning, and (2) the general or ordinary classes held in the afternoon. In the latter there were 46 pupils, of whom 38 also attend the workshop classes. No fees are charged. The teaching staff consists of a superintendent, a blacksmith, a carpenter, and an assistant carpenter. The school is maintained by the District Board, with a subsidy of Rs. 20 from the Burdwan Municipality. The entire expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,631, of which the District Board paid Rs. 2,270.

196. *Sonarpur Technical School.*—This was opened by the District Board of the 24-Parganas towards the close of the year. It is under a Superintendent on Rs. 10 a month, who gives the boys elementary instruction in the vernacular; and they are taught carpentry by a workman from the bazar. The object of the District Board is to give the boys some elementary manual training, which may be useful to them when they go elsewhere to learn the trade of a carpenter. It is hoped to introduce other useful handicrafts hereafter. A further proposal has been made to attach the school to a middle school in the neighbourhood, the Head Master of which would give the necessary class instruction, thus saving the pay of the Superintendent.

197. *Rangpur Technical School.*—The roll-number has fallen from 77 to 72, and the average daily attendance from 74 to 54—a remarkable decrease. Out of 72 on the rolls on the 31st March, 60 were Hindus and 12 Muhammadans. Of the total number of pupils 17 belonged to Rangpur, 14 came from Pabna, 9 from Mymensingh, 6 from Rajshahi, and 4 from each of the districts of Barisal, Dacca, Faridpur, Khulna, and Nadia; the other 6 came from four other districts. The subjects of study are the same as those reported last year, namely, Euclid, algebra, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing, and surveying

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by chain and compass, trigonometry and the plane-table, besides carpentry, smith's work, engraving and electroplating. Under its new constitution, the chief object of the school is not to teach special trades, but as at Sibpur to give a general mechanical training. The Deputy Inspector of Schools thinks, however, that carpet-making, watch-repairing, tinkering, dyeing, &c., should be included among the subjects of instruction,—a suggestion which is at variance with our now accepted views of these schools. The pupils have been examined by the District Engineer and the Head Master of the training school, with the result that 9 out of 11 boys of the second-year class passed their final examination, and 17 out of 20 passed the examination of the first-year class. The dwelling-houses of the boarding establishment attached to the schools were burnt down; and the District Board have sanctioned Rs. 2,837 for constructing two corrugated iron-roofed sheds. The expenditure from the District Fund has increased from Rs. 1,099 to Rs. 1,874, and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,833 to Rs. 4,031. The expenditure from private sources has, however, fallen from Rs. 1,774 to Rs. 1,197, consisting of Rs. 800 from subscriptions and Rs. 397 from fees. The contribution from Provincial revenues was the same as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 960. Each pupil on the rolls cost Government Rs. 13 in the year.

198. *Pabna Technical School.*—There were 24 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March. The expenditure for the past year from the District Fund was Rs. 3,106. Drawing, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught. Rs. 546 were realised from the sale of articles manufactured by the boys.

199. *Barisal Technical School.*—This school, established in 1890, under the direct management of the District Board, has completed the third year of its existence. It had 43 pupils on 31st March, against 35 in the preceding year. The teaching staff consists of a Head Master from the Sibpur College on Rs. 70 a month, who teaches mathematics, surveying, and drawing, and a carpenter on Rs. 30 a month. A second master was temporarily employed to assist the Head Master when the boys were employed in field work in surveying. The school is divided into two sections, an upper and a lower. There are 38 pupils in the upper and five in the lower section. The subjects taught in the upper section are arithmetic, geometry, mensuration, drawing, surveying, carpentry, and blacksmith's work, and in the lower section the pupils are practised only in carpenter's and blacksmiths's work. At the final examination held in October all the 16 boys that appeared passed, 3 being placed in the first division, 6 in the second, and 7 in the third. On the results of the annual examination seven stipends are awarded—one of Rs. 4 a month, four of Rs. 3, and two of Rs. 2. One of these stipends is given for general proficiency, three for proficiency in carpentry, and three for proficiency in blacksmith's work. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,650, against Rs. 2,590, and the income from fees was Rs. 261, against Rs. 211 in the previous year.

200. *Mymensingh Kasi Kisor Technical School.*—This school was opened in July 1893. The number of pupils at the close of the year was 21, of whom 15 were Hindus and the rest Muhammadans. The Hindus belonged to the following castes:—Brahman 5, Kayasth 2, Sutradhar (carpenter) 3, Karmakar (blacksmith) 2, washerman 2, and trader 1. The establishment consists of a superintendent and carpenter combined, and two servants, costing in all Rs. 82 a month. The subjects taught are arithmetic, geometry, drawing, and carpentry. It is proposed to have two classes as at Barisal, an upper and a lower. At the last annual examination in the practical subjects, 14 boys were declared to have passed out of 15 that appeared. In the theoretical subjects 12 boys passed, out of 14 that competed. The boys attend class from 12-30 to 2-30 P.M., and work in the shop from 6 to 9-30 in the morning, and from 2-30 to 5 in the evening. The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to about Rs. 300 during the year under report. There are eight scholarships of Rs. 4 a month each, and four of Rs. 2. The school has been established in memory of the late Babu Kasi Kisor Roy Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur, all its expenses being borne by his son, Babu Jogendra Kisor Roy Chaudhuri. It cost last year Rs. 3,302.

201. *Comilla Artisan School*—called this year "the Elliott Artisan School," is managed by a Committee, consisting of the Chairman, Tippera District Board, the Manager of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera, the

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Manager of Maharaj Kumar Binay Krishna's estate in Tippera, the District Engineer, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and two members of the District Board elected by that body, the proceedings of the Committee requiring the confirmation of the District Board. It has three departments or sections—carpentry, blacksmithy, and tinsmithy. The first two are maintained by the District Board, and the last is paid for out of the primary allotment at the disposal of the Magistrate. The school returned 29 pupils, against 34 of the previous year. Of these, 16 learn carpentry, four blacksmith's work, and nine tin-work. Two of the pupils are Christians, 1 a Tippera, 6 Muhammadans, and 20 Hindus. There are 16 stipends for these pupils, 13 at Rs. 4 and three at Rs. 3. A master-workman on Rs. 40 a month is entertained for each of the three sections. The expenditure during the year has increased from Rs. 2,755 to Rs. 3,251, the Board's expenditure having increased from Rs. 2,510 to Rs. 2,559, and the departmental expenditure from Rs. 245 to Rs. 692. There was a further expenditure of Rs. 3,163 on buildings, paid from donations received from His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera (Rs. 1,700) and from Maharaj Kumar Binay Krishna (Rs. 500), as also from the funds raised for the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to the town in August 1892. The cost of tools and materials purchased during the year was Rs. 1,067, and the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 880. Four pupils of the carpenter's class, one of the blacksmith's, and two of the tinsmith's received certificates of proficiency in their respective trades. It is stated that the carpenter's pupils can do joinery, turning work, and the repair of carriages; that the blacksmith's pupils can make bolts and nuts, weld iron, fit tires, and do viceman's work; and that the tinsmith's pupils can work from designs, and make moulds and cast brass for small articles, such as hasps and hinges. This is perhaps a statement of what is intended rather than of what is actually done. The school is now to be reorganised under a passed pupil from Sibpur, on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a month, a blacksmith on Rs. 45, and a carpenter and tinsmith on Rs. 40 each; raw material, fuel, &c., will amount to Rs. 932, and scholarships to Rs. 756. The total expenditure of Rs. 4,148 (rising to Rs. 4,388) will be met from private subscriptions of Rs. 800 a year, grant from the Municipality Rs. 200, from Provincial revenues Rs. 800, and an estimated sum of Rs. 1,136 from sale-proceeds. The balance will be defrayed by the District Board. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is to be spent from private subscriptions in hand for the purchase of tools and plant, and a yearly sum of Rs. 500 is to be appropriated to the same purpose. With the opening of the railway to Chandpur, it is hoped that a much larger number of really working pupils will attend, and that constant employment will be found for them.

202. *Noakhali Technical School.*—This school was opened by the District Board on the 17th March 1893, with three pupils in the carpenter's class and with a competent artisan Head Master on a salary of Rs. 80 a month. Within the year the number of pupils increased to nine, but fell about its close to five. A good workshed and the necessary appliances were provided in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 702. The expenditure during the year under report on account of establishment and miscellaneous charges was Rs. 1,187. Provision was made for opening a blacksmith's class, and also for stipends to pupils. But as hardly any pupils came, and those who did come neither attended regularly nor worked with interest, the District Board decided to close the school from the 1st April 1894.

203. *Purnea Technical School.*—The school has been reorganised. A passed student of the Sibpur Engineering College has been appointed on Rs. 80 a month, in addition to the carpenter on Rs. 25 a month formerly in charge of the school, in order to introduce a regular course of studies, and to increase its utility by a systematic course of manual work. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,067, the allotment having been Rs. 3,748; and the sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 672. Thus the net amount contributed by the District Board towards its maintenance was Rs. 2,395.

204. (*c*) *Aided Industrial Schools.*—The number has increased from 7 to 8, owing to the transfer of the school at Bend in the district of Singhbhum from the unaided to the aided class. The number of pupils fell from 294 to 236.

205. Three of them are in the Burdwan Division, namely, two in Midnapore, and one in Bankura. The American Baptist Mission School had 31 pupils,

against 52 in the previous year. It trains pupils in carpentry and rope-making, as well as teaching them to the upper primary standard. Government paid Rs. 174 out of Rs. 652. The Mahisadal Raja's Technical School had 22 boys, against 18. The pupils are taught carpentry, tinsmith's work, and other simple arts. The Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College was dissatisfied with his inspection of the school, and recommended the Board either to give it up, or to furnish it with the necessary tools and apparatus and with a competent staff of teachers. The future constitution of the school is not yet settled. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 2,357, Government contributed Rs. 400, and the Midnapore District Board Rs. 600, while Rs. 1,357 were realised from sale-proceeds. The attendance at the Bankura Industrial School declined from 47 to 39, of whom 25 learnt carpentry and 14 tinsmith's work. The Government grant was Rs. 138, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 303. The school is said to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, owing to the want of funds and the absence of a competent Superintendent. Nothing more is taught than the ordinary bazar methods of carpentry and tinsmith's work. But of that class of artisans it is stated that some 30 have been turned out, and are now earning a livelihood. The question of continuing or withdrawing the grant is under discussion.

206. In Calcutta and the Presidency Division there are two schools. The Calcutta Industrial School is attached to Bishop's College, and is under the management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Its pupils fell from 48 to 19, from causes which are unexplained. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,399, Rs. 1,422 were realised from sale-proceeds, Rs. 677 from subscriptions, and Rs. 300 from the Government grant. Carpentry is the principal trade taught, and Mr. Slater has expressed a high opinion of the efficiency of the training. Two of the pupils go over daily to Sibpur, where they work in the shops in order to be able to introduce smith's work into the school. The Murshidabad Technical School had 50 pupils, against 53 in the year before. It is aided by the local Municipality, which paid Rs. 360 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 630. Carpentry, clock-making, embroidery and bidri-work are taught. Its chief justification is an endeavour to preserve the local industry of bidri-work, lately in danger of extinction.

207. There are two industrial schools in the Orissa Division; one in the town of Balasore, and the other under the District Board at Alalpur in the north of the district. The outlay on them was Rs. 1,139, of which Rs. 312 came from the Government revenues and Rs. 120 from the District Fund. Both schools teach carpentry and needlework. The Alalpur school is said to have turned out some very good carpenters.

208. The single school in the Chota Nagpur Division is that formerly at Bend in Singhbhum, but now removed to Ghatsila. The school had on its rolls 10 pupils at the end of the year, against 9 in the year preceding. During the course of the year, Government was pleased to sanction for this school a grant of Rs. 32 a month, together with a special grant of Rs. 150 for the purchase of instruments and raw materials, on condition that the school should be removed from its present site to Ghatsila, the central village in Dalbhum. It was accordingly removed to Ghatsila in November last, and worked there for about a month. The teacher, however, having fallen ill, left the place in December last. He has since re-opened the Bend school as an unaided institution, and has expressed his unwillingness to return to Ghatsila, for which, however, another teacher has been selected. The Dalbhum estate has paid Rs. 50 towards the construction of a workshed. The school is expected to work well, as the Dalbhum Manager's office has been removed to Ghatsila, which has added much to the importance of the place.

209. *Unaided Schools.*—The number has increased from five to six, by the opening of one school at Dumraon in the Arrah district, and of one at Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas, and by the closing of a small school under the Anglican Mission at Chaibassa.

210. *Bihar Industrial School.*—The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 10,026,* of which Rs. 2,680 were for establishment and contingencies, Rs. 738 for stipends, and Rs. 6,608 for the construction of a workshed and for tools and plant. The closing balance at credit of the fund was Rs. 2,50,532.

* The tabular statement (page 94) shows Rs. 7,333 only for two schools; but the return is said to be incomplete.

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At the close of the year the school had 47 pupils on the roll (23 Hindus, 23 Muhammadans, and 1 Christian), against 32 of the preceding year. Out of this number 23 were in the Apprentice Department and 24 in the artisan There were altogether 46 stipends; 21 being provided from the contributions of District Boards (8 of Rs. 7, and 13 of Rs. 5 each), and one of Rs. 5 from the Patna Municipality, for the apprentice class; and 24 of Rs. 3 each for the artisan class, provided from the school fund and from the proceeds of two endowments in the name of Kazi Reza Hussain Khan Bahadur of Patna, and of Khan Bahadur Ali Khan of Barh. The course of instruction in the upper or apprentice class includes arithmetic (the whole); algebra, to simple equations and progression; geometry, to the sixth book of Euclid; the mensuration of areas; drawing, the printing of scales, and projection; and in practical work, the chain and compass survey; building and the strength of materials; and the trades of the carpenter and blacksmith.

211. The immediate outlook of the school is not entirely satisfactory. It was at first proposed that two pupils should be sent in annually to the apprentice class from each district in Bihar, with stipends paid by the District Board. In the second year of its existence there were only 23 apprentices in the class instead of 48, and I have recently learnt that only one additional apprentice with a scholarship from the District Board of Malda was sent in at the beginning of the new session in July last. The numbers were then as follows:—13 in the third-year class, 7 in the second-year, and one in the first-year. Six others, however, have since been sent in with scholarships from different District Boards, and some local pupils have been attracted by the offer of free-student ships, so that the number is now (21st September) 34. When I visited the school last March, I found a certain amount of discontent prevailing among the apprentices as to the conditions under which they were admissible to the corresponding class at the Sibpur College. Under the existing rules, apprentices on the completion of their third year may present themselves for the second-year's examination at Sibpur, and if they pass may be admitted to the third-year class. They complained that their three years counted only as two, and that they ought to be eligible for the fourth-year class. The complaint is really unreasonable. It must be remembered that the pupils are admitted on a much lower standard of general education at Patna than at Sibpur, and thus save at least a year; and even assuming that the appliances and methods of instruction were as complete and efficient at the former place as at the latter, it would be quite impossible for the Bihar students to compete on equal terms with those of the same nominal standing at Sibpur. It would be futile to admit them to an examination which they have not the slightest chance of passing. Anyhow, the dissatisfaction exists, or existed; and though there is no reasonable ground for it, and it may be expected to disappear with further knowledge, yet it is probable that its existence, spreading to the districts, may have caused candidates to hold back. I have suggested to the Commissioner of Patna that the District Boards should be addressed on this point; and that they should be asked to place at the disposal of the Committee all stipends which they themselves are unable to award, on the ground that the interests of the whole of Bihar will be served by the efficient maintenance of the industrial school; that its efficiency depends upon a constant supply of pupils; and that it makes no difference from what district of Bihar they originally come, as experience (namely, that of the Patna Survey School) shows that Biharis are willing to take employment in any part of Bihar. It is thought that the Central Committee would have less difficulty in filling up the scholarships than the Committees of outlying districts, where the objects and character of the school are imperfectly known, and the prospects of future employment regarded as uncertain.

212. I should add, however, that Mr. Slater regards the existence of the Government Survey School in the same compound as the chief obstacle to the success of the Industrial School. The former, he considers, takes up those students who might otherwise join the latter; and so long as they can get instruction and the hope of future employment in the one, without soiling their hands with work at the bench and the forge, there is little chance of their joining the other where those conditions are essential. I cannot convince myself that this is the true reason. Mr. Ewbank tells me that he recently asked the second-year class of the Survey School whether they would be willing to go in for a

course "that dirtied their hands and smutted their faces," on the ground that they would thus become better supervisors of artisans' work. About half the class, he says, immediately stood up. The superior attractiveness of the Survey School seems to me to lie in the fact that it offers students fairly secure prospects of employment; while these prospects in the case of the Industrial School are as yet uncertain, and students are unwilling to run the risk. I think it is hardly doubtful that students trained in the school will find remunerative employment in Bihar, as the Sibpur apprentices have done in Bengal; especially when the school is fully equipped with the machinery and appliances with which Sibpur will be able to provide it, and when the instruction is settled on a systematic basis; and meanwhile provision is made for the further training of the students at Sibpur. With the development of railways, and in other ways, a hundred different lines will be found along which the trained Bihari mechanic may find employment. This assumption is not only reasonable in itself, but is a necessary one in the present case, because it is that upon the faith of which the munificent donations of the founders were contributed, and the school itself established.

213. A brief notice may be given of the remaining unaided schools. That at Dumraon was opened during the year under report by the late Maharaja, and a teacher from the Rangpur Technical School was appointed in August on a salary of Rs. 60 a month. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,640, including Rs. 1,300 for tools and plant Carpentry and smith's work are taught. The school had 12 pupils on the roll, and there are two scholarships of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 attached to it. In the Bhagalpur Division there are three schools. The Pakour Mission School had six pupils, learning various handicrafts. The expenditure of Rs. 1,464 was paid from subscriptions. The two schools at Madhupur and Nawadih on the East Indian Railway are maintained for the elementary training of workmen in the shops and of their children. There were 60 pupils at Madhupur and 84 at Nawadih. The single unaided school in Chota Nagpur is that at Bend, previously noticed.

214. Among the colliery schools at Giridih, where some thousands of pupils receive elementary instruction under Dr. Saise's wise and energetic supervision, is one in which 25 boys are being thoroughly well trained as carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. For some unexplained cause it has not been included in these returns, but Mr. Slater gives it a very high place among industrial schools. All the pupils are sons of workmen employed in the colliery. Three are sufficiently advanced to be sent to Sibpur, and arrangements are being made with that object. The Superintendent wishes to have them trained so as to become a competent medium of communication between the overmen and the workers. In order to take this position the lads should learn a little English; and Mr. Slater has recommended the appointment of a teacher on Rs. 10 a month for this purpose.

215. From what has preceded it will be evident that the condition and prospects of many of these industrial schools are very unsatisfactory, while even in the best of them, with a few exceptions, there is as yet no certain promise of success. They seem to want finality, and a definite outlook for the future. They are at work, and pupils attend them; but they are evidently in a crude and inchoate state, and the prospects of the pupils after completing their training are as yet by no means clear. They will have acquired a certain amount of manual training, under instructors of a much higher degree of skill than is to be found in the ordinary workman of the bazar; and they will have received some useful instruction in "practical" subjects, including drawing. But then what is to become of them? To what market are they to carry their acquirements? The answer seems to me to lie, as Mr. Slater has so often pointed out, in the affiliation of all these schools that are worth retaining to the "Central Technical College" at Sibpur. They will receive teachers from Sibpur; they will send up the best of their pupils to Sibpur for further training; Sibpur will gradually supply them with a stock of tools suitable to their varying needs and ambitions; and the tie will be strengthened by the occasional visits of inspection which they will receive from the Sibpur Principal. The pupils sent for training will, like other Sibpur apprentices, readily find employment; and every instance of this will act upon the local pupils as an encouragement and an incentive. Men possessing these qualifications are, in a state of advancing civilisation, required in every district;

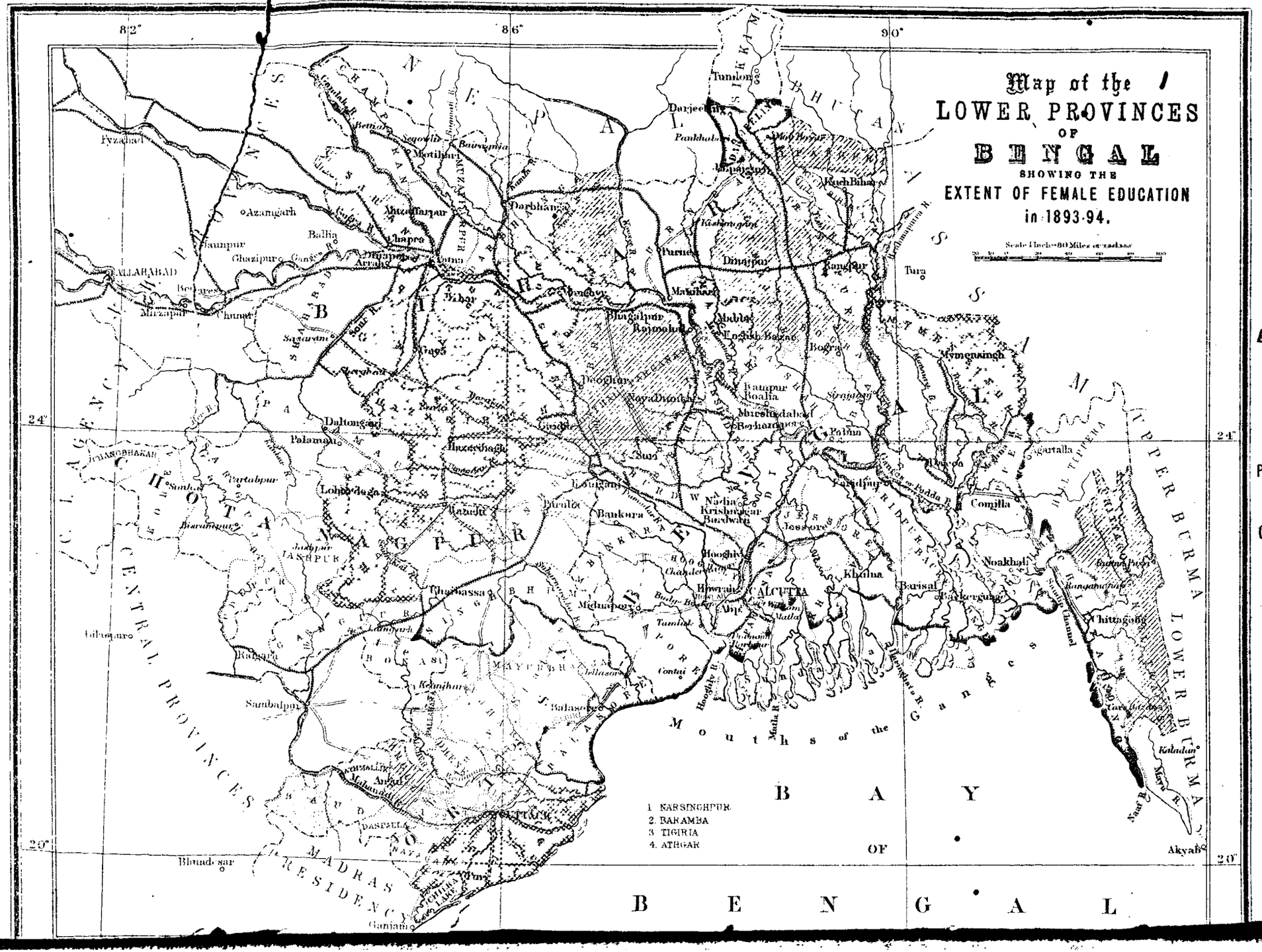
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

and District Boards will be quick to recognise how greatly their local industries will be promoted by having a supply of such men at their doors, and will be ready to provide stipends to Sibpur for all promising pupils. As time goes on, as the teachers gain greater experience, as pupils become more numerous and more confident, above all as the school, always secure of the interest and support of the District Board and the local Municipality, becomes gradually equipped with a full stock of tools and the necessary appliances of a workshop,—it will finally cease to be dependent upon Sibpur, and will complete the training of its pupils from its own local resources. In this, as in other similar cases, it will be found that supply will promote demand, and that with trained mechanics always to be had, new industries will arise, and new opportunities will be found for employing them. I use the language of prophecy; for I hold that in a country like India, now entering with rapid strides upon the path of material progress, it is impossible to doubt that technical skill, of the generally useful kind that these schools impart, will sooner or later find an abundant market. I am convinced that we should go on, with absolute assurance and confidence, in the way we have begun, undeterred by difficulty or failure. The hope of their early success lies in the rapidity with which the Sibpur College can be developed to such a point as will enable it to meet all their requirements. They are clamouring for tools and machines; but it is only in a few instances as yet that Sibpur has been able to supply them. With the workshops under the direct control of the Principal, it will be in a much better position to do this; for the manufacture of machine-tools will not only supply the requirements of the schools, but will afford the best possible training to the pupils who make them.

216. *District Board Scholarships.*—As noticed in the last report, many District Boards encourage technical education not merely by establishing industrial schools, but also by the foundation of scholarships to enable promising pupils to finish their mechanical training at Sibpur. The District Board of Midnapore has awarded a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable at Sibpur. Two of the same value were created by the Backergunge Board, of which one was held at Sibpur throughout the year, and the other found no candidate willing to accept it. Two scholarships of Rs. 15 and two of Rs. 10 were provided by the Boards of Tippera and Noakhali respectively, and were awarded to natives of those districts. One of Rs. 15, founded by the Chittagong District Board, remained vacant for want of a candidate. The Puri District Board gave a stipend of Rs. 20 a month to an ex-student of the zilla school, who has joined the Sibpur College. The Cuttack Board sent three boys, with stipends of Rs. 4, Rs. 6, and Rs. 8, to the Jobra workshops to learn carpenter's, blacksmith's and fitter's work. One boy has been sent to the Calcutta Art School by the District Board of Balasore, with a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month.

217. *Other schools.*—These constitute a very miscellaneous class, which need no lengthened description. They consist of one music school in Calcutta, three in the district of Bankura, one in Rangpur, and one in the Balasore district; a Converts' Training Home at Barrackpore; and nine Sanskrit schools in the Patna Division.

No. III.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1893-94.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 2 Inches
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.
„ 2. 1 to 2 „ „
„ 3. ½ to 1 „ „
„ 4. below ½ „ „
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the
BAY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ALLAHABAD
CALCUTTA
Darjeeling
Tunlon
Pankhabari
Kurseong
Titalya
Kishengunj
Purnea
Darbhanga
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Tura
Cooch Behar
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Kosi R.
Mechi R.
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Fyzabad
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Ballia
Arrah
Patna
Chapra
Muzaffarpur
Mirzapur
Benares
Chunar
Sasseram
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Maldah
English Bazar
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Jeoghur
Baidyanath
Baupur Boalia
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Mymensingh
Sirajganj
Dulton ganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Lohardaga
Purulia
Bankura
Burdwan
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Faridpur
Comilla
Noakhali
Barisal
Khulna
Hooghly
Howrah
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Sambalpur
Bolangir
Sonpur
Chanda
Raipur
Bilaspur
Jashpur
Surguja
Chhotanagpur
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Kolhan
Dhalbhum
Mayurbhanj
Keonjhar
Pal Lahara
Daspalla
Angul
Athmallik
Hindol
Bamra
Sonepur
Patna
Kalahandi
Bhandara
Ganjam
Chilka Lake
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Chittagong
Barisal Channel
Sundri Channel
Meghna R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Godavari R.
Wainganga R.
Wardha R.
Indravati R.
Tel R.
Ib R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Parasnath Hill
Barabar Hills
Sasseram Hills
Vindhyan Range
Satpura Range
Maikal Range
Eastern Ghats
Chilka Lake
Sambhar Lake
Pachami
Mahadeo Hills
Amarkantak
Nerbudda R.
Tapti R.
Mahanadi R.
Godavari R.
Wainganga R.
Wardha R.
Indravati R.
Tel R.
Ib R.
Son R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Parasnath Hill
Barabar Hills
Sasseram Hills
Vindhyan Range
Satpura Range
Maikal Range
Eastern Ghats
Chilka Lake
Sambhar Lake
Pachami
Mahadeo Hills
Amarkantak
Nerbudda R.
Tapti R.
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

218. The progress of female education has already been noticed in connection with University education, and with the Medical College and the several medical schools of the Province. It was shown that there were three institutions in Calcutta for the education of young ladies to University standards in Arts; the Bethune College, with 13 Brahmo or Native Christian students, and La Martinière for Girls and Loretto House, each containing three European students; or 19 in all. From each of these three institutions one young lady passed the First Arts Examination, and one took the degree of B.A. from the Bethune College, passing with honours in the literature course.

The present section has to deal with the secondary and primary education of Native girls only, the education of European girls being noticed in a separate section.

219. The following statement compares the statistics of primary and secondary schools for Native girls for the last two years:—

Girls' Schools.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	240	2	252
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	6	256	3	171
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,440	49,707	2,613	53,986
Unaided	373	6,376	381	6,625
Total ...	2,821	56,579	2,999	61,034
Girls in boys' schools	...	34,200	...	33,686
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,821	90,779	2,999	94,720

The total for 1891-92 was 2,706 schools with 54,199 pupils, besides 32,749 girls in boys' schools.

The number of girls' schools has again advanced from 2,821 to 2,999, and their pupils from 56,579 to 61,034. The number of girls in boys' schools has, however, declined from 34,200 to 33,686. The net gain in schools is therefore 178, and of pupils 3,941. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate school in Calcutta and the Eden Female school at Dacca.

220. The following table shows the comparative figures for girls' schools in each Division for the past two years:—

Division.	High English.				Middle English.				Middle Vernacular.				Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.				Total.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
dwan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15	8	2	2	77	67	75	82	2,580	2,783	289	321	4,835	5,316	367	406	7,507	8,174
sidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	13	22	504	761	348	373	8,520	9,201	361	396	9,024	10,089
cutta ...	4	4	332	357	...	...	...	...	5	8	436	686	11	16	930	1,604	139	135	4,942	4,328	159	163	6,640	6,975
shahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	116	109	6	7	210	263	105	120	1,669	1,915	114	130	1,995	2,287
ca ...	1	1	115	114	...	...	...	...	2	3	84	147	27	28	792	1,041	632	660	9,911	10,217	662	692	10,902	11,519
ttagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	30	10	15	279	344	521	455	6,983	6,764	532	471	7,294	7,139
na ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	87	69	251	258	4,274	4,414	253	260	4,361	4,483
galpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	22	62	6	5	505	144	117	227	1,933	3,784	124	234	2,460	3,990
ssa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	383	414	12	9	571	461	107	87	2,039	1,676	125	102	2,993	2,551
a Tributary ahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	62	58	6	7	123	137	8	9	191	195
ta Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	641	615	103	123	2,571	3,018	116	136	3,212	3,633
Total ...	5	5	447	471	1	1	15	8	20	26	1,150	1,642	177	201	7,161	843	2,618	2,766	47,806	50,770	2,821	2,999	56,579	61,034

FEMALE EDUCATION.

There has been a gain of schools and pupils in all the Divisions except Chittagong and Orissa. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division reports that the floods and scarcity in Tippera, and the cyclone and cholera in Noakhali, are regarded as the chief causes of the decline. In two years these two districts have lost 119 and 40 girls' schools respectively. The loss in Orissa is chiefly confined to the Jajpur and Kendrapara subdivisions of the Cuttack district, and is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the reduction of expenditure in these schools by the respective Local Boards. An examination of the district returns shows the extreme backwardness of some districts in respect of female education. Passing over Darjeeling and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which have three and six girls' schools respectively, as not quite within the pale of Aryan civilisation, I find that Purnea and Champaran have only two schools each, the Sonthal Parganas with its large Bengali element only seven, and the large and populous district of Muzaffarpur only nine girls' schools. The newly-formed district of Palamau has five schools, but its future is not likely to be barren of results if funds can be provided for the extension of primary education. How Saran can report the existence of 96 girls' schools aided by the District Board, while Champaran and Muzaffarpur have so few, it is difficult to make out. The attention of the Inspector will be called to this remarkable difference, which is not borne out by their comparative progress in the primary education of boys.

221. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for Native girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll-number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	252	229	188	22,178	...	120	6,193	563	29,054
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	171	166	98	215	...	1,088	27	...	1,330
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,613	53,986	49,585	36,808	74,313	31,628	10,244	28,667	1,92,900	3,32,752
Unaided	381	6,625	6,067	4,654	...	...	...	6,476	16,877	23,353
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
						1,39,786			2,46,703	
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,821	56,579	..	...	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
						1,35,708			2,16,027	
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,706	54,199				1,31,093			2,23,976	3,55,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443				1,26,520			2,24,567	3,51,087
Total for 1889-90 ...	2,153	45,090				1,20,171			2,06,788	3,26,959

There has been an increase in the total expenditure, due to the opening of new schools. The expenditure from public funds has increased from Rs. 1,35,708 to Rs. 1,39,786, or by Rs. 4,078, while that from private sources has risen from Rs. 2,16,027 to Rs. 2,46,703, or by Rs. 30,676. The contributions from Municipalities show a slight increase.

222. *High English Schools for Native girls.*—Five schools are returned under this head as in the previous year, four of them being in Calcutta, and one in the town of Dacca. Of these the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female school at Dacca are Government institutions.

223. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Bethune School was 138 against 125, of whom 70 were Hindus, 55 Brahmos, and 13 Native Christians. The increase in the number of the Hindu pupils (from 62 in the preceding year) is satisfactory, as it was for them mainly that the school was originally started. The institution has declined to adopt the special Bengali standards for girls' schools in Calcutta, and none of its pupils have attended these examinations in the last two years. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 22,291, against Rs. 20,002 in the year before, the cost to Government having been Rs. 15,959, or Rs. 753 in excess of the figures quoted in the last report. The income from local sources was Rs. 6,332, which includes Rs. 2,845, the amount of boarding

fees collected from resident pupils. The apparently high cost of the institution is therefore explained by the inclusion, first, of the cost of the boarding establishment, and, secondly, of the salary of the Lady Superintendent, who, although part of her work is done in the College classes, is treated, for convenience of accounts, as a member of the school staff. The school sent up to the last Entrance Examination seven candidates, of whom six were successful, four having passed in the second and two in the third division. The College Department had 13 pupils, of whom three were in the first year, four in the second, three in the third, and three in the fourth year class. The institution is under the management of a Committee, with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice as President.

225. The Eden Female School had 114 pupils on the rolls, against 115 in the previous year and 114 in the year before. The total cost was Rs. 6,763, the contribution from Provincial revenues being Rs. 6,219, against Rs. 6,120 in the preceding year. The contribution from Municipal funds stood at Rs. 120 as before; fees and local subscriptions amounted to Rs. 424 against Rs. 380. Two girls appeared at the last Entrance Examination, but were unsuccessful. No girl appeared at the middle examination; four appeared at the upper primary examination, but all of them failed as in the previous year. I visited the school on two occasions recently and left some suggestions for the consideration of the Committee; these have resulted in a re-classification of the pupils, and a re-organisation of the course of study, which it is hoped will lead to better results at the public examinations.

226. The other high schools for girls were Christ Church (aided), Free Church Normal (aided), and the Brahma Balika Sikshalaya (unaided)—all situated in Calcutta.

Christ Church School (aided).—Roll-number 101, against 81 in the previous year. Two of the girls were Hindus, four Brahmos, and the rest Christians. The school prepares girls for the Entrance as well as the special Bengali standards. A few select pupils, called pupil-teachers, are also receiving a special course of training as school mistresses. Four girls were successful in Standard IV, six in Standard V, five in Standard VI, eight in Standard VII, and one in the Entrance Examination out of three sent up. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,227, of which Government paid Rs. 1,920 as in former years.

Free Church Normal (aided).—Roll-number 39 against 37. The pupils were all Christians. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,163, of which Rs. 2,000 was paid from Provincial revenues, Rs. 771 from fees, and the balance from subscriptions. The school prepares girls for the Entrance Examination, and also imparts instruction in the art of teaching, so as to make the pupils useful as teachers after they leave school. During the year under report three girls attended the last Entrance Examination; but none of them passed.

Brahma Balika Sikshalaya (unaided) had 79 pupils, all Brahmos, against 89 in the previous year; of whom 15 were boys and 64 girls. This school has not adopted the special Bengali standards; but it sent up four girls to the last Entrance Examination, of whom two passed—a highly creditable result. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 6,693, of which Rs. 4,807 has been shown as fees. This sum probably includes boarding fees, which it is not possible to separate.

The Victoria College, which also used to teach up to the Entrance standard, but which never furnished returns to the Department, is said to have suspended operations for want of funds. The American Mission high school, which was attended by 27 pupils at the close of the year and passed six pupils in Standard IV, did not submit its returns in time for incorporation in this report.

227. *Middle English School for Girls.*—The only school returned in this class is the one at Chinsura, supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which amounts to Rs. 50 sicca a month. It had 8 pupils on the rolls against 15 in the previous year, one of them being a boy. It teaches a little elementary English reading and Bengali writing and arithmetic; and has no claim to be called a middle English school.

228. *Middle Vernacular Schools for Girls.*—There were 26, against 20 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 2, Presidency 1, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 3, Chittagong 1, Bhagalpur 2, and Orissa 6.

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229. *Upper Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 201 against 177 in the preceding year. The Burdwan Division reports 82, Presidency 22, Calcutta 16, Rajshahi 7, Dacca 28, Chittagong 15, Patna 2, Bhagalpur 5, Orissa 9, Orissa Tributary Mahals 2, and Chota Nagpur 13.

230. *Lower Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 2,766 against 2,618 in the preceding year. Every Division has shared in the increase except Chittagong and Orissa. The loss in these tracts has already been explained.

231. Calcutta, with its numerous advantages, affords the best field for the promotion of female education. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, thus notices the changes that took place during the year in the system of examination, and in the administration of female school grants in the metropolis:—

The salient points in the history of female education in Calcutta during the year under report are—(1) the transfer of all grant-in-aid schools to the exclusive jurisdiction of Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, subject of course to a general control by the Circle Inspector, (2) the issue of the Government orders of September last for the introduction of a system of payment by results, tempered by considerations of attendance, the training aimed at and the number of boarders, for all aided girls' schools and zanana agencies in and about the town, and (3) the revision of the standards of examination; involving, over and above a few minor changes in the text-books, (*a*) the recognition of an eighth standard in addition to the seven standards so long in force, and (*b*) a public examination of the girls in this and in Standard V, as well as in Standards IV, VI and VII heretofore conducted. Points (2) and (3) were in fact the practical carrying out of the recommendations of a Conference of managers and lady superintendents of girls' schools held in April 1893, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction. The sum of Rs. 780, formerly allotted for scholarships, was also redistributed into a number of prizes of lesser value, in consequence of the recognition of Standards V and VIII, for which some new prizes had to be created.

The changes in the grants-in-aid and in the examination, however, did not come into force during the year under report. It was ordered that, in order to give full time to the schools with the new rules before them, the system should have effect after the examination of the current year. But an examination in Standard V was held, to serve, along with the results of the other standards, as a basis of calculation upon which to proceed, when the regular redistribution should be made after the examination in 1894.

How far these changes in the system both of supervision and of aid will help in the advancement of female education in the town, it is premature to surmise. There is no doubt, however, that in the majority of cases the schools will earn much less than they now get from the Government, though they will have the best incentive to good work, in the shape of increased grants on better results. As a typical case we might take the American Mission agency, which is one of the most zealous in its operations. In accordance with the new rules, the maximum grant allowable to this agency is Rs. 5,300, in the place of Rs. 10,224, the present grant-in-aid, although one school under this agency (the Foundling Asylum) will have its grant increased from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,212.

Mrs. Wheeler's examination of schools will henceforth be confined to the three lowest standards, upon which no rewards are payable under the new rules except for mere attendance. She is also to certify, in respect of zanana pupils not subjecting themselves to any public examination, whether they have reached a standard higher than IV, so as to earn rewards for the agencies by which they are taught. From a report recently received from the Inspectress, however, it would seem that the zanana pupils, with hardly any exceptions, belong to stages too elementary to be entitled to such certificates. The examinations in the higher standards will be held publicly by a Board.

Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress, expresses the hope that the new system of regulating the grants-in-aid will have a very beneficial effect.

232. The following statement shows the monthly expenditure on female education in Calcutta on 31st March 1894:—

		Pupils.	Monthly grants. Rs. A. P.
34	Grant-in-aid schools	2,915	1,202 10 8
39	Primary grant schools	1,608	188 0 0
3	Orphanages	193	215 0 0
2	Training schools	53	160 0 0(*a*)
5	Zanana agencies, including many schools	357	1,222 0 0
16	American Mission Schools	1,342	..... (*b*)
	Total ...	6,468	2,987 10 8

(*a*) One school assisted from the zanana grant.
(*b*) Assisted from the zanana grant.

233. The following table gives the results of the examinations *in situ* of the schools and zananas in and near Calcutta conducted by Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools:—

NAME OF AGENCY.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.	NUMBER PASSED IN—									NUMBER REJECTED IN—								Total rejected.	Infants.	Otherwise accounted for.	Absent.	REMARKS.
			Standard I (*a*).	Standard I (*b*).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total passed.	Standard I (*a*).	I (*b*).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
IN CALCUTTA.																								
Schools.																								
merican Mission ...	13	1,208	218	124	119	62	...	...	...	...	523	6	6	22	28	...	...	...	...	62	487	90	46	
urch of Scotland	7	679	135	96	64	42	...	...	...	...	337	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	243	35	45	
pe Church	4	344	70	45	35	24	...	...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	45	48	
ndon Mission ...	1	100	9	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	7	14	
ocesan Mission ...	1	78	10	4	9	23	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	
urch of England ...	17	1,220	179	114	116	56	1	4	...	...	470	18	59	27	6	4	...	...	...	114	497	48	91	
scellaneous ...	9	543	56	17	11	9	...	...	...	...	93	1	14	13	15	...	...	...	...	43	280	123	24	
Total Schools	52	4,172	677	407	373	216	1	4	...	...	1,678	35	88	62	49	4	...		...	238	1,608	372	276	
Zananas.																								
urch of Scotland ...	...	44	...	3	11	3	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	7	...	20	...	
urch of England	...	31	1	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	
pe Church	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	
Total Zananas ...	...	82	1	10	15	4	...	1	...	...	31	...	4	2	4	1	1	...	...	12	...	39	...	
UT OF CALCUTTA.																								
Schools.																								
erican Mission ...	3	142	14	13	17	3	...	...	...	...	47	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	12	74	4	5	
rch of Scotland ...	2	117	17	14	9	9	...	...	...	...	49	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	56	1	5	
Church	1	63	9	6	...	...	8	...	...	...	23	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	27	...	8	
cesan Mission ...	33	1,300	157	34	38	20	...	...			249	34	41	30	14	7	...	1		127	841	30	53	
urch of England...	25	822	144	100	71	47	3	2	...	...	367	...	3	...	3	8	2	...	...	16	401	9	29	
cellaneous	4	159	20	29	10	6	...	...	...	...	65	11	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	50	4	21	
Total Schools ...	68	2,603	361	196	145	85	11	2	...	...	800	58	56	35	17	15	3	1	...	185	1,449	48	131	
Zananas.																								
urch of England ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
RAND TOTAL ...	120	6,859	1,039	613	533	305	12	7	...	...	2,509	93	148	100	71	20	4	1	...	437	3,057	459	397	

The number of passes (column 12) is only a small proportion of the number of pupils, namely, 2,509 out of 6,859, or 37 per cent.; but when infants and those whose absence is otherwise accounted for are reckoned, a different result is shown. In fact the important figures are that out of 2,946 pupils examined, 2,509 passed, or 85 per cent.

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234. The following table shows the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls' schools, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and now extended to Murshidabad.

	Number of examinees.*		Number of successful students.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Standard VII	... 24	54	18	20
„ V and VI	... 56	180	49	65
„ IV	... 196	312	169	180
Total	... 276	546	236	265

From Calcutta, 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad.

In explanation of the smaller percentage of successful candidates, Mrs. Wheeler reports that the examination held in Calcutta was somewhat stricter and the test a little higher than in the previous year. It is also probable that as the examinations get more widely appreciated, there is a greater risk of ill-prepared candidates presenting themselves.

235. The following statement shows the success of girls at the departmental examination, for boys, needlework in one form or another being made an optional subject in place of zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry, and science:—

Division.	1892-93.				1893-94.			
	Number of Girls passed at the—				Number of Girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Burdwan ...	...	...	3	26	...	3	...	32
2. Presidency ...	...	1	4	50	...	...	4	42
3. Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rajshahi ...	...	...	3	24	...	...	3	23
5. Dacca ...	...	...	12	232	1	2	15	261
6. Chittagong ...	...	...	2	42	...	...	7	49
7. Patna ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	8
8. Bhagalpur ...	...	...	4	40	...	...	4	60
9. Orissa ...	...	10	16	86	1	4	16	68
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	1
11. Chota Nagpur ...	...	1	8	71	...	...	8	53
Total ...	...	12	54	578	2	9	62*	597*

* Includes girls passing from boys' schools.

The results are much the same as those of the previous year. Besides 50 junior, 18 senior, and 3 final scholarships, of the monthly value of one, two, and three rupees each, and tenable for one year, offered in the Burdwan Division by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, the following scholarships were gained by girls in other parts of Bengal. In Calcutta, 5 middle vernacular, 9 upper primary, and 18 lower primary; all these being awarded on the standard

examinations for girls' schools. In the Presidency Division, 9 lower primary scholarships, of which two were reserved for girls in the district of Nadia. In the Rajshahi Division, two upper and eight lower primary scholarships; and in addition, one upper and one lower primary scholarship were awarded by District Boards to girls passing by standards VI and IV, respectively, of the Calcutta standards. In the Dacca Division, one girl from a school in Mymensingh passed in the first division and obtained an upper primary scholarship. In the Chittagong Division, one upper and seven lower primary scholarships were gained. No success of this kind is reported from the Patna Division; but in the Bhagalpur Division, one upper and four lower primary scholarships were gained in open competition, in addition to 13 lower primary scholarships of Re. 1 and Rs. 2 each for one year, annually awarded to girls in the Sonthal Parganas. In Orissa, two middle vernacular, two upper primary, and one lower primary scholarship were awarded to girls; and in Chota Nagpur, two upper primary and six lower primary.

In all these cases the influence of the scholarships in encouraging female education extends far beyond the girls who actually win them.

236. In addition to the departmental agencies for testing the progress of female education, there are a few private associations for carrying on the work. The oldest and one of the most popular and successful among them is the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. The following statement shows the results of the examinations conducted by this body:—

District.	Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	22	5	...	27	20	5	...	25	7	3	...	10
Birbhum ...	10	7	1	18	9	7	1	17	5	2	1	8
Bankura ...	32	11	3	46	27	7	2	36	8	2	1	11
Midnapore ...	55	8	1	64	35	6	1	42	9	3	...	12
Hooghly ...	28	8	...	36	25	5	...	30	11	4	...	15
Howrah ...	30	12	1	43	23	9	1	33	10	4	1	15
Total ...	177	51	6	234	139	39	5	183	50	18	3	71
Total for 1892-93	184	44	10	238	120	24	5	149	61	13	1	75

There is a satisfactory increase in the number of successful candidates.

237. Some inconvenience arises from the multiplicity of the standards now in force for girls' schools in different parts of the country. There is first the primary scholarship examination, at which girls compete with boys, either with no change in the standard or with the substitution of needlework for some of the subjects. At this examination girls may, and do, carry off scholarships in a fair and open competition. Then there are the new Calcutta standards, which afford a much better course for the instruction of girls. In Calcutta, special scholarships or prizes are provided for those who pass highest; but in the mufassal no such encouragement is offered, and therefore school managers, notwithstanding the admitted superiority of the standards, are reluctant to introduce them. District Boards, on the other hand, are unwilling to reserve any of their small provision of primary scholarships for girls taking up the new standards; justly considering that the number of these scholarships for boys, which has not been increased for twenty years, needs an addition rather than a diminution. Lastly, in Western Bengal, there are the separate standards adopted by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha. That Society has, however, lately proposed a Conference with the view of ascertaining how far the new Calcutta standards may be introduced into the schools under their supervision. I hope that it may result in the adoption of the Calcutta standards without change, or with such changes as may be accepted by both parties. The only thing then wanting will be the provision of girls' scholarships in all other parts of Bengal, to be awarded on the new standards. When this provision can be made, female education will take a fresh start.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

238. The following figures give the number of Government, aided and unaided European schools in Bengal, and the number of scholars in them, on the 31st of March 1893 and the 31st of March 1894 :—

Class of School.		31st March 1893.				31st March 1894.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.	Government	1	86	...	86	1	103	...	103
	Aided	39	2,538	2,672	5,210	40	2,508	2,757	5,265
	Unaided	13	1,191	363	1,554	16	1,300	407	1,707
	Total ...	53	3,815	3,035	6,850	57	3,911	3,164	7,075
Primary Schools.	Aided	14	303	291	594	14	350	343	693
	Unaided	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	9
	Total ...	14	303	291	594	15	353	349	702
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	86	...	86	1	103	...	103
	Aided schools	53	2,841	2,963	5,804	54	2,858	3,190	5,958
	Unaided schools	13	1,191	363	1,554	17	1,303	413	1,716
Grand Total for all schools ...		67	4,118	3,326	7,444	72	4,264	3,513	7,777

There is an increase of five in the total number of schools given in the above table, accounted for thus:—One aided school was closed, one old-established unaided school submitted returns last year for the first time, and five new schools were opened during the year. Two of the latter were placed under the Code before the 31st of March, and the other three have applied for similar recognition and aid.

The total number of scholars in all classes of European schools has increased during the year from 7,444 to 7,777, each class of school contributing to this result. The present number of scholars in aided schools alone (5,958) exceeds the number in all classes of schools ten years ago (5,955).

239. The next table gives a classification of the schools according to management:—

Controlling Agency.	31st March 1893.			31st March 1894.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	1	86	1·16	1	103	1·32
Church of England	14	1,750	23·51	17	1,908	24·53
Roman Catholic	27	3,968	53·30	27	4,083	52·50
Various Dissenting bodies ...	4	434	5·83	5	451	5·80
Jews	2	196	2·63	2	194	2·50
Armenians	1	54	·73	1	64	·82
Undenominational	3	309	4·15	3	275	3·54
Railway Companies	8	257	3·45	9	300	3·86
Private individuals	7	390	5·24	7	399	5·13
Total ...	67	7,444	100·	72	7,777	100·

Of the 27 Roman Catholic schools, 7 are managed and taught by the Loretto Nuns, 5 by the Christian Brothers, 5 by the Sisters of the Cross, and 4 more by other orders of nuns.

The three undenominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European school at Dinapore.

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The seven schools entered as being under the management of "Private individuals" are private property; the owner being in every case the sole manager, and nearly always the principal teacher in the school. Three of these schools are aided.

240. The subjoined statement shows the cost to Government of, and the total expenditure upon, European education in Bengal for the last two years:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,12,766	8,47,448(*a*)	1,18,505(*b*)	9,15,665(*a*)
Primary ,,	7,895	27,737	7,846	28,850
Buildings and furniture	19,016(*c*)	1,88,396(*a*)	31,353	1,45,245(*a*)
Scholarships ...	4,581	4,581	5,139	5,139
Cadets ...	...(*d*)	...(*d*)	4,884	4,884
Superintendence ...	16,518	16,518	15,179	15,179
Total ...	1,60,766	10,84,680(*a*)	1,82,906	11,14,962(*a*)

(*a*) These figures are defective, owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.
(*b*) A grant of Rs. 2,400 (Rs. 200 a month) to the European Orphan Asylum is not included, as it is not paid through this office.
(*c*) A Government loan of Rs. 10,000 to the Loretto Convent School at Darjeeling (a school not under the Code) is not included in this amount, as it was not advanced through the Department.
(*d*) A grant was given for efficient cadets for the first time during the year under report.

The Provincial expenditure upon the Government boarding school at Kurseong amounted to Rs. 14,910, averaging Rs. 164 a scholar for the year. The corresponding figures for 1892-93 are Rs. 13,388 and Rs. 152. The increase is solely due to the greater number of scholars paying fees on the reduced scale for sons of Government servants, as the total expenditure for each scholar was only Rs. 330, against Rs. 331 in 1892-93.

The expenditure on monthly grants and on fixed annual grants under Article 33 of the Code amounted to Rs. 1,09,456; that on pupil-teachers to Rs. 1,985.

There was an excess of Rs. 139 over the estimate in the expenditure on scholarships, which amounted to Rs. 5,139. Twenty primary and twelve middle scholarships—the full number of both kinds sanctioned by Government—were awarded during the year, against 20 primary and 9 middle scholarships in 1892-93.

The expenditure on cadet grants was met partly by a special allotment for the purpose of Rs. 2,500, and the remainder from savings.

The cost of inspection would have shown an increase due to increments of salary, had not the services of the Assistant Inspector been dispensed with from the 1st of September last.

241. The average Government expenditure for each scholar is given in the following table for the various classes of schools, building and furniture grants not being included:—

Class of Schools.	Average Government Expenditure per Scholar in 1893-94.	
	Including boarding and orphanage grants, as well as those for tuition.	Tuitional grants only.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Secondary	19 6 6	17 13 6
Primary	12 2 6	12 2 6
All classes	18 9 9	17 3 6

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242. The distribution of the scholars throughout the various Divisions of the Province is as follows:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools—					
	On the 31st March 1893—			On the 31st March 1894—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	367	4,257	4,624	361	4,656	5,017
Presidency ...	31	735	816	63	593	656
Burdwan ...	104	328	432	104	375	479
Rajshahi ...	50	670	720	46	708	754
Dacca ...	...	52	52	...	51	51
Chittagong ...	...	162	162	...	163	163
Patna ...	87	342	429	97	306	403
Bhagalpur ...	23	86	109	23	98	120
Orissa ...	...	100	100	...	113	113
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	9	12	21
Total ...	712	6,732	7,444	702	7,075	7,777

243. *High Schools.*—Statistics showing the number of scholars, income, and expenditure are given in the following table; all schools being included from which candidates were presented at either the Entrance or the High School Examination:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1893-94.	Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1893.		1894.			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	162	...	144	...	157	2,065	(*a*) 9,564	20,384	27,717
2	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	7	170	25	177	223	2,951	2,721	25,332	24,007
3	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Ditto ...	11	65	10	72	400	6,000	4,800	38,470	47,970
4	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	6	95	7	89	236	2,316	2,712	15,323	18,982
5	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	Roman Catholic	52	229	57	229	313	3,517	3,756	11,780	11,559
6	Loretto House	Ditto ...	19	150	11	177	355	4,215	(*b*) 4,750	54,777	52,376
7	Loretto High, Intally ...	Ditto ...	15	92	15	99	157	1,977	1,870	15,481	16,377
8	Miss O'Brien's Day	Protestant ...	45	84	47	67	168	1,830	2,016	8,074	7,756
9	Pratt Memorial	Ditto ...	1	95	...	111	217	(*c*) 6,317	(*d*) 13,909	19,896	24,298
10	St. James's High	Ditto ...	99	...	108	...	233	(*e*) 3,261	(*f*) 3,012	19,472	21,454
11	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	251	...	278	...	340	3,924	(*g*) 4,842	9,048	9,458
12	St. Michael's, Coorji ...	Ditto ...	208	...	195	...	586	(*h*) 9,053	(*i*) 7,845	36,624	40,899
13	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	173	...	182	...	(*j*) ...	3,772	(*k*) 15,340	69,985	1,17,283
14	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	81	71	91	75	226	2,635	2,712	6,451	8,836
	Total ...	.....	1,130	1,051	1,170	1,096	...	53,833	72,939	3,50,197	4,28,955
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Armenian College	Greek Church...	54	...	64	...	...	...	(*l*) 168	14,784	19,031
2	Doveton ,, ...	Protestant ...	183	...	156	...	...	...	(*l*) 354	48,510	51,669
3	La Martinière College for Boys.	Ditto ...	181	...	169	...	...	...	(*l*) 456	59,066	97,671
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	92	...	75	...	...	...	38,000	
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	36	94	29	96	...	(*m*) 10,000	...	1,13,650	49,818
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	136	...	145	...	...	...	(*l*) 492	33,504	35,066
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	407	...	460	...	...	...	(*l*) 648	42,740	39,000
	Total ...	.....	997	186	1,021	171	...	10,000	2,118	3,50,254	2,92,255

(*a*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 180.
(*b*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 490.
(*c*) Includes a building grant of Rs 3,711.
(*d*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 11,289 and a furniture grant of Rs. 105-12.
(*e*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 465.
(*f*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 216.
(*g*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 762.
(*h*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,370.
(*i*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 203 and a cadet grant of Rs. 450.
(*j*) This school was on the special list, and received the annual fixed grant of Rs. 3,772.
(*k*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 10,840, a furniture grant of Rs. 392, and a cadet grant of Rs. 336.
(*l*) A cadet grant.
(*m*) A Government loan not advanced through this Department.

Calcutta Boys' School.—The new school was occupied in March for teaching purposes, but the boarding arrangements are not yet complete.

Darjeeling Girls' High School.—The high school class was particularly successful at the last examination.

Miss O'Brien's Day School.—This is a very well-conducted school, but more commodious premises are required. The rooms are dark, very imperfectly ventilated, and greatly overcrowded.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—A new building containing a dining room for 200 boys, dormitory space for 80 or 90, and quarters for four assistant masters, has been completed, and was opened after the close of the year. The school has been remarkably successful during the year both in the scholastic and in the athletic field.

244. *High School Examination.*—The following are the results for the last two years:—

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	1892.				1893.			
	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.			Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Girls'	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
Doveton Institution	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Girls' High, Darjeeling	3	1	...	1	6	4	1	5
La Martinière College for Girls	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	3
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Loretto High, Intally	2	...	1	1	4	...	1	1
Loretto Priory, Hazaribagh	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2
St. Helen's, Kurseong	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	1
St. Michael's, Coorji	2	...	...	...	4	...	2	2
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Teachers	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Private students	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total	18	4	3	7	38	8	9	17

The examination continues to grow in popularity with girls. The 38 candidates included 10 boys and 28 girls; two boys' schools and eight girls' schools being represented. The 17 successful candidates included 3 boys and 14 girls. Of the candidates who failed, 2 boys and 4 girls passed in four, and 2 boys and 9 girls in three, out of the five compulsory subjects. Only 3 boys and 6 girls failed to score sufficient marks in the aggregate for a pass.

It is improbable that the number of boys competing at this examination will greatly increase until it becomes more widely recognised as a good test of ability by employers of labour. Several of the boys' schools would be glad to substitute the High School for the Entrance Examination; but parents object to their doing so on the ground that the latter is easier to pass, and of much more service when their boys are applying for situations, though the University recognises the two examinations as equivalent. Unfortunately, the educational standard represented by an examination is too rarely taken into consideration by parents and guardians; "the pass" is what they value; and in Mr. Bamford's opinion, if that could be obtained without any study or any educational progress at all, it would be hailed by many as a great boon.

245. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—The results obtained by candidates from the European schools in Bengal (excluding St. Mary's Convent in Chandernagore) at the last two examinations are given below:—

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1893.						1894.					
	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aided Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	7	3	3	...	6	...	12	...	3	1	3	...
Doveton Institution	4	...	2	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	3	...
Loretto House	2	2	...	...	2	1 (*c*)	4	3	1	...	4	2 (*a*),(*c*)
Miss O'Brien's Day	2	1	...	...	1	1 (*b*)	2	1	1	...	2	1 (*b*)
Pratt Memorial	3	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	1	...
St. James's High	4	1	2	...	3	...	8	...	...	4	4	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar	8	5	3	...	8	...	13	7	2	3	12	1 (*c*)
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	20	7	7	2	16	2(*b*),(*c*)	17	5	6	...	11	2 (*b*),(*c*)
Welland Memorial	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	1	4	...
Total	50	22	17	2	41	4	66	17	18	9	44	6
Unaided Schools.												
Armenian College	4	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton College	13	3	6	1	10	...	9	2	3	1	6	...
La Martinière for Boys	10	5	4	...	9	...	7	1	3	...	4	...
La Martinière College for Girls	4	4	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	1	3	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	12	4	3	3	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College	48	12	19	7	38	1 (*b*)	24	6	5	5	16	2(*a*),(*b*)
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	91	28	33	13	73	1	47	9	13	7	29	2
Grand Total	141	50	50	14	114	5	113	26	31	16	73	8

(*a*) First grade. (*b*) Second grade. (*c*) Third rade.

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The following figures show the percentage of successful candidates for the last two years :—

Year.	From all classes of schools.	From European Schools only.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1893 ...	65·6	84·6	72·7	82·	79·3	94·1	81·7	81·	85·7	81·8
1894 ...	42·1	61·1	91·7	66·7	63·4	50·	61·7	62·1	77·8	64·6

It has been explained in a previous section that a much higher percentage of candidates passed the Entrance Examination in 1893 than in 1894.

246. *Middle Schools.*—Statistics concerning these schools are given in the next table :—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1893-94.	Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1893.		1894.			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Government.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	86	...	103	...	.....	13,338	14,910	(a)29,787	(b)30,096
	Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Protestant ...	250	...	242	...	(c)	(d)19,157	(d)19,903	83,334	73,094
2	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	181	...	177					
3	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	210	...	224	...	(e)	(f)13,395	(g)5,649	37,203	26,316
4	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Day.	Protestant ...	26	23	26	32	93	972	1,116	3,661	3,707
5	East Indian Railway, Jamalpur Night.	Ditto ...	37	...	40	...	22	312	264	966	2,004
6	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	87	374	89	380	399	(h)4,802	(h)5,871	8,812	9,134
7	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	3	83	5	73	119	1,207	1,785	10,376	12,669
8	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	296	...	351	379	4,638	4,548	35,419	35,045
9	Misses Starks' ...	Protestant ...	24	16	16	18	65	796	780	3,111	2,350
10	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	31	30	28	35	125	1,379	1,500	7,549	7,322
11	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	17	53	11	56	111	1,409	1,332	8,810	8,528
12	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	13	57	14	51	102	994	1,224	3,339	4,067
13	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	30	22	23	28	93	1,124	1,116	4,056	4,866
14	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	2	50	...	53	120	795	1,440	6,112	6,087
15	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	...	79	...	64	184	2,630	2,603	17,615	15,168
16	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	...	55	...	47	126	1,746	1,512	8,699	7,064
17	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	7	32	9	41	84	887	1,008	4,265	3,260
18	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar.	Ditto ...	285	...	237	...	281	3,379	3,372	5,230	5,965
19	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	97	...	102	...	103	(i)2,552	1,944	6,555	15,907
20	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant ...	60	91	49	83	189	(h)2,320	(h)2,455	4,921	5,055
21	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	52	...	44	...	89	(j)942	1,048	1,797	1,085
22	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	27	83	23	82	158	1,706	1,896	4,161	4,299
23	St. Stephen's Girls', Hazaribagh.	Protestant ...	...	...	2	10	25	(k)...	(k)150	(k)...	1,854
24	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Roman Catholic	85	52	98	50	181	(l)2,338	2,172	24,806	24,505
25	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	46	29	45	33	141	(m)2,702	(n)2,423	7,828	9,105
26	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	19	15	11	17	46	548	552	1,412	1,446
	Total ...	.....	1,406	1,631	1,338	1,661	.....	73,260	67,693	2,95,037	2,90,402
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Campbell Cottage ...	Protestant ...	9	8	6	3	.....	.....	.....	(p)4,963	(p)5,234
2	Darjeeling Home ...	Ditto ...	2	15	7	13	.....	.....	.....	(p)...	(p)...
3	European Orphan Asylum	Ditto ...	...	...	...	56	.....	.....	2,400	...	...
4	Girls' School, Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	...	...	5	9	.....	.....	.....	...	(p)...
5	Jewish Boys' ...	Jewish ...	51	...	48	...	.....	.....	(r)102	5,428	4,596
6	Jewish Girls' ...	Do. ...	42	103	57	89	.....	.....	.....	5,918	5,768
7	Miss Wood's Day ...	Protestant ...	23	41	31	54	.....	.....	.....	(p)...	(p)..
8	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory	Roman Catholic	67	10	75	12	.....	.....	.....	(p)...	(p)...
9	St. Aloysius,' Howrah ...	Ditto ...	...	...	50	...	.....	.....	...	...	1,595
	Total ...	.....	194	177	279	236	.....	.....	.....	2,502	16,309	17,193

(a) Includes Rs. 1,227 spent on buildings and furniture.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,115 spent on buildings and furniture.
(c) This school is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant.
(d) These amounts include the fixed annual grant of Rs. 8,280, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 monthly, the pupil-teachers' grants, and the cadet grant to the boys' department.
(e) This school is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant.
(f) Includes the pupil-teachers' grant, and a building grant of Rs. 8,720.
(g) Includes the pupil-teachers' grant, and the cadet grant of Rs. 354.
(h) Includes the pupil-teachers' grant.
(i) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000, and a furniture grant of Rs. 160.
(j) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 24.
(k) This school was placed under the Code from 1st September 1893.
(l) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 96.
(m) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,230.
(n) Includes a building grant of Rs. 511, and Rs. 176 from the monthly account of last year.
(p) Submitted no return of expenditure.
(r) Cadet grant.

St. Joseph's Boarding School, Bankipore.—The sanitary arrangements are very defective. The latrines are in a tumble-down condition, are constructed on a bad principle, and in their present position are a nuisance. It is proposed to demolish them and build new ones in a better place.

St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.—This school has greatly improved during the year.

St. Scholastica's School, Chittagong.—A part of the old building which was on the point of collapsing was rebuilt during the year. The construction of a new building to provide additional accommodation has been proposed.

European Orphan Asylum.—This school does not work according to the Code syllabus, but at the request of the Committee the Inspector has visited it several times during the year. The plan of studies is a suitable one for the girls in the Orphanage, and the teaching is now conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

Girls' School, Chittagong.—This is a recently opened school, intended chiefly for Protestant children whose fathers have migrated to Chittagong for work on the new railway. A grant has been asked for, but the Inspector has not yet visited the school.

247. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years:—

		1892.									1893.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	10	29	...	8	11	9	28	96·6	7	11	41	...	8	12	13	33	80·5	8
	Girls ...	9	20	1	2	5	10	17	89·5	2	11	24	1	...	9	10	19	82·6	4
	Total ...	19	49	1	10	16	19	45	93·8	9	22	65	1	8	21	23	52	81·2	12
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	8	38	...	5	11	19	35	92·1	...	12	74	1	3	11	35	49	67·1	...
	Girls ...	15	41	2	...	9	19	28	74·4	...	12	39	1	...	7	18	25	65·8	...
	Total ...	23	79	2	5	20	38	63	81·8	...	24	113	2	3	18	53	74	66·7	...
Both Classes ...		26	128	3	15	36	57	108	86·4	9	27	178	3	11	39	76	126	72·0	12

There was a great increase in the number of candidates, both for scholarships and for certificates, largely explained by the abolition of individual examination in the schools. The great increase in the proportion of scholars presented to the total number in the middle standards accounts for the fall in the percentage of passes. It will be noted that the number of passes at the last examination nearly equals the total number of candidates present at the examination of 1892.

Twelve scholarships, the full number sanctioned by Government, were for the first time awarded at the last examination.

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248. The separate results for each school and the distribution of the scholarships are given below:—

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of Successful Candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Calcutta Boys'	10	20	...	...	4	15	19	1
2. Calcutta Girls'	2	7	1	...	4	4	8	1
3. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	3	3	...	...	1	3	4	...
4. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	1	7	...	...	4	3	7	...
5. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	2	10	1	...	1	4	5	...
6. Doveton Institution	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	1
7. European Orphan Asylum ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	2	...	...	...	....	2	2	...
9. Jewish Boys'	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. La Martinière College for Girls	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	1
11. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
12. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
13. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla ...	3	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
14. Loretto House	1	3	...	...	1	3	4	...
15. Miss O'Brien's Day	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
16. Pratt Memorial	6	1	...	...	4	1	5	1
17. Protestant European, Cuttack	...	4	...	...	2	2	4	...
18. St. James's High	3	2	...	...	...	4	4	...
19. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
20. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	5	...	...	...	2	2	...
21. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	4	6	...	5	3	1	9	2
22. St. Michael's, Coorji	4	3	...	...	3	3	6	1
23. St. Patrick's, Asansol	1	5	...	...	1	4	5	1
24. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	3	3	...	5	4	2	11	2
25. St. Paul's Mission	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
26. St. Xavier's College	3	14	...	1	4	7	12	1
27. Welland Memorial	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Private students	...	7	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total ...	65	113	3	11	39	76	126	12

249. *Primary Schools.*—Statistics concerning these are given in the following table:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Monthly Government grant, 1893-94.	Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1893.		1894.			1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	15	21	21	30	49	663	588	3,133	2,894
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	11	7	11	9	28	308	336	1,236	1,097
3	E. I. R., Khagoul	Ditto ...	27	17	34	20	44	521	523	2,573	2,697
4	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	5	4	8	4	14	176	168	729	795
5	E. I. R., Nawadih	Ditto ...	6	8	4	6	31	356	372	1,297	1,203
6	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	16	9	10	13	52	652	624	1,502	1,622
7	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	28	22	28	18	53	528	636	2,156	2,061
8	Old Church Free Day ...	Ditto ...	49	72	56	80	47	676	470	2,032	3,096
9	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	20	...	25	...	(*a*) ...	276	(*a*) ...	1,211	270
10	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Ditto	35	33	27	26	51	661	612	2,776	2,537
11	St. James's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	...	...	29	40	40	...	(*b*) 462	...	1,046
12	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	15	31	17	33	42	(*c*) 541	504	1,898	1,861
13	St. John's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	39	23	40	32	(*d*) ...	1,384	1,368	2,863	2,624
14	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic	18	22	14	17	59	610	708	3,466	3,322
15	St. Stephen's, Kidderpore...	Protestant ...	19	22	17	15	41	541	492	1,593	1,535
	Total ...	.....	303	291	350	343	.....	7,898	7,868	28,465	30,470
	Unaided Schools.										
1	B.-N. Railway School, Chakardharpur.	Protestant ...	...	...	3	6	.....	...	...	...	302

(*a*) Closed from 1st March 1893.
(*b*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 21-3.
(*c*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 13.
(*d*) This school is on the special list, and receives a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,368.

East Indian Railway School, Khagoul.—If there is no falling off in the number of children attending this school, an addition ought to be made to the building.

Old Church Free Day School.—The present building is far too small, and the rooms are dark and gloomy.

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250. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following are the results for the last two years:—

		1892.									1893.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	16	60	3	15	23	7	45	78·9	10	17	89	1	24	34	17	75	85·2	14
	Girls ...	15	56	4	7	20	11	38	73·1	10	20	66	...	8	25	19	52	78·8	6
	Total ...	31	116	7	22	43	18	83	76·1	20	37	155	1	32	59	36	127	82·5	20
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	18	80	7	3	35	16	54	74·0	...	13	88	2	20	31	16	67	77·9	...
	Girls ...	13	53	1	12	22	12	46	88·5	...	19	87	6	17	37	17	71	87·7	...
	Total ...	31	133	8	15	57	28	100	80·0	...	32	175	8	37	68	33	138	82·7	...
Both Classes ...		37	249	15	37	100	46	183	78·2	20	40	330	9	69	127	69	265	82·6	20

As in the case of the Middle Scholarship Examination, there was a very great increase in the number of candidates, no doubt resulting from the same cause. The number of passes last year was greater than the number of candidates in 1892.

251. The next table gives the results for the separate schools and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for— Scholarships.	Certificates.	Number absent.	Number of successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College	...	11	...	4	4	3	11	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	4	11	...	8	8	1	12	1
3. Calcutta Girls'	4	17	1	3	12	2	17	...
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	2	2	...	...	4	...	4	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	2	14	2	...	9	5	14	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	6	...	...	4	2	...	6	2
7. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	4	1	1	2	2	...	4	...
8. Darjeeling Home	1	2	...	...	2	...	2	...
9. Doveton Institution	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	1
10. East Indian Railway, Buxar	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.	2	1	...	...	...	3	3	...
12. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	10	...	...	3	7	...	10	2
13. Jewish Boys'	3	13	...	1	5	6	12	...
14. Jewish Girls'	7	2	...	1	4	2	7	...
15. La Martinière College for Girls.	6	8	...	1	1	8	10	...
16. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	4	...	2	1	1	4	...
17. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	4	3	...	...	3	2	5	...
18. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla ...	6	...	...	1	3	2	6	1
19. Loretto House	4	2	1	3	1	1	5	2
20. Miss O'Brien's Day	5	3	...	4	4	...	8	2
21. Miss Wood's Day	2	2	...	1	...	1	2	...
22. Pratt Memorial	5	8	...	2	4	3	9	...
23. Protestant European, Cuttack	3	3	...	2	4	...	6	...
24. St. Aloysius', Darjeeling ...	8	...	1	1	3	2	6	...
25. St. Anthony's	3	4	...	2	3	1	6	...
26. St. James's High	5	6	...	1	...	2	3	...
27. St. John's Girls'	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. St. John's Parochial	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	1
29. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	2	1	...	1	1	...	2	...
30. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	5	...	...	1	2	3	...
31. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	1	9	1	...	6	1	7	...
32. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	3	2	...	3	1	1	5	1
33. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	14	20	1	11	10	7	28	2
34. St. Michael's, Coorji	7	10	1	2	7	5	14	...
35. St. Patrick's, Asansol	4	1	...	4	...	1	5	2
36. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	10	3	...	2	7	3	12	2
37. St. Paul's Mission	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	1
38. St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
39. St. Thomas's, Howrah	2	2	...	...	2	1	3	...
40. Welland Memorial	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Private students	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	...
Total ...	155	175	9	69	127	69	265	20

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252. The following extracts from Mr. Bamford's report will give an idea of the year's work in the schools under the new rules. They are marked by clear insight into the difficulties of the teachers, and by a spirit which is in a high degree helpful as well as critical:—

"Notice was given to the schools in June that the grant-in-aid would thenceforward depend upon the average attendance instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector would supersede the annual examination. The teachers were requested from that time to pay most particular attention to the classification of the scholars, in order to facilitate their work; and they were informed that in doing this their endeavour should be to so distribute the children, that those placed in the same class should vary as little as possible from the average in subjects like arithmetic, where progress is largely dependent upon work previously mastered. The teachers were also asked to arrange for the general annual promotion to take place immediately after the Christmas holidays in future; so that scholars transferred from one school to another in the course of the year might join others who had devoted themselves for the same length of time to the year's work.

"Except with respect to the time of the year for general promotion, the above involved no change for the five schools which had previously drawn grants under Article 33 of the Code. They continued to work steadily on upon lines already familiar, and their progress was again most satisfactory all round. There still remains a tendency to promote scholars too rapidly; but on the whole there was much less disparity in the attainments of children in the same class than formerly. I looked out for signs of any neglect of the weaker scholars, but found none; although such neglect would be more readily discovered under the new than under the old style of inspection. This is what I have always anticipated. Teachers can now afford to work slowly and thoroughly, making each step sure before attempting the next: slow children have therefore more time and better opportunity to grasp ideas, and they naturally make more progress.

"The remaining schools have not been sufficiently long under the new rules for many of them to have been much affected by their introduction. In a few, the teachers were quick to realise that the syllabus in Schedule I had now become their guide instead of their task-master; that they were now at liberty to aim solely at the true educational progress of their scholars; and that nothing more would be required or expected of them than that they should use the best means in their power to attain that end. In such schools, a little advice to the teachers, as to what they should do and the best means of doing it, has produced excellent results. In one or two schools, it will take some time, and probably many visits, to uproot the idea that the best of all possible work they can do is merely to prepare their scholars to pass, once a year,—and that no matter how barely—similar tests to those given under the old system at the annual examination; anything beyond being considered superfluous, and even positively injurious, on account of its interference with preparation for the annual test. In a few others, there appears to linger a mysterious dread that the work *might* possibly be condemned if it were not exactly upon the old lines. Most of the schools, however, are gradually accommodating themselves to their altered circumstances, and will probably be working smoothly in the new groove before the issue of my next report.

"The work of the upper standards has been, and, I am sorry to say, yet is, too frequently hindered by more or less defective preparation for it in the lower part of the school. The teachers of these classes often have cause to complain, either that their pupils do not try to understand or to remember what they read; that they are slow and inaccurate in working the four simple rules of arithmetic, and have not received sufficient training and exercise in reasoning about their application; that their faculty of observation appears to have been uncultivated, and often totally neglected; or that they are unable to express, in clear intelligent language, even very simple ideas. All such work ought to be thoroughly done in the lower part of the school, as a part of the foundation upon which the teachers of the upper classes may then reasonably be expected to build a satisfactory superstructure. That it has not been more generally done hitherto is due to mechanical work and unnatural forcing having usurped the place of intelligent teaching and quiet healthy growth.

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"The necessity for improving the teaching from the lower classes upwards led me, at my visits to the schools during the year, to rarely spend much time with the upper standards beyond occasionally taking a general survey of their work, but to devote myself specially to the teaching in the lower classes instead. As a result there has been improvement in many of the schools, and in some instances very marked advancement. But much more remains to be done. I therefore intend to continue the same practice in all schools where the junior classes are not yet working to my satisfaction.

"The over-anxiety of the teachers to make certain of taking their classes through the full course during the year is a hindrance to good work in some schools. The teachers think it necessary, in order to guard against their work falling into arrears, to divide it out into certain fixed portions, each of which *must* be done or scrambled through in a certain fixed time, say a week or a month. The fear of not being able to do this continually haunts the teachers, and often prevents sufficient time being spent* over a difficult point, the non-understanding of which may perhaps prove a stumbling-block in the way of further progress. The fault lies, not in there being a standard amount of work fixed for the year, to which that of each teacher should approximate (always provided that this standard is a reasonable one), nor in the pre-arrangement of the year's work in each subject in logical sequence, or according to the bearings of its parts one upon the other, but in the teachers overlooking the fact that if they work honestly and thoroughly, by proper methods, they need not trouble themselves about quantity. Any great falling short of the standard amount would be improbable; but if it did occur, and there were no peculiar circumstances to account for it, the condemnation would not be for them or their work, but for the standard.

"The allotted portions for a year's work given under the head of 'Standards of Examination' in Schedule I of the Code were fair enough when all that was demanded of the teachers was that a certain definite and narrow result should be achieved by the end of the year. The teachers were like guides, whose duty was merely to lead a band of travellers across a tract of country, from one point to another, in a certain time. They were at liberty, if they chose, to give any information they possessed about the country through which they passed, to visit or point out objects of interest near to or on the line of travel, and to impress upon those whom they led the remembrance of the way by which they came. But they were not *required* to do this, and they *were* required to reach their destination within the given time. The shortest route was therefore chosen; the easiest means of reaching the end adopted; and everything not directly tending to hasten the journey generally disregarded. Now, the guides have been informed that the most important part of their duty is to create an intelligent interest in the scenes around them amongst those under their charge, by leading them into the most favourable positions for viewing these scenes, and by supplying them with desirable information concerning them; and that, so long as there is no idle dawdling by the way, the time spent on the journey is quite a subordinate consideration. To drop the simile, the teachers are now expected to work with broader views: to aim not so much at bringing their pupils to acquire a knowledge of certain particular facts and processes, as at training them to observe carefully whatever comes before them, and to reason about what they see and learn. With this wider purpose added to their work, teachers cannot be expected to cover the same extent of ground as before in all cases, even though in some the more sound teaching quickly recovers that which was apparently lost at the outset in making a sure foundation. Many modifications of Schedule I appear to be desirable, therefore, in order that such a fair amount of work may be allotted for the year as an average teacher under average circumstances may reasonably be required to accomplish. It would be well, too, to alter it in character, so that it should serve as a guide throughout the year, instead of being, as at present, merely the goal at the end. I intend to submit proposals with this double object in view before the end of the year. In the meantime, I have given the teachers to understand that, so long as reasonable ability is displayed, fair honest work shall never be condemned because a certain exact amount has not been done.

* "Wasted" is the word—significant of the erroneous view prevalent upon education—most frequently used by the teachers.

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"Except in comparatively few schools, there has been little advance yet in classifying scholars on the principle of equality in capacity and attainments. Of course a large majority of the children were previously, and are now, properly classified; but it is the remaining few who are not, who so greatly add to the teachers' difficulties. That more progress has not been made is due to three causes. The annual examination test has so long been practically the arbiter in matters of promotion, and, consequently, in classification, that many of the teachers have not yet realised their new liberty and its attendant responsibility. Next, it is by no means an easy task, sometimes, to determine in what class it would be best to place a scholar, as he may be well advanced in one or more subjects, and backward in others. I should have no objection to his being placed in one class for certain subjects and in another for others. This, however, may be impossible in some cases, on account of difficulties connected with the arrangement of work in the time-table, particularly if both the classes concerned are taught by the same teacher. Whether this accounts for the fact or not, no attempt has yet been made to teach a scholar in different classes for different subjects. In difficult cases, my advice is to leave out of consideration such subjects as geography, history, handwriting, reading, and spelling, in which the teaching would be comparatively little affected by the varying proficiency of the pupils, and decide the classification by fitness in such subjects as arithmetic and grammar, a definite amount of preparatory work in which is essential, if the teaching is to be effective. The third retarding influence is the unwise interference of some parents. That fathers and mothers should be interested in the progress of their children in school is an excellent thing greatly to be desired. Such interest is a stimulus, and a help to teacher and pupil alike. But it ought to be concerned with real progress—the advance made by their children in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., and in general knowledge—instead of being, as it sometimes is, merely anxiety for their rapid promotion from class to class. When properly conducted, promotion is of course a true indication of progress; but when it is improperly made under pressure, such as a threat of withdrawal from the parents, it loses this value, besides being harmful to the child. Parents who have satisfied themselves that their children are getting on well in their studies may rest assured that their classification in school is what it ought to be, and that they will be promoted at the first fitting opportunity. If they are dissatisfied, their first duty is to ascertain whether the slow progress is due to laziness or want of ability on the part of the children, or to inferior teaching. If to the first, the school is not to blame; if to the second, the remedy lies, not in a demand for promotion, but in a change of school. There need be no fear that scholars who are fit for promotion will be kept back; the tendency in Bengal is strongly in the other direction.

"Singing and drill continue to be successfully taught in the same schools as in 1892-93. Thirteen schools earned the new grant for efficient cadets, the total number of such efficients being 814.

"I am grateful to the teachers for the kindly manner in which they invariably welcome my criticism and advice, and still more so for the honest endeavour which has nearly always been made to benefit by the one and act upon the other."

253. *Pupil-teachers.*—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers at the close of each of the last two official years:—

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1893—				Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1894—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	3	1	...	4	...	3	1	4
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	3	2	1	6	1	2	2	5
Catholic Male Orphanage	3	1	...	4	3	1	...	4
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	...	3	...	3	2	...	3	4
St. Paul's Mission	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	3
St. Aloysius', Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	1*	...	1
Total ...	10	8	1	19	7	9	5	21

* Transferred from the Catholic Male Orphanage.

Two first-year and two second-year pupil-teachers failed to pass their examination; the remaining seventeen passed. Two of those who failed, one of the first and the other of the second year, have since resigned, and one of the second-year teachers who passed has also done so.

254. *Assistant teachers.*—Two persons received official recognition as assistant teachers during the year, bringing up the total to 137.

255. *Certified teachers.*—The following table shows the number of certificates of each class now in existence, and also the changes made during the year:—

Class of Certificate.	Number of certificates in existence on the 1st of April 1893.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1894.
1	2	3	4	5
First grade ... Permanent ...	13	...	...	13
First grade ... Provisional ...	4	...	...	4
Second grade ... Permanent ...	23	1	...	24
Second grade ... Provisional ...	19	...	...	19
Third grade ... Permanent ...	49	...	+3	52
Third grade ... Provisional ...	88	4	−3	89
Total ...	196	5	...	201

256. The work done by the Inspector and Assistant Inspector of European Schools has been shown in the chapter in Controlling Agencies. The post of Assistant Inspector was abolished from the 1st September 1893, the services of such an officer being no longer required owing to the change in the method of inspecting the schools. Mr. Bamford acknowledges the excellent services rendered by Mr. Edwards, who officiated as Assistant Inspector for nearly three years. I in turn have much pleasure in recording my sense of the excellent work done by Mr. Bamford, of the cordial assistance he has always rendered me, and of the trained and sympathetic intelligence which makes him so useful an adviser both to the Department and to the schools.

The proposal submitted by Mr. Bamford in March 1893, to extend the system of grants independent of examination-results to all the aided European schools in Bengal, received the general approval of Government in May; and Mr. Bamford was instructed to test the detailed scheme which he had suggested for the distribution of future grants, by working out actual results. Authority was also given for the immediate introduction of inspectorial supervision instead of the annual examination.

The attendances for the calendar year 1893 were collected and checked as speedily as possible after the 1st of January. The scales tentatively proposed for the calculation of grants were tested by reference to those attendances, with the result that certain slight modifications were found to be desirable. These having been made, Mr. Bamford submitted final proposals on the subject, which have since been sanctioned by Government.

These proposals included a new form of Article 33 of the Code; and also a Note to that article, stating the conditions under which grants under Article 33 were to be drawn, and the scales by which they would be calculated.

257. A grant of Rs. 6 for every efficient cadet during the preceding year, who was also a *bonâ fide* pupil in a school for Europeans, was awarded for the first time last year. The grant was paid for 814 cadets.

258. None of the schools were examined in the old way during the year, as the season for doing so had not begun when individual examination was abolished. They were, however, thoroughly inspected; and in this way the Inspector gained a clearer insight into the working of many of the schools, particularly those in Calcutta, than was possible before.

260. The following statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure as returned by the Accountant-General under each head:—

Head of Charge.	1892-93.		1893-94.		
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance of Madrassas	36,376 (*a*)	33,853	36,035 (*b*)	34,181	
Salaries of Maulvis in high schools ...	4,350	5,335	4,350	5,822	
Scholarships ...	10,080	8,440	10,080	8,686	
Short-fee payments ...	15,768	19,803	16,562	21,144	
Miscellaneous ...	80	...	521	.....	
Total	66,654	67,431	67,548	69,833	

(*a*) Includes Rs. 800 to Sylhet Madrassa, Rs. 20 to Sitapur Madrassa, Rs. 480 to Jorhat Madrassa, Rs. 720 to Tippera and Rangpur Madrassas, and Rs. 192 to the Muhammadan Hostel at Midnapore.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 1,061 to the Sylhet Madrassa.

The total expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,285, the large increase under "Short-fee payments" being not fully met by savings under the head "Maintenance of Madrassas."

261. The following statement shows the success attained by Muhammadan students at the different University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

Name of Examination.	Number of successful Candidates.				Percentage of Muhammadans.			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
M.A.	2	...	54	57	3·7	...		
B.A.	23	26	301	484	7·6	5·3	5·2	5·4
First Arts	35	31	830	826	4·2	3·7		
Entrance	172	134	2,915	1,946	5·9	6·8	10·8	10·8
Middle Scholarship	396	451	4,128	3,996	8·8	11·3	15·7	15·3
Upper Primary	412	776	2,895	5,309	14·2	14·6	21·4	21·4
Lower „	2,807	3,436	17,069	20,768	16·4	16·5	28·6	28·3
Total ...	3,847	4,854	28,192	33,386	13·6	14·5	...	...

The total number of passes rose from 3,847 to 4,854, and the percentage from 13·6 to 14·5. There was no Muhammadan M.A. during the year. The proportion at the other University examinations compared not unfavourably with the number under instruction, and there has been a striking improvement in the numbers passing at the middle and primary examinations, though they are still a good way below their proper proportion as estimated by the percentage of Muhammadan pupils, and very far below their place in the population.

262. The following table shows the general results of the common examination of Madrassas for the last two years, the papers having been set by the Central Board:—

	1893.					1894.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	139	36	12	14	62	78	37	18	13	68
Dacca ...	75	13	16	15	44	59	12	7	15	34
Chittagong	64	19	14	11	44	52	20	12	10	42
Hooghly ...	17	3	7	3	13	19	3	7	3	13
Tippera ...	13	2	3	...	5	7	2	2	1	5
Sasaram ...	5	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	313	73	53	43	169	217*	74	46	42	162

* Excluding 17 absentees.

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The number of candidates declined from 313 to 217, but that of successful candidates was only 7 below the preceding year.

The large percentage of unsuccessful candidates from the Calcutta Madrassa in the preceding year was followed by a marked success during the year under report, 68 out of 78 having passed, with as many as 37 in the first division. The Dacca Madrassa shows a falling off.

The following table gives the results of the year's examinations in fuller detail :—

Class.	Madrassas.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta	10	5	2	17
	Dacca	3	4	5	12
	Chittagong	5	3	...	8
	Hooghly	1	2	2	5
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
Third-year class	Calcutta	7	3	1	11
	Dacca	3	...	1	4
	Chittagong	2	3	4	9
	Hooghly	...	1	...	1
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
Second-year class	Calcutta	10	4	6	20
	Dacca	3	2	1	6
	Chittagong	6	2	3	11
	Hooghly	1	2	1	4
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
First-year class	Calcutta	10	6	4	20
	Dacca	3	1	8	12
	Chittagong	7	4	3	14
	Hooghly	1	2	...	3
	Tippera	2	2	1	5
	Sasaram	...	...	...	...
	Total	74	46	42	162
	Total for 1892-93	73	53	43	169

The distribution of the successful candidates among the three divisions remains fairly constant.

263. Government Madrassas.—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrassas under Government management during the past two years. The Calcutta Madrassa, the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassa, and the Cox's Bazar Madrassa, are maintained from Provincial revenues, and the rest from the Mohsin Fund :—

Madrassas.	Number of pupils. 1893.	1894.	Receipts from Government. 1893. Rs.	1894. Rs.	Total Expenditure. 1893. Rs.	1894 Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department)	500	360	11,419	10,906	14,035	13,159
Dacca	416	433	...	...	14,325	14,513
Chittagong	558	572	...	...	11,638	12,425
Hooghly	48	45	...	...	2,389	2,402
Rajshahi	74	79	...	3,392	3,492	3,643
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong	60	62	465	472	707	653
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa	66	58	13,347	15,265	13,347	15,265
Total	1,722	1,609	25,231	30,035	59,933	62,060

The chief portion of the increase of Rs. 2,127 was incurred in the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa, which has an annual grant of Rs. 18,000.

264. *Calcutta Madrassa.*—The number of pupils declined from 500 to 360 in the Arabic Department. There were also 45 students in the College Department, all of whom attend lectures in the Presidency College, 460 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 252 in the Colinga Branch School; or 1,117 in all, against 1,316 in 1893. There is a loss of 140 students in the Arabic, and of 73 in the Anglo-Persian Department, with an increase of five in the Branch School and of nine in the College Department. The loss in the Arabic

Department is explained by the institution for the first time, in January 1894, of a test examination for all candidates at the Central Examination of Madrassas to be held in the following April. The consequence was that students began leaving the Madrassa in large numbers from December, not wishing to be subject to the test examination. The average attendance for the first eight months of the year was 541, and for the last four months 392 only, while at the end of March it fell to 360. The Principal supports the holding of a test examination, but with modifications in future years. It appears that many students frequent the Madrassa with the object of learning a certain amount of Arabic, and with no desire to be troubled with repeated examinations. To make the test less burdensome, it is to be held later in the year and nearer to the Central Examination, and is to be limited to the more important subjects. The loss of students in the Anglo-Persian Department is ascribed to the opening of other schools in the neighbourhood, which exact less stringent tests for promotion, and to which, therefore, the failed students of the Madrassa resort.

The number of students in the voluntary English classes of the Arabic Department rose from 35 to 72. Hence, the total number of students learning English was 829, and of purely Oriental students 288. The athletic club, for which a sum of Rs. 300 was granted from Provincial revenues to meet slightly larger receipts from fees, had 214 members. Membership is compulsory on the under-graduate students and on boys of the upper classes, all of whom pay a monthly fee of two annas. There is a regular daily routine; one hour every day after school hours being given in turn to drill, sports (cricket, tennis, football, &c.), and gymnastics. Drill is taught on the premises by a pensioner. For cricket and football a space has been reserved for the club on the Maidan. A gymnasium has been attached to the Madrassa since 1873.

Seven students out of 12 passed the First Arts Examination, and 6 out of 33 the Entrance. These results have been considered in previous sections. The night school had 33 students against 31. The number of resident students was 75 against 78. Nine boarders belonging to the Mysore and Oudh families were resident in the Madrassa premises up to June 1893, when they left.

265. *Dacca Madrassa.*—Of the 433 pupils, 225 belonged to the Arabic Department and 208 to the Anglo-Persian Department. The fees and fines realised amounted to Rs. 2,836. The number of boarders was 28 against 36. Of 12 candidates at the Entrance Examination, 7 passed, 2 of them in the first division. An English teacher has lately been sanctioned for a voluntary English class in the Arabic Department The Madrassa has far outgrown its accommodation, and the erection of a new block of buildings has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, payable from the surplus balance of the Mohsin Fund. There is a sporting club attached to the Madrassa under the patronage of Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., who lately gave a donation of Rs. 200 to the club.

266. *Chittagong Madrasa.*—Of the 572 pupils, 465 belonged to the Arabic Department and 107 to the Anglo-Persian Department; 191 pupils of the former were also reading English as an additional subject. The fees and fines amounted to Rs. 2,716. The elevation of the Anglo-Persian Department to the Entrance standard has been strongly recommended, and is now under consideration. There is evidently an effective and increasing desire among the orthodox Musalmans of Chittagong for the means of learning English in a separate institution, in which they will be able to observe the fasts and other ordinances of their religion. A new building has been sanctioned for the residence of the Superintendent, which will set free further accommodation for boarders.

267. The *Hooghly Madrassa* is attached to the Hooghly College, and the *Rajshahi Madrassa* to the Rajshahi College. The latter does not teach the full Madrassa course. The *Cox's Bazar Madrassa* in the Chittagong district teaches English and Bengali as optional subjects in addition to Arabic and Persian. The Assistant Inspector, Maulvi Abdul Karim, pronounces it to be a failure. It has never had during the last ten years of its existence more than 62 pupils, the great majority reading nothing but the Koran, and never more than 20 regular Madrassa students. It is proposed to amalgamate it with the local middle English school.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

268. *Murshidabad Nawab's Madrassa*:—It is not a Madrassa in the ordinary sense of the word, but a high English school teaching Urdu, Persian, or Arabic as the second language. The school is intended for the members of the Murshidabad family and their near relatives. Of the 58 pupils on the rolls, 30 were grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim, three being sons of the present head of the family. The number of boarders was 16. There is a gymnasium attached to the institution. Cricket, lawn-tennis, and badminton were also played. The grant was Rs. 18,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 15,265.

269. Besides the Madrassas noticed above, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the Madrassa attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention. It is maintained from the Debottar Fund of the Raj. There are four Madrassas in the Hooghly district, namely, one at Sitapur, conducted on the old lines, and three managed as middle English schools. The Midnapore Madrassa is properly an Anglo-Persian School. There are three middle English schools for Muhammadans in the Presidency Division, also called Madrassas. The Madaripur Madrassa in Faridpur had 87 Hindu pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular section, and its Arabic Department had 36 pupils. In the Chittagong Division the Shahi Mirpur Madrassa had 185 pupils, of whom 150 read Arabic or Persian. The Sitakund, Fatikchari, and Hussainia Madrassa may also be mentioned. In the Patna Division the Sasaram Madrassa and the Madrassa Imamia at Muzaffarpur deserve special notice. The latter is supported from an endowment yielding Rs. 1,200 a year, but it does not teach to any departmental standard. In the Bhagalpur Division is the Dilalpur Madrassa, supported entirely from private subscriptions. In Orissa there are six middle schools for the benefit of Muhammadans. The Purulia Madrassa in Chota Nagpur is an upper primary school with a Persian class. Most of the Madrassas noticed above do not attempt to teach Arabic or Persian up to a high standard.

270. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction. There are also scholarships debitable to the Mohsin and to other Trust funds. The following statement shows the distribution of these special scholarships, and also the ordinary junior and senior scholarships which were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with students of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin Graduate Scholarships (*a*)...	2	(*a*) Of the value of Rs. 25 each.
2	Madrassa ditto ditto ...	3	Of Rs. 20 a month each.
3	Mohsin Senior Scholarships (*b*) ...	5	(*b*) One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special Senior ditto (*c*) ...	20	(*c*) Ten of Rs. 10 each and ten of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed Scholarships (*d*) ...	3	(*d*) One of Rs. 15, one of Rs. 11, and one of Rs. 10.
6	Government Senior Scholarships ...	2	
7	Ditto Junior ditto ...	9	
8	Mohsin Junior Scholarships (*e*) ...	8	(*e*) Two at Rs. 10 and six at Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto (*f*) ...	20	(*f*) At Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed Junior Scholarships ...	6 (*g*)	(*g*) At Rs. 10 each.
	Total ...	78	

Besides these, eight prizes at Rs. 20 and two at Rs. 12 were awarded to meritorious Muhammadan pupils.

271. The two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors urge the expediency of creating special middle scholarships for their co-religionists, as they are believed to lag behind the others in the race. The proposal does not stand on the same solid ground as that for the creation of University scholarships, inasmuch as it is chiefly in the later stages of instruction that the need for special encouragement arises. The same object has been partially gained by the provision that was made

during the year for the award to Muhammadan pupils of a number of free-studentships in middle and high schools under public management, up to a limit of 8 per cent. of the total number on the rolls and of 12 free-studentships in any one school. This measure will confer very tangible benefits on Muhammadan boys desirous of reading in secondary schools. Several District Boards have lately taken further steps in the direction of promoting Muhammadan education. Stipends have been granted to maktabs in Burdwan, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, and Malda, as well as in some other districts. Lower primary scholarships have also been specially reserved for Muhammadan candidates in two districts, namely, two in Birbhum and four in Saran; and others are likely to follow their example. The Bhagalpur District Board, however, while admiting the necessity of promoting Muhammadan education, declared its inability to make additional provision for the purpose without a special grant from Government. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

I close this section of the report with an extract from the report of Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Muhammadan Assistant Inspector for Bihar:—

"The educational drawbacks of the Muhammadans have been, to a great extent, removed. Of the existing ones, the absence of Urdu text-books, corresponding to the Hindi ones prescribed for the different departmental examinations for subjects other than literature, has been the chief cause of the Muhammadans not regarding middle and primary education, imparted by the Department, with that degree of interest which is due to it. Babu Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Monghyr, has very aptly remarked:—'If the book-makers do not find it profitable to supply the want, an optional course, consisting of such text-books in those subjects as are in Urdu, should be prescribed for Muhammadan candidates.' I will submit a report on this subject shortly."

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

272. Besides 2,449,809 souls classified according to religion under the term "animistic" in the last census report of the Province (exclusive of Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur), members of the various aboriginal races are represented under the three following religious denominations, namely, Hinduism, Christianity, and Buddhism. There is in the Divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

273. One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including (1) the Sonthals of Maurbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, the Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts, (2) the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and (3) the Hos or Larka Kols of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur, and the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Indo-Burmese, who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, including the Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Naga, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races, there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhuniyas, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhuniyas in Singhbhum.

274. The following table shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each division:—

Division.	Number of Pupils attending different Classes of Schools on the 31st March 1894.								Creed of Pupils of Aboriginal and Backward Races.			
									1893-94.		1892-93.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	...	1	20	107	3,220	20	217	3,585	287	3,298	211	3,215
Presidency	1	...	3	15	128	4	...	151	4	147	14	72
Calcutta	10	2	1	...	27	138	12	190	170	20	124	51
Rajshahi	54	2	1	27	525	9	62	680	280	400	243	418
Dacca	...	38	1	61	435	57	6	598	86	512	62	443
Chittagong	49	1	6	96	619	69	39	879	2	877	1	877
Patna	2	...	...	...	215	...	79	296	3	293	2	251
Bhagalpur	22	10	32	465	5,137	398	133	6,197	776	5,421	1,006	5,225
Orissa	...	...	13	52	355	32	...	452	34	418	63	235
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	2	19	5	116	1,089	5	282	1,518	28	1,490	30	1,590
Chota Nagpur	96	613	248	1,597	17,105	1,185	182	21,026	3,564	17,462	3,207	14,372
Total ...	236	686	330	2,536	28,855	1,917	1,012	35,572	5,234	30,338	4,963	26,749
									35,572		31,712	
Total for 1892-93 ...	291	583	319	2,202	25,745	1,721	851	31,712	4,963	26,749	4,963	26,749
									31,712		31,712	

There was an increase of 3,860 pupils, the Christians having advanced by 271 and the non-Christians by 3,589. All classes of schools except high English schools have returned a larger number of pupils, the lower primary schools, as might be expected, showing the largest increase (3,110). The loss in high schools is explained by the circumstance that on the introduction of fees for aborigines in the Ranchi Zilla School, 43 of their number transferred themselves to other institutions. This order has since been withdrawn.

275. The largest number of aborigines under instruction is returned from the Chota Nagpur Division with its 21,026 pupils, the Bhagalpur Division coming next with 6,197, and the Burdwan Division occupying the third place with 3,585 pupils. The Orissa Tributary Mahals returned 1,518 pupils. In the other tracts the numbers are not large enough to call for detailed examination. The Bhagalpur Division shows a slight falling off (from 6,231 to 6,197), and the Orissa

Tributary Mahals from 1,620 to 1,518, while the Burdwan Division shows an increase of 159 and the Chota Nagpur Division of 3,447 pupils. The gain in the last-named Division has been brought about by an increase of 136 pupils in Hazaribagh, of 923 in Lohardaga, and of 2,737 in Singhbhum, attended by a loss of 151 pupils in Palamau and of 198 in Manbhum. The large increase in Singhbhum is attributed by the Deputy Inspector to the abundant harvest in Dalbhum, where numerous Santhal schools sprang up. The decrease in Palamau and Manbhum is ascribed to the closing of inefficient outlying pathsalas. It appears from a statement furnished by the Assistant Inspector that the number of aboriginal pupils in Chota Nagpur has advanced from 13,599 in 1885 to 21,026 in 1894.

276. The subjoined statement contains some particulars regarding the schools under the different Missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.							
			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.				1893-94.			
	1892-93.	1893-94.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal fund.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal fund.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Berlin Evangelical ...	46	70	1,125	315	1,440	1,486	456	1,942	Rs. 3,199	Rs. 17,944	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,143	Rs. 3,348	Rs. 15,037	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,385
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	38	42	988	291	1,279	1,141	221	1,362	2,729	7,240	36	10,005	2,667	7,330	72	10,069
Free Church	48	45	735	138	873	953	112	1,065	3,110	4,383	...	7,493	3,079	6,346	...	9,425
St. Xavier's	3	5	257	51	308	284	58	342	234	3,168	...	3,402	234	2,455	...	2,689
Dublin University ...	1	1	20	...	20	15	3	18	10	10	...	20	10	...	...	10
Total ...	136	163	3,125	795	3,920	3,879	850	4,729	9,282	32,745	36	42,063	9,338	31,168	72	40,578

The number of schools advanced from 136 to 163, and their pupils from 3,920 to 4,729. The largest increase took place under the Berlin Mission, namely, 24 schools and 502 pupils. The Free Church schools were reduced by three, but their pupils increased by 192.

277. The elementary schools for the children of labourers employed in the coal mines at and about Giridih advanced from 21 to 32, and their roll-number from 1,072 to 1,500. Of the 32 schools of the year, 30 were for boys and 2 for girls. Three of these institutions again were upper and 29 lower primary schools. Four of the lower primaries were night schools for adults. One was a technical school, in which 25 boys were trained to be carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters.

Classified according to their race and creed, 976 of the total number of pupils attending these schools were low-caste Hindus, 460 Muhammadans, 3 Native Christians of aboriginal birth, 17 non-Christian Santhals, and 44 Kols.

The cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,589, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,253. The local contributions amounted to Rs. 1,336, most of which was paid by the Railway Coal Company and their better-class employés. In the previous year the total expenditure was Rs. 1,866, of which Rs. 1,120 were paid by Government and Rs. 746 obtained from private sources. There is an inspecting pandit on a salary of Rs. 15 a month to supervise the working of these schools. Rs. 6 of his salary are paid from Provincial funds and the rest from private sources.

There were 11 candidates during the year from these schools for the upper primary scholarship examination, of whom 6 were successful. In the year preceding, the number of competing and of successful pupils was 2 and 1 respectively. The result thus shows an improvement. At the lower primary examination, 112 candidates competed from these schools and 40 were successful. Of the successful candidates of the year, four are reported to have been aborigines.

The schools are doing work of the most useful kind among a neglected and backward class of the people, under the supervision of a local Committee of which Dr. Saise is the President.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

278. The following table compares the results of the Entrance and the departmental examinations, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned:—

Division.	1893.						1894.					
	Entrance Examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance Examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	8	14	22	...	...	2	*7	30	39
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	3
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	4	5
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	1	2	15	205	223	...	...	4	12	140	156
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	2	15	17	...	...	...	...	18	18
Chota Nagpur...	2	11	4	27	221	265	1	6	5	16	206	234
Total ...	2	12	6	52	462	534	2	6	11	*36	407	462

* Including one passed from a guru-training class.

The total number of passes of all descriptions decreased by 72. The middle examinations show a falling off of one, while the number of upper primary passes declined by 16 and of lower primary passes by 55. The falling off is attributed by one of the reporting officers to the prevalence of fever in the months of the scholarship examination.

It is to be noted that 12 aboriginal pupils are now borne on the rolls of colleges, four being in the Free Church Duff College and eight in St. Xavier's College. Eight of these students are returned as Christians.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

279. This section treats of private institutions, namely, those which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition.

The following table gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division:—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran only.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	33	385	225	1,627	32	231	...	...	44	509	16	271	...	...	350	3,023
Presidency	2	25	69	700	16	157	1	9	2	21	...	...	...	...	90	912
Calcutta	...	...	9	82	...	...	...	...	75	1,122	...	...	...	...	84	1,204
Rajshahi	54	731	28	237	62	619	3	21	96	976	...	...	...	...	243	2,584
Dacca	84	1,596	434	3,605	663	3,585	31	138	2,474	25,847	1	46	59	318	3,746	35,135
Chittagong	58	2,404	113	1,019	281	3,936	22	204	2,188	32,660	36	681	1	40	2,729	40,944
Patna	602	5,952	796	9,269	1,685	12,175	4	15	256	2,183	151	1,269	3	65	3,497	30,928
Bhagalpur	295	2,577	160	1,261	754	4,658	3	21	102	994	25	303	6	339	1,345	10,153
Orissa	40	668	63	576	1,142	7,139	...	...	8	99	7	78	...	...	1,260	8,559
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	6	93	116	728	...	...	3	51	6	36	...	...	131	908
Chota Nagpur ...	27	350	13	147	83	586	1	8	3	89	...	...	...	...	127	1,180
Total ...	1,225	14,688	1,916	18,615	4,834	33,814	65	416	5,251	64,551	242	2,684	69	762	13,602	135,530
Total for 1892-93	1,217	14,812	1,796	17,915	4,784	33,710	100	614	5,219	63,659	286	3,473	71	806	13,473	134,989

The above shows an increase of 129 schools and of 541 pupils. As compared with previous years, the fluctuations are too small to require any detailed explanation. There was a gain of schools in Calcutta and in the Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Orissa Divisions, and there was some loss in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The gain was the largest in Patna (of 169 schools), Orissa (of 117 schools), and Bhagalpur (of 66 schools), while the loss was heaviest in Dacca (of 191 schools). Taking all the Divisions together, the Sanskrit tols have gained most, both in number and strength, showing an increase of 120 schools and of 700 pupils over the preceding year's figures; and next to them stand the elementary schools for boys, the Koran schools, and the advanced schools for teaching Arabic and Persian, which increased by 50, 32, and 8 respectively. The Dacca Division, in spite of its loss of 191 private institutions, gained as many as 45 Sanskrit tols during the year, all in the district of Faridpur. All the private institutions in the Chittagong Division, except 113 tols and 37 kyoungs, are for the education of Muhammadans.

280. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools.*—These schools rose by 8, but the pupils attending them declined by 134. The Patna Division gained 64, while the Dacca Division lost 26 schools of this class. The fluctuations in the other Divisions are small. These schools, generally known under the name of *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools only in this respect, that in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry and sometimes grammar. The school is generally held in the outhouse of some well-to-do villager, who feeds the *mianji* (teacher), gives him clothes, and perhaps pays him a couple of rupees or so as stipend. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, characterises the system of training pursued in these schools as "invariably defective, the pupils being required to commit to memory texts, explanations, annotations, and all." The maktab attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention as being endowed by a Hindu zamindar for the benefit of his Muhammadan raiyats.

281. *Sanskrit Tols.*—As noticed above, these schools increased by 120, the Dacca and Patna Divisions having the largest accession. These institutions are now being sought out with great care, by reason of the liberal orders of

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

Government recently issued for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country. In February 1893 new rules were published by Government for the award of stipends to pupils and teachers, on the results of examination in two standards lower than those fixed for the Sanskrit titles. Fifty stipends of Rs. 2 a month tenable for two years for pupils, and 20 stipends of Rs. 6 and 20 of Rs. 8 a month tenable for one year for teachers, were sanctioned for the examination in the first or lower standard. For the second or higher examination, the stipends sanctioned for pupils were 15 of Rs. 3 a month, 12 of Rs. 4 a month, all tenable for two years each, and three of Rs. 3 a month for Nyaya pupils, tenable for three years. The stipends sanctioned for teachers of this standard are 15 of Rs. 10 a month and 15 of Rs. 12 a month each, tenable for one year. The amount sanctioned for this purpose is Rs. 12,240 a year.

The examinations are conducted by a number of private associations, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted. The results of the examinations held under this system in 1892-93 were published too late for incorporation in the last report.

282. The following tables summarise the operations of the different associations in this connexion during the last two years :—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

Name of Association.	1893.			1894.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	60	8	11	51	7	7	
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	56	8	11	43	4	6	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	70	10	13	63	7	9	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	24	3	4	9	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	8	1	2	43	4	6	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	33	4	5	68	8	10	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	8	1	2	2	...	1	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	9	1	2	7	3	1	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	...	...	...	43	4	6	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	10	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	...	...	...	11	1	2	
Total ...	268	36	50	350	40	50	

Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

Name of Association.	1893.			1894.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	16	5	5	9	4	2	(a) Exclusive of special stipends.
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	31	6	9	36	7	7	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	20	4	5	23	5	5	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	9	3	3	15	3	5	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	10	2	2	21	4	5	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	8	2	2	1	...	1	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjiban ...	18	4	4	12	4	2	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	...	...	...	6	1	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	1	...	...	4	1	1	
Total ...	113	26(a)	30	129	30	30	

Under authority of the Notification issued by Government in 1893, the associations which were newly recognised during the year were (1) the Dharmarakshini Sabha of Barisal, (2) the Jagannath Samiti of Puri, and (3) the Sanskrit Samiti of Orissa (Cuttack). An association was also organised at Balasore, but it was not brought into working order during the year. None of the Orissa associations have, however, yet displayed much activity, according

to the report of the Temporary Inspector of Schools, who is Secretary to the Orissa Samiti. He observes that the difficulty already felt in punctually realising subscriptions does not augur well for the future success of the movement.

283. Under existing arrangements, the stipends are drawn by the Deputy Inspector of the district in which the recipients live, and are paid to them by that officer. It has been pointed out that the pupils, as yet little accustomed to departmental restraints, often leave school without notice, thereby causing no little difficulty in drawing their stipends. When they leave the district, which is not unfrequently the case, the difficulty is increased, as one Deputy Inspector does not know how much the other Deputy Inspector has drawn and paid. It will probably be necessary to subject the pupils to the same rules and regulations as control the transfer of scholarships in public institutions.

284. The subjoined statement shows, division by division, the expenditure incurred from Provincial revenues under the above rules for stipends to tol-pupils and their teachers during the year under report :—

Division.	Rs.
Burdwan	...
Presidency	1,060
Calcutta	429
Rajshahi	...
Dacca	960
Chittagong	174
Patna ... ... }	546
Bhagalpur ... ... }	
Orissa	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...
Chota Nagpur	...
Total	3,169

This amount, together with the five salary stipends created by the Resolution of March 1892, costing Rs. 3,360 a year, the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils at Navadip, and the sum of Rs. 1,700 paid for conducting the Sanskrit title examinations and for the payment of rewards and prizes on their results, makes up Rs. 10,629 in all, the total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols. The grant on account of rewards, as shown in the table above, is expected to be much higher during the current year, the grants for the year under report having been sanctioned from September 1893.

285. The Sanskrit title examinations were held simultaneously in February last at Calcutta, Bankipore, Dacca, Puri, Boalia, and Rangpur. There were no candidates at the Cuttack, Barisal, and Darbhanga centres. The number of candidates was 121, against 134 in the preceding year, of whom 40, or 33 per cent., passed, the percentage of success at the previous examination having been only 23. It is to be regretted that none of the candidates for titles in Hindu Logic, Vedanta, and Sankhya succeeded in passing the examination. The total cost of the examination, inclusive of the prizes and rewards given to successful pupils and their teachers, was Rs. 1,956, of which Government paid its usual grant of Rs. 1,700, and the balance was raised from fees paid by the candidates.

286. The most noteworthy event in the history of Sanskrit education in recent years is the creation of a munificent trust of a lakh and sixty thousand rupees, yielding an income of Rs. 8,000 a year, by the late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., who, after a distinguished career in the Bengal Educational Service, continued until his death in May last to occupy a prominent and honoured position in Native society by virtue of his profound erudition and genuine philanthropy. The Government has already given cordial expression to its sense of his liberality; and it is satisfactory to record that the donor lived to set the fund in working order, and to award a number of stipends of the value of Rs. 50 each per annum to some of the deserving pandits of the country. The object of the endowment is to encourage Sanskrit learning, in the furtherance of which Government has closely interested itself. Under the terms of the trust-deed executed by the donor, one-fifth of the annual income is to be reserved for investment and addition to the fund, and after meeting certain fixed charges, such

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

as the maintenance of the Visvanath Chatuspathi and of a charitable Ayurvedic and homœopathic dispensary, the publication of useful Sanskrit works and so on, in all amounting to a maximum of Rs. 2,620 a year, the remainder is to be devoted to the payment of stipends to selected teachers of *Sruti*, *Smriti* and *Darsan*, at a rate of not less than Rs. 50 a year each, and to selected students of the same subjects at a rate of not less than Rs. 30 a year each. The teachers and students are to be selected as a rule from all parts of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa; but students from other parts of India may be admitted to the benefits of the trust if found deserving, and special preference is to be given to those who intend to study the Vedanta at Benares, Nasik, or other places famous for that branch of Sanskrit learning. It was further provided that in the event of the failure of the trustees, the Local Government might take possession of the trust fund and carry out the conditions of the trust.

287. Besides the Visvanath Chatuspathi, mentioned above, the following tols also deserve special mention as being wholly or partially supported by private liberality:—

In the Presidency Division the Mulajor tol in the 24-Parganas is maintained out of the endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta. It had an attendance of 78 pupils at the close of the year. The Victoria Jubilee tol at Berhampore is supported by Srimati Arnakali Debi of Kasimbazar at a cost of over Rs. 3,000 a year, each of the pupils receiving a stipend of Rs. 4 a month from that lady. The Rajarampur tol in the Dinajpur district gets a substantial grant from the Maharaja of Dinajpur, in addition to a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 from the District Board. The Puri Sanskrit School in the Orissa Division, founded by the Maharaja of Balarampur, was attended by 57 pupils, of whom 30 were in receipt of stipends varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 a month. Besides the proceeds of an endowment of Rs. 13,000, it gets an annual grant of Rs. 1,300 from the Balarampur estates and a grant of Rs. 30 a month from Government. The Sriram Chandra tol at Balasore, which was attended by ten pupils on the 31st March last, owes its existence to the liberality of the Chief of Maurbhanj, who has promised to pay Rs. 1,600 a year towards its maintenance. The Dhenkanal and Khondpara tols in the Orissa Tributary Mahals have also been reported as doing useful work. They are supported by the local Chiefs.

A few other institutions, such as the Burdwan Raj Sanskrit College, the Sanskrit schools at Tikari, Hatwa, and Dumraon, may also be mentioned in this connexion. A full report on their constitution and working is wanting.

288. In concluding this part of the report, I have to record a great loss to Sanskrit learning in Bengal in the death of Mahamahopadhyaya Bhuban Mohan Vidyaratna of Navadip, which took place during the year under report. This profound scholar, who was long regarded as the head of the Navadip Pandits, and as such of Bengal, enjoyed until his death the Nyaya stipend of Rs. 100 a month from Government. This stipend has now been given to Pandit Jadunath Sarbabhauma, Pandit Jaynarayan Tarkaratna being elected to the second Nyaya stipend of Rs. 50 a month, rendered vacant by Pandit Jadunath's promotion.

289. *Elementary Schools.*—These schools teach "a vernacular only or mainly," and have generally less than ten pupils each. It is not in all cases, however, that they do not conform to the departmental standards. Under the existing rules, primary schools having an attendance of less than 10 pupils are ineligible for any reward, and are classified under the head of elementary private institutions. It is for this reason that, in spite of the gradual expansion of the departmental system, these schools now and then show a small increase instead of gradually disappearing, as would otherwise be the case.

290. *Koran Schools.*—The character and functions of these so-called schools have been so fully described in previous reports that it is hardly worth while to devote any space to them again. Out of a total of 5,251 schools returned under this head, as many as 4,662 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. They have hardly any importance from an educational point of view, as no secular instruction is given in most of them. "The Muhammadans," writes the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, "think it a respectable thing to keep a *mianji* in their house, who teaches the children of the family and of their neighbours to learn to say their prayers. These institutions have been kept on in the returns in the hope of their introducing Bengali

and arithmetic. Where the *mianjis* know a little of these branches, they are not unwilling to teach them; but the vast majority of these men are ignorant people, and there is no hope of their ever giving any secular education."

291. The "other schools" are schools which do not fall under any of the preceding categories, but which are nevertheless regarded as places of instruction. No such schools have been returned from Calcutta and from the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and of those returned from the other Divisions, hardly any information has been furnished in the reports except as regards the schools in the Chittagong and Orissa Divisions. The Chittagong schools are, with a single exception, all *kyoungs*, which will be dealt with in the next paragraph. Of the seven schools returned from Orissa, three are attended by Telugu children, and four are schools teaching Hindu ceremonial *mantras*. The "other schools" in the Tributary Mahals are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families.

292. *Kyoungs*.—Thirty-six schools have been returned from the Chittagong Division, against 45 in the preceding year. Two schools in the Hill Tracts ceased to work during the year, and seven in Chittagong were not returned, the kyoung examiner having failed to visit them. As noticed in previous reports, these schools are attached to Buddhist monasteries; the *phoongyees* or head monks are the teachers; they charge no fees and observe no uniformity of standard. The languages taught are Burmese and Pali.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

293. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school books having for the past forty years been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-book Committee, which now consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary.

294. During the year under report two distinguished members of the Committee, namely, Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E., and Rai Bankim Chandra Chatterjea Bahadur, C.I.E., B.L., were removed by death. In their place have been appointed the Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam, Khan Bahadur, B.L., Mr. Ananda Mohan Bose, M.A. (Calc. and Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Rai, D.SC. (Lond. and Edin.), and Mr. Jagadis Chandra Bose, B.A. (Cantab.) B.SC. (Lond). These gentlemen not only represent the educated and advanced classes of the community, but also the important Divisions of Dacca and Chittagong, of which they are natives.

295. The Committee has sustained, since the close of the year, a severe loss in the death of their venerable President, Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., who, during his nearly 20 years' connexion with their body as a member, rendered them valuable assistance by his mature judgment and sound scholarship. The Department is fortunate in having for his successor a gentleman whose learning and reputation will lend authority to the decisions of the Committee.

296. The Committee received for examination during the year 223 books on different subjects, besides two books awaiting final disposal at the close of the preceding year. Of these 94 were approved for various purposes, and 131 were rejected. The Committee met nine times during the year for the disposal of business, and there were also several meetings of the different Sub-Committees appointed from time to time for the consideration of special subjects. The most important Sub-Committee is that which is engaged in re-examining the books already on the authorised list for middle schools, with a view to the elimination of those works which have become obsolete, or are otherwise unsuitable for schools. The members have examined most of the books, and the final submission of their report to the general Committee is expected in the current year. Until the work of the Revision Committee is brought to a close, there is a difficulty in preparing and issuing authorised lists of text-books for high and primary schools—a duty that was cheerfully undertaken by the Committee at my request, though it threw much additional work on the members, whose current duties were by no means light.

297. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta for the examination of English, Sanskrit and Bengali books for the whole of the Province, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, reports as follows:—

"During the year under review books to the number of 111 (Hindi and Urdu) were circulated for opinion to the members of the Committee, and 53 books carried over from last year were dealt with by the Committee during the year. A general meeting of the members of the Committee will be held in July or August of this year, and I shall avail myself of the opportunity of this meeting to submit, for the consideration of the members, some important alterations in the existing system under which books are now selected, and which has always appeared to me a far too complex and cumbrous one. The prize list will be revised after the meeting, and a supplementary list of text-books will be issued at the same time.

The Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, writes:—

"The Orissa Text-book Committee at present consists of 16 members, of whom only four belong to the Education Department. Forty-four English and six vernacular books and three maps were submitted by authors for examination. In respect of English publications, the Orissa Text-book Committee merely adopts the lists published by the Central Text-book Committee. Amongst the English books presented for examination there were several which had been inserted in the Central Committee's lists. These were adopted by the Committee without further examination. Of the six Uriya books, four which were favourably

reported on by the majority of the members, were adopted for use. The other two are still under examination. The Committee also examined three vernacular books which had long been in use, but to which exception was taken by certain experienced teachers on the score of many grave inaccuracies by which they were disfigured. A detailed list of these inaccuracies was prepared and furnished to the authors concerned, with instructions to revise their books accordingly. Want of suitable books in Uriya prose and poetry is a crying defect in connection with the Cuttack Training School."

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

298. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society exercises a healthy influence over the prices of imported books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency to advance when the supply from any cause falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta, and by means of its agencies in the mufassal, 187,894 books valued at Rs. 75,668.

DARJEELING,
The 6th October 1894.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions — For males ...	33	16	2,397	47,791	22	302	50,561	3,141	4,834	5,251	242	64,029	Institutions to number of towns and villages.* 26·8	
			Institutions — For females...	3	...	66	2,976	8	1	3,054	...	65	...	69	3,188	1·3	
			Institutions — Total ...	36	16	2,463	50,767	30	303	53,615	3,141	4,899	5,251	311	67,217	28·1	
			Scholars ... Males ...	6,221	1,147	201,981	1,099,595	928	7,318	1,317,190	33,081	33,189	58,339	2,622	1,444,421	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 26·4	
			Scholars ... Females ...	19	10	5,803	90,396	269	50	96,547	222	1,041	6,212	824	104,846	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·9	
			Scholars ... Total ...	6,240	1,157	207,784	1,189,991	1,197	7,368	1,413,737	33,303	34,230	64,551	3,446	1,549,267	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.† 14·1	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

(For details see General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	Rs. 7,11,192	Rs. 2,86,507	Rs. 32,35,131	Rs. 26,58,233	Rs. 88,867	Rs. 3,25,389	Rs. 73,05,319	Rs. 2,26,078	Rs. 10,250	Rs. 2,36,328	Rs. 1,39,716	Rs. 63,873	Rs. 5,90,337	Rs. 2,26,171	Rs. 1,58,579	Rs. 11,78,676	Rs. 87,20,323	
„ females ...	8,162	...	5,01,990	3,22,848	20,970	1,164	8,55,134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,55,134	
Total ...	7,19,354	2,86,507	37,37,121	29,81,081	1,09,837	3,26,553	81,60,453	2,26,078	10,250	2,36,328	1,39,716	63,873	5,90,337	2,26,171	1,58,579	11,78,676	95,75,457	
2.—(*a*) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·32	9·97	21·52	9·16	3·40	7·33	63·73	8·28	·20	8·49	...	2·7	15·16	7·29	2·38	27·77	100	
(*b*) Percentages of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	21·52	45·30	·13	1·97	68·73	·29	·25	·54	...	...	22·17	2·33	6·09	30·71	·100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	·05	...	31·84	52·75	...	1·17	85·82	4·34	·34	4·68	...	...	2·48	·54	6·46	9·48	100	

| | | |

EDUCATION—GE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending then

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,685	1,821	1,653	1	46	49	36	8	1,361	1,296	1,030
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	61	64	46	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	317	367	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	331	277	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	19	2,394	2,529	2,320	2	48	52	38	8	1,361	1,296	1,030
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys—*												
High schools ... English	48	13,397	13,043	10,339	9	2,397	2,335	1,754	174	26,915	26,333	19,777
Middle ... English	5	765	755	637	18	1,536	1,438	1,110	634	45,256	43,423	33,420
Middle ... Vernacular	33	2,705	2,533	1,833	151	8,515	7,990	6,428	808	43,102	40,848	31,338
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	252	229	188	...	...	...	...	10	1,185	1,214	1,008
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,892	1,880	1,578
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	65	59	32	23	1,470	1,318	1,005
Total, Secondary Schools	88	17,119	16,560	12,997	179	12,513	11,822	9,324	1,669	119,820	115,016	88,126
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	280	259	151	10	367	330	239	3,529	133,733	124,768	97,480
Lower ,,	10	285	264	128	12	471	439	334	33,563	815,837	739,295	603,814
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	106	107	66	191	7,983	7,540	5,442
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,404	44,903	41,027	30,562
Total, Primary Schools	20	565	523	279	24	944	876	639	39,687	1,002,456	912,630	737,298
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. School of Art	1	269	233	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	15	599	623	488	1	8	11	6	(e)6	375	371	268
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	203	820	784	542	1	5	5	4	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	190	197	187
Medical schools	4	822	858	785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	602	610	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	3	33	32	30	9	283	283	186	8	236	233	162
Madrassas	7	1,609	1,732	1,171	...	...	...	...	6	341	327	273
Other schools	1	43	32	22	...	...	...	...	[(d)11	(d)343	337	263
Total, Special Schools	237	4,797	4,904	3,795	11	296	299	196	37	1,485	1,465	1,153
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	364	24,875	24,516	19,391	216	13,901	13,049	10,197	41,401	1,125,122	1,030,407	827,607

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

(a) Exclusive of the average daily attendance of the Metropolitan
(b) Exclusive of the average number on the rolls monthly and the
(c) Three of these Colleges are for girls and are attended by 19 girls.
(d) Including one school attended by 4 girls.
(e) Including the practising school with 72 pupils attached to t h

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
Unaided.														Aborigines.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
16	c 3,148	3,118	(a)2,212	(c)36	6,240	6,179*	5,150	5	83	61	5,680	51	340	8	4	13	...	...
7	446	(b) 365	(b) 322	14	509	...	...	...	...	3	480	2	24	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	317	...	...	...	79	1	230	1	3	...	...	3	10	...
...	...	...	...	1	331	...	...	...	38	...	289	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
23	3,594	3,483	2,534	52	7,397	6,179	5,150	5	200	65	6,679	54	371	8	4	16	10	...
141	35,038	34,410	26,677	372	77,747	75,970	40,869	39,905	1,793	619	66,097	230	8,605	67	169	167	82	...
225	14,105	13,196	10,175	882	61,662	43,351	881	59,643	1,314	470	50,154	20	8,906	511	175	112	336	...
151	8,482	7,862	6,136	1,143	62,804	8,462	167	62,710	5	95	51,304	33	10,750	24	306	287	513	...
3	279	271	235	15	1,716	1,587	563	445	1,158	178	198	152	... 1	7	...	23	...	180
5	321	310	236	25	2,213	2,213	234	...	2,146	55	7	2		1	...	1	...	407
2	107	98	91	26	1,642	377	...	1,642	2	499	959	23	17	141	1	...	...	112
527	58,332	56,147	43,570	2,463	207,784	131,960	42,714	164,405	6,418	1,916	168,719	460	28,279	751	651	590	931	699
222	7,426	6,689	5,322	3,771	141,806	2,005	848	141,414	315	286	106,088	23	32,063	353	2,183	545	3,609	...
10,435	172,162	152,026	126,253	44,020	988,745	762	55,442	982,991	2	2,454	667,433	113	288,443	2,971	25,884	1,445	29,443	...
15	541	497	368	208	8,630	774	4	8,083	519	632	6,789	35	175	437	21	22	...	401
364	5,907	5,400	4,142	2,768	50,810	205	1,442	50,710	40	1,670	41,298	54	6,395	473	836	44	...	1,695
11,036	186,026	164,612	136,085	50,767	1,189,991	3,746	57,786	1,183,198	876	5,042	821,558	225	327,076	4,234	28,924	2,056	33,052	2,096
...	...	...	...	1	209	...	...	...	4	2	235	6	22	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	22	982	52	453	979	...	81	600	8	32	147	99	15	56	...
14	32	73	55	218	907	20	20	907	...	...	704	1	137	20	42	3	...	...
2	25	22	23	8	215	70	...	215	...	151	26	...	...	29	9	...	...	2
6	608	611	328	10	1,430	282	...	1,148	5	28	1,229	12	148	2	...	6	29	...
...	...	...	...	3	602	159	...	443	...	...	510	1	89	1	...	1	...	...
6	213	220	164	26	765	81	...	574	1	95	463	4	162	30	10	...	...	...
15	859	838	681	28	2,809	978	2,317	837	...	...	16	...	2,793	...	...	...	17	...
5	200	172	153	17	586	1	354	302	1	4	542	1	38	...	...	...	...	...
48	1,987	1,936	1,404	333	8,565	1,643	3,144	5,405	11	361	4,325	33	3,421	229	160	25	102	2
11,634	249,939	226,178	183,593	53,615	1,413,737	143,528	108,744	1,353,013	7,505	7,384	1,001,281	772	359,147	5,222	29,739	2,687	34,095	2,797
...	...	...	...	1,225	14,688	25	14,109	620	...	...	2,394	...	12,294	...	...	...	214	...
...	...	...	...	1,916	18,615	...	18,604	31	...	1	18,609	...	5	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	For boys	...	638	9,270	5	2,174	8,852	...	...	4,030	...	5,170	6	52	12	305	...
		,, girls	...	11	132	...	40	132	...	...	12	...	120	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	4,196	24,544	11	1,200	24,253	...	20	19,953	...	4,068	14	483	6	326	...
		,, girls	...	54	284	7	61	280	...	8	193	...	83	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	... ...	...	5,251	64,551	...	64,530	191	...	...	1	...	64,550	...	...	...	6,212	...
...	...	For boys	...	242	2,684	286	933	2,062	...	3	1,333	...	667	...	33	643	85	...
		,, girls	...	69	762	10	...	752	...	13	652	1	26	...	30	40	...	23
		Total ...	...	13,602	135,530	344	101,651	37,173	...	45	47,177	1	66,983	20	603	701	7,150	29
		GRAND TOTAL	...	67,217	1,549,267	143,872	210,395	1,390,186	7,505	7,429	1,048,458	773	446,130	5,242	30,342	3,388	41,245	2,826

Institution and Bishop's College. * 20 pupils have taken up French also.
average daily attendance of the Law class attached to the Metropolitan Institution.

Kalimpong Training School.

EDUCATION—

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the L

PUI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,60,296	...	...	1,57,138	...	13,966	4,31,400	1,220	...	53	2,567	...	2,024	5,86
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—625*	...	...	6,819	...	82	6,476	...	...	...	230	...	...	23
Medicine	1,75,903	...	...	20,669	...	...	1,96,572	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	...	70,384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,92,993	...	...	1,97,591	...	14,248	7,04,832	1,220	...	53	2,797	...	2,024	6,09
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,63,566	...	650	2,88,560	2,395	10,626	4,65,797	4,372	...	4,729	42,443	1,238	2,182	54,96
Middle ,, ... { English	19,511	...	600	21,124	...	...	41,235	...	5,989	492	7,239	2,191	337	16,24
{ Vernacular...	10,492	...	2,205	8,629	602	966	22,894	...	35,681	1,385	23,452	4,423	150	65,09
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	22,178	...	120	6,193	352	2	29,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	...	34
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,15,747	...	3,575	3,24,506	3,349	11,803	5,58,980	4,372	41,670	6,952	73,134	7,852	2,669	1,36,64
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,619	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	...	704	429	139	...	11	1,28
Lower ,, ...	799	...	...	...	...	...	799	...	245	670	468	...	...	1,38
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	742	27	...	...	98
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	2,418	...	...	...	...	...	2,418	215	949	1,841	634	...	11	3,65
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Government School of Art	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	...	31,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,901	950	...	432	...	402	72,685	283	412	...	...	...	...	69
Guru-training classes	7,086	812	...	...	...	...	7,898	...	68	...	...	...	...	6
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	96,335	380	...	21,011	119	2,229	1,20,074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,388	...	...	10,339	...	...	17,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,333	...	...	...	...	2,210	3,543	1,652	15,780	240	658	4,102	793	23,22
Madrassas	30,035	...	120	8,220	...	23,685	62,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	360	...	85	...	...	...	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,38,035	2,142	205	46,463	119	28,526	3,15,490	1,935	16,260	240	658	4,102	793	23,98
Buildings	1,50,066	...	59	...	29	...	1,50,154	...	1,306	1,218	372	577	3,163	6,63
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,760	...	...	...	...	...	1,760	...	594	28	...	...	...	62
Total ...	1,51,826	...	59	...	29	...	1,51,914	...	1,900	1,246	372	577	3,163	7,25
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools other than training school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1893-94	11,01,019	2,142	3,839	5,68,560	3,497	54,577	17,33,634	7,742	60,779	10,332	77,595	12,531	8,660	1,77,63

* Surplus balance of the Law Class attache
† Includes a building grant of Rs. 3,0
(*a*) Excluding Assam Scholarships
(*b*) Do. do. do.

TABLE IV.

...inces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

...ITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including 3rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including 3rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including 3rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,153	...	...	57,428	32,539	38,754	1,54,874	96,038	764	30,414	1,27,216	2,87,669	...	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,533	...	312	12,845	—625*	...	...	19,582	594	19,551	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,903	...	...	20,639	...	1,96,572	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	70,384	
26,153	...	...	57,428	32,539	38,754	1,54,874	1,08,571	764	30,726	1,40,061	5,20,366	...	53	3,66,387	1,19,055	10,05,861	
02,944	1,708	7,987	4,32,357	81,510	60,545	6,87,051	5,99,746	72,233	1,03,074	7,75,053	2,70,882	1,708	13,366	13,63,106	3,33,803	19,82,865	
58,156	1,16,239	5,829	2,29,586	1,78,215	51,675	6,39,700	42,986	46,599	17,365	1,06,950	77,667	1,22,228	6,921	3,00,935	2,96,382	8,04,133	
45,356	63,792	6,093	1,24,473	71,860	6,265	3,17,839	17,957	15,261	9,091	42,309	55,848	99,473	9,683	1,74,511	1,08,618	4,48,133	
27,407	...	...	1,49,225	7,274	13,481	1,97,387	54,911	1,636	250	56,797	49,585	...	120	2,10,329	23,204	2,83,238	
39,862	...	...	73,066	25,069	25,713	1,63,710	8,458	10,305	2,979	21,742	39,862	...	...	81,524	64,066	1,85,452	
8,304	...	745	6,388	14,710	407	30,554	...	2,400	...	2,400	8,304	...	1,091	6,388	17,517	33,300	
82,929	1,81,739	20,654	10,15,095	3,78,638	1,58,086	20,36,241	7,24,058	1,48,434	1,32,759	10,05,251	5,02,146	2,23,409	31,181	21,36,793	8,43,590	37,37,121	
47,683	1,28,250	11,870	1,98,452	55,868	15,408	4,57,531	9,813	6,279	5,155	21,247	49,302	1,28,954	12,299	2,08,404	82,721	4,81,680	
97,125	3,09,678	28,450	11,22,849	1,43,615	1,50,275	18,51,992	2,63,865	25,730	32,784	3,22,379	97,924	3,09,923	29,120	13,87,182	3,52,404	21,76,553	
26,214	2,340	4,561	8,417	40,149	22,509	1,04,190	161	1,483	2,223	3,867	26,429	2,340	5,303	8,605	66,364	1,09,041	
40,206	29,288	4,938	10,793	1,12,582	5,215	2,03,022	1,526	8,457	802	10,785	40,206	29,288	4,938	12,319	1,27,056	2,13,807	
11,228	4,69,556	49,819	13,40,511	3,52,214	1,93,407	26,16,735	2,75,365	41,949	40,964	3,58,278	2,13,861	4,70,505	51,660	16,16,510	6,28,545	29,81,081	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	31,058	
5,534	...	...	...	5,868	4,085	15,487	...	...	...	...	76,718	1,362	...	482	10,355	88,867	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,086	880	...	...	...	7,966	
2,640	...	...	5,546	7,534	2,448	18,168	76	2,726	...	2,802	2,640	...	...	5,622	12,708	20,970	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,035	333	793	15,161	96,335	380	...	35,046	3,474	1,35,235	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,388	...	...	10,339	...	17,727	
1,344	720	360	14	2,320	2,911	7,669	5	3,104	5,909	9,018	4,329	16,500	600	677	21,349	43,455	
90	780	239	717	2,198	180	4,204	3,148	2,014	11,256	16,418	30,125	780	359	12,085	39,353	82,682	
1,023	72	111	656	4,512	175	6,549	235	1,081	120	1,436	1,383	72	196	891	5,888	8,430	
10,631	1,572	710	6,933	22,432	9,799	52,077	17,499	9,258	18,078	44,835	2,50,601	19,974	1,155	71,553	93,107	4,36,390	
40,338	1,738	2,974	398	5,284	14,244	64,976	...	26	4,286†	4,312	1,93,404	3,044	4,251	770	24,609	2,26,078	
2,942	2,052	307	...	1,205	984	7,550	...	146	172	318	4,702	2,646	335	...	2,567	10,250	
43,280	3,790	3,281	398	6,549	15,228	72,526	...	172	4,458	4,630	1,98,106	5,690	4,586	770	27,176	2,36,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,716	...	1,39,716	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,873	...	...	...	...	63,873	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,53,805	2,30,362	2,432	...	3,738	5,90,337	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 75,467	...	...	...	16,659	92,126	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 20,909	...	...	...	4,050	24,959	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,559	10,925	132	...	2,562	88,178	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,754	11,829	17	...	564	15,164	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,182	2,660	383	...	1,579	5,744	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	...	2,779	4,561	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,661	11,343	1,362	313	1,075	19,754	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,775	12,646	...	7,951	4,854	28,226	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,349	16,842	2,126	70	782	30,169	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,315	3,712	1,593	2,369	12,529	28,518	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,665	18,723	1,246	...	717	47,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,48,096	3,18,982	9,291	1,50,419	51,888	11,78,676	
,73,321	6,56,657	74,464	24,20,365	7,92,372	4,15,274	49,32,453	11,25,493	2,00,577	2,26,985	15,53,055	23,33,178	10,88,560	97,926	43,42,432	17,63,361	95,75,457	

the Dacca College.
an unaided school in Calcutta.
s. 16,123 and Central Provinces Scholarships of Rs. 331.
s. 1,015, and Burma Scholarships of Rs. 2,730.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Primary and Secondary Education in Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						TOTAL.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	48	13,397	5,650	...	5,650	3,664	...	3,664	2,639	...	2,639	1,392	...	1,392	52	...	52	13,397	...	13,397
High English — District Fund	1	265	134	...	134	52	...	52	49	...	49	30	...	30	...	...	...	265	...	265
High English — Municipal	8	2,132	847	...	847	605	...	605	465	...	465	215	...	215	...	...	...	2,132	...	2,132
High English — Aided	174	26,915	8,134	2	8,136	7,781	20	7,801	6,681	21	6,702	4,058	15	4,073	185	18	203	26,839	76	26,915
High English — Unaided	141	35,038	12,063	...	12,063	9,972	...	9,972	7,448	...	7,448	5,367	6	5,373	118	...	118	34,968	6	34,974(a)
Middle English — Government	5	765	...	...	...	197	...	197	347	...	347	198	...	198	23	...	23	765	...	765
Middle English — District Fund	16	1,076	...	...	...	159	...	159	274	1	275	495	6	501	141	...	141	1,069	7	1,076
Middle English — Municipal	2	460	...	...	...	70	...	70	80	...	80	302	...	302	8	...	8	460	...	460
Middle English — Aided	634	45,256	4	...	4	8,064	27	8,091	13,245	48	13,293	21,325	117	21,442	2,360	66	2,426	44,998	258	45,256
Middle English — Unaided	225	14,105	...	...	...	2,140	1	2,141	3,498	6	3,504	7,572	42	7,614	830	16	846	14,040	65	14,105
Middle Vernacular — Government	33	2,705	...	...	...	475	...	475	626	2	628	1,218	...	1,218	384	...	384	2,703	2	2,705
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	147	8,187	...	...	...	1,321	3	1,324	1,985	1	1,986	3,915	11	3,926	947	4	951	8,168	19	8,187
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	4	328	...	...	...	110	...	110	121	...	121	92	...	92	5	...	5	328	...	328
Middle Vernacular — Aided	808	43,102	19	...	19	6,575	2	6,577	10,488	12	10,500	21,915	269	22,184	3,688	134	3,822	42,685	417	43,102
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	151	8,482	...	...	...	1,125	...	1,125	1,957	4	1,961	4,406	44	4,450	913	33	946	8,401	81	8,482
Total	2,397	202,213	26,851	2	26,853	42,310	53	42,363	49,903	95	49,998	72,500	510	73,010	9,654	271	9,925	201,218	931	202,149(a)
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	252	...	55	55	...	9	9	...	54	54	...	134	134	...	...	...	...	252	252
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	10	1,185	...	83	83	4	369	373	15	214	229	39	215	254	78	168	246	136	1,049	1,185
High English — Unaided	3	279	...	27	27	...	72	72	16	82	98	20	42	62	8	12	20	44	235	279
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	20	1,892	...	...	...	31	306	337	47	395	442	52	427	479	177	457	634	307	1,585	1,892
Middle English — Unaided	5	321	...	...	...	1	43	44	16	40	56	30	63	93	53	75	128	100	221	321
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	65	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	5	5	...	25	25	...	29	29	...	65	65
Middle Vernacular — Aided	23	1,470	...	4	4	13	48	61	23	201	224	49	808	857	27	297	324	112	1,358	1,470
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	2	107	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	21	21	...	55	55	...	25	25	...	107	107
Total	66	5,571	...	169	169	49	859	908	117	1,012	1,129	190	1,769	1,959	343	1,063	1,406	699	4,872	5,571
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,46	207,784	26,851	171	27,022	42,359	912	43,271	50,020	1,107	51,127	72,690	2,279	74,969	9,997	1,334	11,331	201,917	5,803	207,720(a)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	10	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	132	1	133	101	8	109	271	9	280
	District Fund ...	8	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	132	...	132	36	2	38	206	2	208
	Municipal ...	2	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	54	31	85	38	33	71	93	66	159
	Aided	3,529	133,733	...	...	...	639	...	639	20,683	148	20,831	85,588	1,914	87,502	25,502	1,259	24,761	130,412	3,321	133,733
	Unaided	222	7,426	...	...	...	26	...	26	1,156	4	1,160	4,386	86	4,472	1,647	121	1,768	7,215	211	7,426
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	10	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	76	207	2	209	283	2	285
	District Fund ...	2	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	61	...	...	...	60	1	61
	Municipal ...	10	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	355	...	355	53	... 2	55	408	2	410
	Aided	33,563	815,837	...	...	...	2	...	2	2,615	29	2,644	554,405	14,268	568,673	223,400	11,118	244,518	790,122	25,415	815,837
	Unaided	10,435	172,153	...	...	...	14	...	14	357	7	364	95,389	1,630	97,019	72,369	2,386	74,755	168,129	4,023	172,153
	Total ...	47,791	1,130,551	...	...	...	681	...	681	24,888	190	25,078	740,577	17,931	758,508	331,353	14,931	346,284	1,007,499	33,052	1,130,551
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	2	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	40	40	...	...	38	38	106	106
	Aided	191	7,983	...	...	...	...	17	17	20	801	821	176	4,925	5,101	173	1,871	2,044	369	7,614	7,983
	Unaided	15	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	39	33	330	363	2	137	139	36	506	541
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,404	44,903	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	278	292	999	26,692	27,691	531	16,387	16,918	1,644	43,359	44,903
	Unaided	364	5,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	105	3,203	3,308	43	2,533	2,576	148	5,759	5,907
	Total ...	2,976	59,440	...	...	...	...	19	19	34	1,160	1,194	1,313	35,199	36,513	749	20,966	21,715	2,096	57,344	59,440
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		50,767	1,189,991	...	...	...	681	19	700	24,922	1,350	26,272	741,890	53,130	795,020	332,102	35,897	367,999	1,009,595	90,396	1,189,991
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		53,239	1,397,775	26,851	171	27,022	43,040	931	43,971	74,942	2,457	77,399	814,580	55,409	869,989	342,099	37,231	379,330	1,301,512	96,199	(a) 1,397,711

(a) This does not include 64 boys attending the Armenian College, Calcutta, as no return of their classification has been received.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-9

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.						
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ARTS COLLEGES—																					
1. Master of Arts	4	3	2	9	66	15	10	38	129	34	10	4	9	57	1	...	52	4	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	7	21	433	313	505	96	1,347	179	123	156	26	484	6	2	444	6	26	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	8	15	35	512	352	1,257	58	2,179	199	166	457	4	826	10	2	769	10	31	1	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																					
Law—																					
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	5	12	59	...	245	...	304	15	...	49	...	64	...	...	60	...	4	...	...
Medicine—																					
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97	(a)108	...	...	...	108	...	...	107	...	...	...	
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	68	...	...	...	68	35	...	...	...	35	...	...	34	1	...	...	
3. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	
4. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	118	...	...	...	118	15	...	...	...	15	1	...	13	...	...	...	
5. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	45	...	...	...	45	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	
6. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Engineering—																					
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																					
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	58	172	125	355	1,022	1,163	2,161	30	4,376	608	464	841	10	1,923	53	9	1,712	11	134	1	1
{ ,, girls	1	6	3	10	7	18	10	...	35	6	12	5	...	23	14	2	4	3	...	...	...
2. Middle English Examination. { ,, boys	21	567	128	716	70	1,798	398	112	2,378	42	854	151	43	1,090	31	10	840	...	149	6	...
{ ,, girls	...	11	4	15	...	49	10	6	65	...	40	5	1	46	44	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular Examination. { ,, boys	221	716	101	1,038	732	2,898	422	718	4,770	477	1,892	277	205	2,851	...	4	2,531	2	302	4	7
{ ,, girls	1	8	...	9	1	12	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	9	...	5	2	2	...	...	...
4. Upper Primary Examination. { ,, boys	95	3,044	199	3,338	340	7,858	631	180	9,009	252	4,407	377	97	5,133	141	7	4,162	1	776	8	23
{ ,, girls	3	57	10	70	9	198	47	3	257	5	135	33	3	176	121	12	32	6	...	5	...
5. Lower Primary Examination. { ,, boys	50	12,160	153	12,363	160	39,157	415	430	40,162	87	19,520	264	333	20,204	...	37	16,361	...	3,412	49	317
{ ,, girls	4	296	2	302	23	698	6	...	727	17	542	5	...	564	...	45	452	2	24	38	3
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																					
1. Training school examination for masters	7	1	...	8	469	14	...	99	582	271	5	...	22	298	..	7	285	...	6	...	...
2. Survey School examination ...	3	...	...	3	213	...	...	...	213	104	...	...	...	104	...	...	89	1	14	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	223	...	...	...	223	179	...	...	...	179	1	6	142	5	22	...	...

(a) Including candidates for a higher examination who passed by the lower standard.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

EDUCATION—GE

Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure o

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
*Arts Colleges.**															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	(a)1	265	259	220	...	...	950	6,125	600	1,271	8,946	...	...	1,708	1,708
Middle „ ... ... {English ...	16	1,076	1,015	778	...	5,989	...	4,351	2,191	337	12,868	...	...	1,16,239	1,22,228
Middle „ ... ... {Vernacular...	147	8,187	7,646	6,159	...	35,681	...	21,333	4,423	95	61,532	...	...	63,792	99,473
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	164	9,528	8,920	7,157	...	41,670	950	31,809	7,214	1,703	83,346	...	...	1,81,739	2,23,409
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	8	208	189	136	...	704	...	129	...	11	844	...	...	1,28,250	1,28,954
Lower „	2	61	56	39	...	245	...	7	...	...	252	...	...	3,09,678	3,09,923
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,340	2,340
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,288	29,288
Total Primary Schools ...	10	269	245	175	...	949	...	136	...	11	1,096	...	...	4,69,556	4,70,505
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	1	8	11	6	283	412	...	...	...	...	695	950	...	...	1,362
Guru-training classes	1	5	5	4	...	68	...	...	...	...	68	812	...	...	880
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	...	...	380
Industrial schools	9	283	283	186	1,652	15,780	240	658	4,102	793	23,225	...	...	720	16,500
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	780
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total Schools for Special Instruction ...	11	296	299	196	1,935	16,260	240	658	4,102	793	23,988	2,142	...	1,572	19,974
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	169	577	3,163	5,215	...	...	1,738	3,044
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	...	...	594	...	...	2,052	2,646
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	169	577	3,163	5,809	...	...	3,790	5,690
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,362
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,925
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,829
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,266
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	185	10,093	9,464	7,528	1,935	60,779	1,190	32,772	11,893	5,670	1,14,239	2,142	...	6,56,657	10,38,560

* This table does not include figures for the Law class

(a) Managed by a Joint

(b) Including two schools under the

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	46	49	36	1,220	53	...	2,567	...	2,024	5,864	...	...	...	53	53	
(b)8	2,132	2,076	1,534	4,372	3,779	...	36,318	638	911	46,018	650	950	7,987	13,366	15,074	
2	460	423	332	...	492	...	2,888	...	...	3,380	600	...	5,829	6,921	1,29,149	
4	328	344	269	...	1,335	...	2,119	...	55	3,559	2,205	...	6,093	9,683	1,09,156	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
1	65	59	32	...	346	...	...	...	...	346	...	...	745	1,091	1,091	
15	2,985	2,902	2,167	4,372	6,002	...	41,325	638	966	53,303	3,575	950	20,654	31,181	2,54,590	
2	159	141	103	...	429	...	10	...	...	439	...	...	11,870	12,299	1,41,253	
10	410	383	295	...	670	...	461	...	...	1,131	...	...	28,450	29,120	3,39,043	
2	106	107	66	215	742	...	27	...	...	984	...	...	4,561	5,303	7,643	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,938	4,938	34,226	
14	675	631	464	215	1,841	...	498	...	...	2,554	...	...	49,819	51,660	5,22,165	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,362	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	360	600	17,100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	239	359	1,139	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	111	196	268	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	240	710	1,155	21,129	
...	...	...	...	...	1,218	...	203	...	...	1,421	59	...	2,974	4,251	7,295	
...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	307	335	2,981	
...	...	...	...	...	1,246	...	203	...	...	1,449	59	...	3,281	4,586	10,276	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	2,32,794	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	11,057	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	383	2,983	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,327	69,593	
30	3,706	3,582	2,667	5,807	9,142	...	44,593	638	2,990	63,170	3,839	1,190	74,464	97,926	11,36,486	

attached to the Midnapore College.
Committee.
management of Joint Committees,

Education—Subsidiary Table I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, the Government Estates Grant, District Fu[nds] or Municipal Funds in the Provinces of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remar[ks]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid Schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training Schools. For Masters	4(*a*)	247	4,400	...	...	...	4,486	4,085	12,971	
Training Schools. ,, Mistresses	6	190	2,640	...	...	786	12,294	2,448	18,168	
For Boys. High English	167(*b*)	26,148	1,04,106	...	8,137	4,26,024	78,363	58,732	6,75,362	
For Boys. Middle ,,	113	10,350	58,142	...	3,852	75,849	48,688	42,848	2,29,379	
For Boys. ,, Vernacular	79	7,381	16,753	...	4,493	31,249	12,336	3,148	67,979	
For Boys. Upper Primary	19	899	8,455	...	96	4,511	9,426	1,229	23,708	
For Boys. Lower ,,	129	3,668	6,112	...	20	1,280	10,390	68	17,870	
For Girls. High English	10	1,185	27,407	...	...	1,49,225	7,274	13,481	1,97,387	
For Girls. Middle ,,	20	1,892	39,862	...	...	73,066	25,069	25,713	1,63,710	
For Girls. ,, Vernacular	23	1,470	8,304	...	745	6,388	14,710	407	30,554	
For Girls. Upper Primary	106	5,553	24,424	...	3,550	7,813	37,646	22,400	95,833	
For Girls. Lower ,,	199	6,583	29,853	...	396	6,229	91,984	3,302	1,31,764	
Other special schools	10	282	2,079	600	9	624	4,356	3,086	10,754	
Total for 1893-94	885	65,848	3,32,537	600	21,298	7,83,044	3,57,022	1,80,938	16,75,439	
Do. for 1892-93	897	66,300	3,34,634	550	24,839	7,55,762	3,14,874	1,52,678	15,83,337	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For Boys. Middle Vernacular	238	9,139	28,041	4	36	19,743	1,545	366	49,735	
For Boys. Upper Primary	103	3,610	9,265	18	...	5,253	597	82	15,215	
For Boys. Lower ,,	9	246	615	...	...	197	2	...	814	
For Girls. Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Lower ,,	2	54	246	...	...	...	...	...	246	
Total for 1893-94	352	13,049	38,167	22	36	25,193	2,144	448	66,010	
Do. for 1892-93	349	13,238	37,288	26	36	24,277	2,013	492	64,132	
C.—Government Estates' Schools.										
For Boys. Middle English	1	103	13,795	...	...	15,186	...	...	28,981	
For Boys. ,, Vernacular	1	39	517	...	...	100	114	...	731	
For Boys. Upper Primary	188	6,979	11,473	57	109	9,386	1,109	644	22,778	
For Boys. Lower ,,	1,535	31,907	18,725	1,829	59	46,965	6,327	2,158	76,063	
For Girls. Middle Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Upper Primary	3	49	120	...	...	...	66	...	186	
For Girls. Lower ,,	43	766	1,049	10	...	71	162	9	1,292	
Other special schools	2	86	288	...	...	...	45	...	333	
Total for 1893-94	1,773	39,929	45,958	1,896	168	71,708	7,823	2,811	1,30,364	
Do. for 1892-93	1,839	41,016	26,887	3,590	58	56,628	7,450	2,918	97,531	
D.—Schools aided by District Boards under the Grant-in-aid Rules.										
For Boys. High English	6	941	...	1,708	...	9,420	1,807	1,856	14,791	
For Boys. Middle ,,	505	33,767	...	1,16,239	...	1,46,980	1,26,872	8,440	3,98,531	
For Boys. ,, Vernacular	477	25,313	...	63,788	...	69,299	57,200	2,641	1,92,928	
For Boys. Upper Primary	5	156	...	328	...	262	461	...	1,051	
For Boys. Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Middle English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other special schools	2	58	...	190	...	46	448	...	684	
Total for 1893-94	995	60,235	...	1,82,253	...	2,26,007	1,86,788	12,937	6,07,985	
Do. for 1892-93	978	59,371	38	1,82,686	...	2,14,555	1,86,667	13,958	5,97,904	
E.—Schools aided by Municipalities.										
For Boys. High English	3	280	...	...	330	2,929	1,978	...	5,237	
For Boys. Middle ,,	15	1,094	...	...	1,977	6,433	2,607	387	11,404	
For Boys. ,, Vernacular	12	1,193	...	...	1,374	3,932	662	110	6,078	
For Boys. Upper Primary	101	4,744	...	...	7,271	6,572	1,116	557	15,516	
For Boys. Lower ,,	797	26,521	...	...	18,084	36,212	3,182	4,396	61,874	
For Girls. High English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Middle ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. ,, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. Upper Primary	5	177	...	...	585	420	215	60	1,280	
For Girls. Lower ,,	63	1,611	...	...	3,038	115	1,469	374	4,996	
Other special schools	4	142	...	...	521	9	1,933	...	2,463	
Total for 1893-94	1,000	35,771	...	...	33,180	56,622	13,162	5,884	1,08,848	
Do. for 1892-93	733	26,383	720	...	23,948	54,749	11,759	4,402	95,578	

(*a*) The Kalimpong Training School, with its attached practising class, in the Rajshahi Division is not included in this table.

(*b*) Including the Burdwan and Ghatal High Schools maintained by Municipalities.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*a*).

urn of Expenditure from the Primary Grant (Departmental and Government Estates) in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

(*A*)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total payments to stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys	Middle	2	76	562	...	...	...	.....	...	...	562
	Upper primary	317	13,088	18,836	122	5,016	6,613	1,255	334	8,202	27,038
	Lower ,,	1,352	40,938	45,795	539	15,492	16,768	2,030	457	20,155	65,950
girls	Middle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Upper primary	22	563	1,709	2	107	179	6	4	189	1,898
	Lower ,,	173	4,353	6,187	31	1,138	1,785	203	79	2,066	8,253
Total for 1893-94		1,866	59,018	73,089	694	21,753	25,345	4,393	874	30,612	1,03,701
Total for 1892-93		1,644	49,201	65,367	883	31,115	34,832	5,812	730	41,374	1,06,741

(*B*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
boys	Middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	45	14	14	14
	Upper primary	41	1,436	1,350	8	1,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,358
	Lower ,,	2,352	55,284	19,235	1,391	20,626	177	3,697	350	350	20,976
girls	Middle	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Upper primary	2	48	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	64
	Lower ,,	102	2,102	1,636	10	1,646	10	129	71	71	1,717
Total for 1893-94		2,497	58,870	22,285	1,409	23,694	188	3,871	435	435	24,129
Total for 1892-93		2,677	67,342	28,120	1,590	29,710	316	6,065	764	764	30,474

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee has been taken.
(3) Advance stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*A*)	1,03,701	1,06,741
,, non-stipendiary schools (*B*)	24,129	30,474
,, schools abolished before the close of the year ...	4,335	2,857
,, chief gurus and inspecting pandits	13,281	14,187
,, examination charges	1,150	1,147
,, scholarships and prizes to pupils	7,039	9,652
,, grants for buildings and furniture...	5,598	7,544
,, other payments*	9,394	8,715
Total payments ...	1,68,627	1,81,317
Total allotment for Departmental and Government estates' primary schools	1,75,260	1,87,372

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."	1893-94.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	461	564
Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	3,443	2,233
Stipends to gurus in guru-training schools	1,081	725
Commission for money-orders	1,696	1,539
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	2,713	3,654
Total ...	9,394	8,715

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*b*).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Schools under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1893-94.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES TO BE EXCLUDED.

(*A*)—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	RECEIVING STIPENDS ONLY.			RECEIVING OTHER PAYMENTS ALSO.						Total p ments stipendi schools
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends (excluding advance stipends).	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	1,374	49,706	69,649	566	23,744	32,795	2,955	1,881	37,631	1,07,28
Lower „ ...	650	18,732	20,511	360	11,306	10,986	1,627	827	13,440	33,95
For girls ... Upper Primary ...	36	1,218	1,839	6	138	248	33	2	283	2,12
Lower „ ...	345	6,393	9,809	84	1,637	2,202	623	16	2,841	12,65
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,405	76,049	1,01,808	1,016	36,825	46,231	5,238	2,726	54,195	1,56,00
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,749	86,081	1,11,963	976	34,316	44,702	4,704	2,629	52,035	1,64,00

(*B*)—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.					NOT SENDING PUPILS FOR EXAMINATION.				Total pa ments t non-stipendi schools
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper Primary ...	840	29,698	20,096	437	20,533	29	799	69	69	20,60
Lower „ ...	23,474	5,72,061	2,62,631	7,735	2,70,366	3,680	66,475	3,561	3,561	2,73,92
For girls ... Upper Primary ...	13	231	217	1	218	...	...	...	...	2
Lower „ ...	1,147	17,531	14,068	1,778	15,846	245	3,307	782	782	16,62
Total for 1893-94 ...	25,474	6,19,521	2,97,012	9,951	3,06,963	3 954	70,581	4,412	4,412	3,11,37
Total for 1892-93 ...	25,917	6,22,102	2,50,882	8,973	2,59,855	2,980	51,851	2,702	2,702	2,62,55

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee has been taken.
(3) Advance-stipends are included under rewards.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM DISTRICT FUNDS ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1893-94. Rs.
(1) To stipendiary schools (*A*)	1,56,003
(2) „ non-stipendiary schools (*B*)	3,11,375
(3) Sub-Inspectors	1,15,520*
(4) Subordinate inspecting agency	82,212
(5) Primary Scholarships	21,670
(6) Buildings and furniture	1,956
(7) Charges for abolished schools	9,217
(8) Examinations, prizes and rewards	29,870
(9) Miscellaneous	20,183
Total ...	7,48,006
Total allotment for primary schools under the District Boards†	6,51,380

* 80 per cent. of actual charges.

† Taken from the sanctioned budgets of the District Boards for the year 1893-94.

NOTE.—This table was specially called for by Government after the annual returns had been received. The figures differ from those given in paragraph 103, which are taken from the returns originally received—(*a*) by the inclusion of the cost of Sub-Inspectors (Rs. 1,15,520), (*b*) by an excess of Rs. 5,482 under heads (4), (8), and 9) above.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1893-94.

	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	1	265	...	6	941	1,708	1,708
Middle ,, ... English ...	...	16	1,076	5,989	505	33,767	1,16,239	1,22,228
... Vernacular...	...	147	8,187	35,681	477	25,313	63,792	99,473
For Girls—								
Middle schools ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	164	9,528	41,670	988	60,021	1,81,739	2,23,409
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For Boys—								
Upper primary	...	8	208	704	2,814	101,103	1,28,250	1,28,954
Lower ,, ...	...	2	61	245	25,454	668,574	3,09,678	3,09,923
For Girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	55	1,587	2,340	2,340
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	1,821	28,868	29,288	29,288
Total Primary Schools ...	...	10	269	949	32,844	800,132	4,69,556	4,70,505
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	950	1	8	412	...	...	...	1,362
Guru-training classes	812	1	5	68	...	...	...	880
Industrial schools	...	9	283	15,780	2	44	720	16,500
Other schools	380	...	...	...	5	204	852	1,232
Total Special Schools ...	2,142	11	296	16,260	7	248	1,572	19,974
Buildings	...	...	...	1,306	...	...	1,738	3,044
Furniture (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	594	...	...	2,052	2,646
Total ...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	3,790	5,690
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,362
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,925
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,829
Special schools (other than training schools) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,343
Do. for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,646
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,842
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,435
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,982
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction for 1893-94	2,142	185	10,093	60,779	33,839	868,601	6,56,657	10,38,560
Ditto ditto for 1892-93 ...	1,923	179	9,777	56,797	33,606	853,943	6,17,664	9,93,190

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1892-93 *and* 1893-94.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		OTHER SCHOOLS.			
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
For Boys—																		
High schools, English ...	8	8	2,172	2,132	4,551	3,779	39	30	6,597	5,229	11,125	9,587	15,676	13,366	130	146	33,726	34,938
Middle ,, ,, ...	3	2	501	460	700	492	51	45	4,619	3,784	8,017	6,429	8,717	6,921	82	99	7,373	9,603
,, ,, vernacular	5	4	555	328	1,735	1,385	81	66	8,013	6,559	10,676	8,298	12,411	9,683	30	43	4,150	4,351
For Girls—																		
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	115	114	120	120	120	120	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, vernacular	1	1	54	65	346	346	9	10	331	376	720	745	1,066	1,091	2	2	157	189
Total Secondary Schools...	17	15	3,282	2,985	7,332	6,002	181	152	19,675	16,062	30,658	25,179	37,990	31,181	244	293	45,406	49,072
Primary Education.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary schools ...	1	2	25	159	56	429	123	177	6,118	8,5 22	6,674	10,870	6,730	12,299	81	52	4,229	2,517
Lower ,, ,, ...	7	10	233	410	353	670	970	1,153	32,406	40,477	16,495	28,450	16,850	29,120	629	690	18,803	20,639
For Girls—																		
Upper primary schools ...	4	2	186	106	1,081	742	50	55	2,124	2,273	4,262	4,561	5,343	5,303	27	133	1,225	4,885
Lower ,, ,, ...	1	...	16	...	4	...	95	116	2,542	2,883	3,989	4,938	3,993	4,938	164	222	4,165	6,428
Total Primary Schools ...	13	14	460	675	1,496	1,841	1,238	1,501	43,190	54,155	31,420	49,819	32,916	51,660	901	1,097	28,422	34,689
Special Instruction.																		
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	491	576
Guru-training classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	166	57
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	53	26	390	600	390	600	11	11	368	378
Other special schools ...	1	...	21	...	298	...	7	8	303	350	651	555	949	555	33	34	3,470	3,706
Total Special Schools ...	1	...	21	...	298	...	8	10	356	446	1,041	1,155	1,339	1,155	74	69	4,495	4,709
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	5,058	1,246	...	...	...	...	1,151	3,340	6,409	4,586	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,084	2,432	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,268	6,859	...	...	...	...
Total Municipal Expenditure					13,234	9,089					64,273	79,493	85,90	97,873				

* Including Government schools which are in receipt of municipal grants.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

EDUCATION—

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Sc

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	410	377	287	4	47	43	(a)
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,073	1,024	866	5	992	912	8
Middle „ ... ditto	1	103	91	89	...	...	...	...	8	1,115	1,097	908	4	194	161	1
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1,045	1,079	890	2	200	158	1
Middle „ ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	1,884	1,869	1,569	5	321	310	2
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	103	91	89	...	...	...	...	41	5,117	5,069	4,233	16	1,707	1,621	1,4
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	296	268	206	1	25	29	
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	467	413	300	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51	33	28	1	9	11	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	816	714	534	2	34	40	
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES FOR 1893-94	1	103	91	89	...	...	...	...	59	6,343	6,160	5,054	22	1,788	1,704	1,4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93	1	86	90	89	...	...	...	...	57	6,126	5,782	4,608	16	1,587	1,202	1,

N.B.—In this table the "Pay" and "Free" department

Table V.

e Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.			
										Christians.	Non-Christians.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30	31
7	(*b*)457	457	267	...	79	24	272	10	55	6	2	9	...	...	(*a*) Exclusive of the daily average attendance of the Bishop's College Calcutta. (*b*) Including two Girls' colleges attended by six girls.
11	2,065	2,065	1,201	77	1,769	11	125	...	62	...	...	98	75	...	
13	1,412	1,412	180	32	1,306	43	9	...	31	...	...	21	98	...	
10	1,245	1,245	500	17	1,158	31	33	...	...	...	...	23	...	165	
24	2,205	2,205	234	...	2,141	55	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	406	
58	6,927	6,927	2,115	126	6,376	140	174	...	94	...	...	143	173	571	
8	323	323	...	...	315	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	124	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	487	487	...	...	452	14	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	173	
2	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
17	850	850	...	...	807	19	2	...	1	...	...	21	124	190	
82	8,234	8,234	2,382	126	7,262	183	448	10	150	6	2	173	297	761	
74	7,799	7,444	1,971	259	7,014	130	348	6	144	5	5	152	312	650	

ree schools have been shown as separate institutions.

EDUCATION—

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for European

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC I													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ⅓rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	13,795	...	...	15,186	...	...	28,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	13,795	...	...	15,186	...	...	28,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools.														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	38	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards (including grants for cadets in European schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1893-94	14,910	...	...	15,186	...	...	30,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO FOR 1892-93 ...	13,388	...	...	16,399	...	...	29,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

...I TABLE VI.

...sians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1893-94.

...ONS—																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,800	...	...	18,043	...	15,760	41,603	1,187	...	4,435	5,622	7,800	...	...	19,230	20,195	47,225	
2,436	...	...	1,25,366	6,918	35,625	1,90,345	1,52,715	244	21,153	1,74,112	22,436	...	...	2,78,081	63,940	3,64,457	
7,217	...	...	32,198	12,743	36,943	1,09,101	*1,317	*3,196	...	*4,513	41,012	...	...	*48,701	*52,882	*1,42,595	*These figures are defective as three unaided schools have not supplied returns of expenditure.
3,487	...	...	1,46,547	3,482	13,481	1,86,997	50,104	...	...	50,104	23,487	...	...	1,96,651	16,963	2,37,101	
9,235	...	...	73,066	25,069	25,713	1,63,083	*8,458	*16,305	*2,979	*21,742	39,235	...	...	*81,524	*64,066	1,84,825	
2,375	...	...	3,77,177	48,212	1,11,762	6,49,526	2,12,594	13,745	24,132	2,50,471	1,26,170	...	...	6,04,957	1,97,851	9,28,978	
4,140	...	...	3,843	4,945	1,001	13,929	48	...	922	970	4,140	...	...	3,891	6,868	14,899	
4,250	...	...	3,426	5,826	638	14,140	...	...	...	...	4,250	...	...	3,426	6,464	14,140	
708	...	...	1,183	...	...	1,891	18	374	...	392	708	...	...	1,201	374	2,283	
9,098	...	...	8,452	10,771	1,639	29,960	66	374	922	1,362	9,098	...	...	8,518	13,706	31,322	
30,140	...	...	...	...	...	30,140	...	...	...	...	30,178	...	...	...	...	30,178	
1,212	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	...	...	...	...	2,289	...	...	...	...	2,289	
1,352	...	...	...	...	...	31,352	...	...	...	...	32,467	...	...	...	...	32,467	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,179	...	...	...	...	15,179	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,139	...	...	...	...	5,139	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	320	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,884	...	...	...	...	4,884	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,522	...	...	...	...	25,522	
0,625	...	...	4,03,672	58,983	1,29,161	7,52,441	2,13,847	14,119	29,489	2,57,455	2,01,057	...	...	6,32,705	2,31,752	10,65,514	
15	...	...	3,87,387	58,335	86,496	6,74,533	1,93,689	16,145	1,86,009	3,95,843	1,78,958	...	...	5,97,475	3,46,985	11,23,418	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education for Europeans and Eurasians in t Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1893-94.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	6	1,073	96	2	98	324	20	344	276	20	296	191	15	206	111	18	129	998	75	1,07
... Unaided	5	992	190	...	190	362	...	362	211	...	211	129	...	129	36	...	36	928	...	92
Middle ,, ... Government	1	103	...	...	...	38	...	38	33	...	33	32	...	32	...	...	...	103	...	10
... Aided	8	1,115	...	...	...	281	25	306	218	28	246	246	12	258	287	18	305	1,032	83	1,11
... Unaided	4	194	...	...	...	35	...	35	68	6	74	45	3	48	31	6	37	179	15	19
Total ...	24	3,477	286	2	288	1,040	45	1,085	806	54	860	643	30	673	465	42	507	3,240	173	3,41
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	8	1,045	...	58	58	4	320	324	15	183	198	39	180	219	78	168	246	136	909	1,04
... Unaided	2	200	...	19	19	...	56	56	6	53	59	15	31	46	8	12	20	29	171	20
Middle ,, ... Aided	19	1,884	...	...	...	31	306	337	47	389	436	51	426	477	177	457	634	306	1,578	1,88
... Unaided	5	321	...	...	...	1	43	44	16	40	56	30	63	93	53	75	128	100	221	32
Total ...	34	3,450	...	77	77	36	725	761	84	665	749	135	700	835	316	712	1,028	571	2,879	3,45
Total Secondary Schools ...	58	6,927	286	79	365	1,076	770	1,846	890	719	1,609	778	730	1,508	781	754	1,535	3,811	3,052	6,86
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	7	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	29	59	48	31	79	96	64	160	174	124	298
... Unaided	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	7	17	...	17	25	...	25
Total ...	8	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	60	55	31	86	113	64	177	199	124	32
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	7	487	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	55	70	41	99	140	117	160	277	173	314	48
Lower ,, ... Aided	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	15	9	7	16	14	17	3
... Unaided	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	8	3	6	
Total ...	9	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	55	70	46	110	156	129	172	301	190	337	52
Total Primary Schools ...	17	850	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	84	130	101	141	242	242	236	478	389	461	85
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) AS IN GENERAL TABLE V (A).	75	7,777	286	79	365	1,076	770	1,846	936	803	1,739	879	871	1,750	1,023	990	2,013	4,200	3,513	7,71
DITTO FOR 1892-93 ...	70	7,444	262	110	372	972	730	1,702	884	785	1,669	838	785	1,623	927	916	1,843	3,883	3,326	7,

* This does not include 64 boys attending the Armenian College, as no return of their classification has been received.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Expenditure on different classes of Schools for Native boys and girls during the year 1893-94.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	9	2,597	14,214	...	2,498	58,145	1,935	76,792	
Aided ...	53	7,417	23,774	787	4,376	92,303	29,879	1,51,119	
Unaided ...	22	4,041	...	...	...	30,926	33,103	64,029	
Middle English ... Government ...	6	893	285	1,370	776	6,432	606	9,469	
Aided ...	161	10,909	3,359	33,604	1,487	50,216	43,118	1,32,284	
Unaided ...	54	3,082	...	...	...	9,130	12,349	21,479	
Middle vernacular Government ...	26	1,582	...	6,043	...	5,258	743	12,044	
Aided ...	124	7,592	4,420	12,902	1,715	24,399	17,138	60,574	
Unaided ...	25	1,394	...	...	...	3,872	2,527	6,399	
Upper primary	844	31,579	10,882	26,202	3,609	51,103	26,484	1,18,340	
Lower ,, ...	9,581	2,26,204	10,221	65,243	5,315	3,30,732	38,351	4,49,912	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	39	797	13,882	2,986	360	420	9,534	27,182	
Total ...	10,944	2,99,187	81,537	1,49,197	20,136	6,62,986	2,15,767	11,29,623	
Total for 1892-93 ...	10,883	3,00,400	80,415	1,39,680	19,862	6,57,956	2,19,219	11,17,132	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	8	2,015	27,353	...	...	31,093	1,573	60,019
Aided ...	52	7,685	27,579	...	138	89,497	24,998	1,42,212
Unaided ...	17	2,954	...	...	...	29,760	18,843	48,603
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	124	9,253	5,480	24,107	752	46,820	31,254	1,08,415
Unaided ...	37	2,450	...	...	...	9,098	7,113	16,211
Middle vernacular Government ...	13	748	...	3,220	590	2,673	487	6,970
Aided ...	190	10,899	10,454	17,054	1,922	32,465	24,065	85,960
Unaided ...	21	1,350	...	...	...	3,275	2,714	5,989
Upper primary	536	20,616	10,922	15,719	2,897	28,929	16,471	74,938
Lower ,, ...	4,462	1,26,668	13,893	49,818	7,369	1,60,816	50,188	2,82,084
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	75	609	23,456	...	360	996	16,190	41,002
Total ...	5,535	1,85,252	1,19,137	1,09,918	14,028	4,35,422	1,93,898	8,72,403
Total for 1892-93 ...	5,781	191,123	1,30,028	1,13,870	12,465	4,36,164	2,30,091	9,02,618

CALCUTTA.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,462	52,841	...	...	45,665	211	98,717
Aided ...	3	396	4,640	...	...	5,577	4,953	15,170
Unaided ...	40	13,757	...	...	...	2,52,400	33,169	2,85,569
Middle English ... Government ...	2	336	5,086	...	...	2,958	...	8,044
Aided ...	6	1,380	1,070	...	216	13,550	702	15,538
Unaided ...	10	873	...	...	...	5,859	1,895	7,754
Middle vernacular Government ...	1	252	2,511	...	...	2,846	...	5,357
Aided ...	15	1,669	4,934	...	641	12,556	11,407	29,538
Unaided ...	4	468	...	...	...	2,672	640	3,312
Upper primary	29	2,358	6,298	...	776	6,456	27,163	40,693
Lower ,, ...	293	12,096	26,029	...	3,070	30,130	71,557	1,30,786
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	18*	1,537	1,02,946	...	...	31,951	6,198	1.41.095
Total ...	421	36,584	2,06,355	...	4,703	4,12,620	1,57,875	7,81,553
Total for 1892-93 ...	406	35,636	2,11,771	...	427	3,89,085	1,36,700	7,37,983

* Including the Government School of Art with 269 pupils and the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa with 360 pupils.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	8	2,256	24,435	...	1,931	40,295	2,579	69,240	
High ... ... Aided ...	10	1,552	5,505	192	800	15,076	10,017	31,590	
High ... ... Unaided ...	3	288	...	...	...	563	3,895	4,458	
Middle English ... Government ...	4	429	...	774	316	2,045	798	3 933	
Middle English ... Aided ...	69	4,655	1,371	13,869	353	16,215	25,175	57,003	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	22	1,185	...	...	...	1,597	9,304	10,901	
Middle vernacular Government ...	26	1,571	240	4,624	639	4,032	900	10,435	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	100	5,015	1,547	12,369	378	10,137	13,487	37,918	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	12	541	...	...	...	477	2,858	3,335	
Upper primary	464	16,694	4,277	19,334	955	19,543	14,551	58,660	
Lower ,, ...	2,828	69,300	7,956	40,365	2,680	79,301	22,287	1,52,589	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	16*	583	11,570	6,019	60	1,132	3,441	22,222	
Total ...	3,562*	104,069	56,901	97,566	8,112	1,90,413	1,09,292	4,62,284	
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,361	98,439	40,630	93,828	6,941	1,79,300	1,10,002	4,30,701	

* The Kalimpong training school with its attached practising class has been returned here as two schools.

DACCA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,512	19,768	...	120	32,566	1,018	53,472
High ... ... Aided ...	23	4,005	7,321	800	450	49,913	11,728	69,712
High ... ... Unaided ...	19	5,194	...	...	...	60,549	21,209	81,758
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	118	8,993	1,906	22,567	377	40,318	23,494	88,757
Middle English ... Unaided ...	51	3,304	...	...	...	8,287	14,971	23,258
Middle vernacular Government ...	18	1,263	...	3,240	750	4,854	1,259	10,103
Middle vernacular Aided ...	233	10,277	16,007	10,262	666	30,381	12,962	70,278
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	41	2,363	...	...	...	5,057	4,246	9,283
Upper primary	733	24,961	5,120	21,638	755	38,099	13,222	78,834
Lower ,, ...	6,751	145,941	5,119	44,798	1,502	1,70,901	70,044	2,92,364
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	44	1,508	27,341	2,389	...	22,933	15,408	68,071
Total ...	8,036	209,321	82,582	1,05,294	4,620	4,63,833	1,89,561	8,45,890
Total for 1892-93 ...	7,874	206,133	88,139	98,059	4,889	4,69,902	1,85,589	8,42,178

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	4	892	11,677	...	...	17,941	1,138	30,756
High ... ... Aided ...	8	1,606	3,147	...	...	18,987	3,236	25,370
High ... ... Unaided ...	4	880	...	...	...	10,488	812	11,300
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	26	2,064	289	6,074	...	8,008	5,447	19,818
Middle English ... Unaided ...	23	1,537	...	...	...	4,969	3,670	8,639
Middle vernacular Government ...	10	753	...	2,485	...	2,313	126	4,924
Middle vernacular Aided ...	105	5,475	9,563	5,362	296	14,139	3,094	32,454
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	16	845	...	...	...	1,628	957	2,585
Upper primary	458	17,910	5,852	15,479	466	27,626	5,497	54,920
Lower ,, ...	4,709	102,714	5,503	38,182	689	99,738	44,040	1,88,152
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	17	994	6,520	3,746	120	3,571	11,243	25,200
Total ...	5,379	135,670	42,551	71,328	1,571	2,09,402	79,260	4,04,112
Total for 1892-93 ...	5,685	142,366	42,074	52,852	978	2,20,548	76,251	3,91,903

PATNA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	7	2,429	15,480	...	...	55,277	3,845	74,602
High ... ... Aided ...	8	1,581	5,084	...	1,195	29,362	6,661	33,302
High ... ... Unaided ...	23	5,337	...	...	...	51,394	33,011	84,405
Middle English ... Government ...	3	189	...	1,211	...	530	777	2,518
Middle English ... Aided ...	31	2,061	2,293	4,505	1,022	7,895	11,713	27,428
Middle English ... Unaided ...	8	503	...	...	...	2,151	2,680	4,831
Middle vernacular Government	40	2,168	815	9,635	786	4,903	1,476	17,615
Middle vernacular Aided ...	4	400	482	325	372	693	1,681	3,553
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	13	728	...	...	...	76	4,272	4,348
Upper primary	205	10,204	2,697	14,621	3,442	10,616	5,230	36,606
Lower ,, ...	5,893	1,33,435	2,897	52,899	8,775	1,63,848	76,235	3,04,654
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	30	1,494	37,737	1,230	255	8,402	23,470	70,094
Total ...	6,265	1,60,529	67,485	84,426	15,847	3,26,147	1,70,051	6,63,956
Total for 1892-93 ...	6,025	1,51,293	66,492	75,717	13,559	3,34,790	1,50,550	6,41,108

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government	5	1,159	7,738	...	950	24,824	3,571	37,083	
High ... ... Aided	5	771	2,332	429	405	8,291	6,582	18,039	
High ... ... Unaided	8	1,562	...	...	...	15,758	9,034	24,792	
Middle English ... Government	4	207	...	2,037	...	526	262	2,825	
Middle English ... Aided	27	1,629	2,749	4,362	873	6,694	9,619	24,297	
Middle English ... Unaided	4	130	...	...	...	389	1,929	2,318	
Middle vernacular Government	19	1,217	842	3,359	511	3,765	704	9,121	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	19	1,119	1,071	1,896	342	3,437	1,631	8,377	
Middle vernacular Unaided	9	414	...	...	...	751	5,048	5,799	
Upper primary	235	9,858	8,621	7,944	2,019	14,536	5,728	38,848	
Lower ,, ...	3,246	67,139	14,708	24,110	2,321	1,16,559	29,578	1,87,276	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	21	333	1,421	2,937	...	...	4,454	8,812	
Total ...	3,602	85,538	39,482	47,074	7,421	1,95,470	78,140	3,67,587	
Total for 1892-93 ...	3,275	78,800	39,601	46,651	6,646	1,79,372	70,607	3,42,877	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government	3	641	7,646	...	...	12,774	...	20,420	
High ... ... Aided	6	749	4,101	...	623	8,058	3,428	16,210	
High ... ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Government	3	144	345	597	...	686	85	1,713	
Middle English ... Aided ...	34	2,035	2,601	7,031	...	5,323	9,456	24,411	
Middle English ... Unaided	4	165	...	...	...	163	1,046	1,209	
Middle vernacular Government	15	696	1,234	3,075	346	374	3	5,032	
Middle vernacular Aided	28	1,386	2,556	3,622	13	1,074	5,955	13,220	
Middle vernacular Unaided	2	53	...	...	...	24	371	395	
Upper primary	288	8,102	3,209	10,297	1,901	7,761	4,524	27,692	
Lower ,, ...	5,891	85,721	5,428	23,796	1,251	1,68,124	45,056	2,43,655	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	34	399	18,488	667	...	2,143	2,155	23,453	
Total ...	6,308	1,00,001	45,608	49,085	4,134	2,06,504	72,079	3,77,410	
Total for 1892-93 ...	6,262	100,824	39,210	47,987	3,035	2,12,101	61,653	3,64,586	

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

High ... ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High ... ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High ... ... Unaided	1	112	...	...	...	...	2,720	2,720	
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Unaided	8	617	...	...	...	...	5,571	5,571	
Middle vernacular Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle vernacular Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle vernacular Unaided	10	433	...	...	...	145	3,119	3,264	
Upper primary	49	1,495	...	...	...	455	5,196	5,651	
Lower ,, ...	1,123	13,132	...	...	...	40,825	5,326	46,151	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,191	15,789	...	...	...	41,425	21,932	63,357	
Total for 1892-93 ...	1,334	18,463	4,066	...	...	46,053	23,101	73,220	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government	5	1,083	8,964	...	...	18,616	1,134	28,714	
High ... ... Aided	2	220	945	...	...	1,605	1,822	4,372	
High ... ... Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle English ... Aided	31	2,065	9,948	...	749	2,360	20,224	33,281	
Middle English ... Unaided	1	65	...	...	...	26	240	266	
Middle vernacular Government	17	1,125	4,850	...	314	1,123	443	6,730	
Middle vernacular Aided	13	740	2,626	...	493	1,589	1,823	6,521	
Middle vernacular Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Upper primary	123	5,849	9,463	...	762	4,568	11,687	26,500	
Lower ,, ...	2,009	55,165	45,668	...	1,086	37,276	26,444	1,10,474	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	44	311	7,240	...	...	5	2,014	9,259	
Total ...	2,245	66,623	89,704	...	3,424	67,159	65,830	2,26,117	
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,124	62,716	89,048	...	2,843	62,976	64,978	2,19,845	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

SUMMARY.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... Government ...	59	16,046	1,90,116	...	5,499	3,37,196	17,004	5,49,815	
High ... Aided ...	170	25,982	84,428	1,708	7,987	3,09,689	1,03,304	5,07,096	
High ... Unaided ...	137	34,125	...	...	...	4,51,838	1,55,796	6,07,634	
Middle English ... Government ...	22	2,198	5,716	5,969	1,092	13,177	2,528	28,502	
Middle English ... Aided ...	627	44,149	31,566	1,16,239	5,829	1,97,388	1,80,204	5,31,226	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	221	13,911	...	...	...	41,669	60,768	1,02,437	
Middle vernacular ... Government ...	185	11,285	10,492	35,681	3,936	32,081	6,141	88,331	
Middle vernacular ... Aided ...	831	44,572	53,060	63,792	6,838	1,30,861	93,242	3,48,393	
Middle vernacular ... Unaided ...	153	5,589	...	...	...	17,957	26,752	44,709	
Upper primary	3,964	149,626	67,341	1,31,294	17,602	2,09,692	1,35,753	5,61,682	
Lower ,, ...	46,786	1,039,515	1,37,422	3,39,211	34,058	13,98,300	4,79,086	23,88,077	
Miscellaneous (Schools for special instruction as in Education General Table III)	333	8,565	2,50,601	19,974	1,155	71,553	93,107	4,36,390	
Total ...	53,486	1,398,563	8,31,342	7,13,688	83,996	32,11,381	13,53,685	61,94,292	
Total for 1892-93 ...	53,012	1,386,133	8,16,474	6,69,244	72,245	31,98,247	13,18,741	60,64,951	

A. C.—Reg. No. 3646J—600—31-10-94.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

DARJEELING, THE 29TH OCTOBER 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 468T.—G.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1893-94.

Preliminary.

The Annual Report for 1893-94 has been submitted by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., who resumed charge of the Department on 7th December 1893, after long furlough from 5th April 1892. During the earlier part of the year Dr. C. A. Martin officiated as Director of Public Instruction. The Report is longer by 35 pages than its predecessor for 1892-93, and by 23 pages than that for 1891-92, but it is full of most valuable and interesting matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot point to any portion of it which could with advantage be much shortened. The punctuality practically achieved in the submission of the Report is commendable.

Number under instruction.

2. The number of pupils under instruction continues to increase, though there is no great advance to record this year. In public institutions the number has risen by 13,670, from 1,400,067 to 1,413,737, and in private institutions by 541 pupils, from 134,989 to 135,530: taken together there has been a total gain of 14,211 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public, from 53,131 to 53,615; private or indigenous, from 13,473 to 13,602; total increase 613. The gain has been obtained in nearly all classes of institutions. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,697 to 41,981, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,434 to 11,634. Taking University and secondary education together, the pupils under instruction have slightly risen from 207,192 to 208,453. The increase in the attendance in primary schools is larger, viz., from 1,123,225 to 1,130,551, the development being apparent in both upper and lower primaries, but more especially in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1889-90	44,146	960,914
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745

Female schools have advanced remarkably in the last four years, as shown by the following figures:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	57,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011

Arabic and Persian schools are almost stationary, but Sanskrit education shows 120 more schools and 700 more pupils.

Ratio to population.

3. In the population to which the educational returns apply, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,444,421 boys and 104,846 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 26·4 per cent., and of all girls of a

school-going age 1·9 per cent., are at school. In the previous year the percentages were 26·2 and 1·9 respectively; they do not change materially from year to year. The proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population, varies from nearly 60 per cent. in Hooghly and Noakhali, and nearly 54 per cent. in Howrah and Chittagong, to less than 10 per cent. in Palamau and to 6·3 in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The order of the districts *inter se* remains remarkably constant, with but few fluctuations.

Financial results.

4. The income of the Department, which was Rs. 5,65,567 in 1892-93, fell to about Rs. 5,53,000 in 1893-94, the reduction being mainly in contributions from private persons. The expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was about Rs. 25,72,000, against Rs. 25,37,481 in the preceding year. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education was therefore Rs. 20,24,000 against Rs. 19,71,914, an increase of Rs. 52,000. On the other hand, the expenditure on school buildings, which is charged in the accounts to the head of the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 2,85,854 to Rs. 1,93,404, the chief difference being that the Calcutta School of Art was completed in 1892-93. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total net expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, after deducting the fees and contributions paid to the University and in all public schools and colleges, amounted to Rs. 95,75,457 as compared with Rs. 96,45,408 in the preceding year—a decrease of Rs. 69,951. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal funds, increased from Rs. 34,66,457 to Rs. 34,69,664, or by Rs. 3,207, while expenditure from private sources fell off from Rs. 61,78,951 to Rs. 61,05,793, or by Rs. 73,158. No less than Rs. 69,403 of this sum are due to the diminished income of the University, the figures in the preceding year having represented the accounts for 15 months owing to an alteration in the financial year. Collegiate education cost more by Rs. 23,575, and secondary education by Rs. 60,321, chiefly from private sources: primary education expenditure increased by Rs. 50,380. Female education cost less by Rs. 58,248, in spite of higher contributions from public funds. It was noticed last year that municipalities spent 50 per cent. more on secondary than on primary education: this year a comparison shows very different results, viz., Rs. 29,970 spent on secondary and Rs. 41,419 on primary education.

Inspection tours.

5. Dr. Martin made tours extending over 53 days, and visited 71 institutions in 11 districts, besides the Chota Nagpur Division. Sir Alfred Croft, after his return from furlough and performing his duties as Vice-Chancellor of the University in connection with the Convocation and otherwise, spent 32 days in inspecting 43 institutions in six districts. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	168	5	172
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	131	9	152
Inspectors of European Schools ..	2	67	2	95
Deputy Inspectors	44	161	44	182
Sub-Inspectors	198	219	200	212

In every class but the last there is an improvement. Mr. M. Prothero and Mr. Reuther did specially good work in their circles; they were 228 and 208 days respectively on tour away from their head-quarters. Mr. Prothero's 228 out of 271 days on duty is, as the Director remarks, an unexampled record of activity. Rai Radhika Prosanna Mukerjee Bahadur spent 155 days on tour, and visited 279 schools: Babu Dinanath Sen, Officiating Inspector in the Eastern Circle, was out for 145 days and visited 174 schools. Mr. G. A. Stack in Bihar inspected 130 schools in 166 days. Mr. LeFeuvre was inspecting for 180 days out of 249 on duty as Assistant Inspector. Babu Chandra Mohun Mazumdar, Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, was on tour for only 16 days in six months, and pleads ill-health. He should be required to take long leave or do his duty properly. Babu Beni Madhub De, Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division, only toured for 61 days in nine months, and has been previously warned. He has now taken two years' furlough, and will, it is hoped, show more activity on his return. Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was censured last year for his inadequate touring, and has done only slightly better this year. Maulvi Abdul Karim, Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, should have done more than 141 days, as he has very little office work: the same remarks apply to Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, employed on similar duty in Bihar. The Director's orders, that all Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors should distribute their work so as to go through half of the districts in their circles each year, and to pay shorter visits to the other half, are approved. Among the Deputy Inspectors only five officers failed to attain the prescribed minimum of the rate of 150 days' touring in the year. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this year will see better inspection work of secondary schools done in Midnapore and Jessore. The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring in all the divisions, but the minimum of 400 visits to schools was not attained in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions. Sir Alfred Croft expresses the opinion that 400 visits to schools is too high a minimum to fix, and on the other hand a record of 500 visits to schools implies that the work must have been perfunctorily done. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Director's views in these respects, and is fully satisfied that both by personal example and by precept he is doing all he can to inculcate the importance of activity in inspection, and also the necessity of the tours being wisely planned and the visits of inspection searching and instructive. Last year 750 chief gurus and inspecting pandits paid 248,008 visits to schools; average 331. This year 484 of them paid 239,835 visits; average 495. The diminution in number from 750 to 484 is accounted for by the general substitution of inspecting pandits for chief gurus; the latter, it is considered, are too fully occupied with their own pathsalas to be able to give proper attention to others. The new system which is approved by the Director should be extended to the 24-Parganas.

District Boards.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has heard with much pleasure that the District and Local Boards have worked in harmony, except in one district, with the officers of the Department, and that the advice of the Deputy Inspector of Schools is generally both asked for and followed, or at any rate fully considered. In the more advanced districts the Boards are beginning to work on their own lines. This is specially marked in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, which show a growing tendency to independent action, not leading to friction, but said to be not always conducive to the interests of education. In some instances, chiefly in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Orissa Divisions, complaints are still made of delay in the payment of school grants. The arrears fall over into the next year, and become chargeable to the allotment of the year, without any separate provision being made for them in the budget. The savings thus effected are by no means invariably re-allotted to education in the following year; and thus not only the school teachers suffer from the delay, but the progress of education itself is impeded. In one district an arrear educational grant paid by Government was wholly allotted to public works. This should not have been allowed. The Director writes:—"While the general work of administration was carried on under orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in consultation with the Deputy Inspector, all important matters, such as the appointment of inspecting pandits, sanctioning grants to primary or secondary schools,

passing rules for the grant of rewards and prizes, framing budget estimates, the consideration of proposals coming from the Department or from local inspecting officers, the promotion of technical education, the creation of special, technical or female scholarships, and similar subjects, were dealt with at the meetings of the District Boards. The Education Sub-Committee in most cases prepared papers for the consideration of the Board, and occasionally disposed of ordinary business transferred to them by the Chairman." In some districts Local Boards have been given power over secondary as well as primary education; in others they have no educational functions at all; in others their powers over primary education are subject to revision by the District Boards. The Director considers that the utmost that can yet be safely entrusted to Local Boards is the control of primary education, including the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector; the appointment or confirmation of the appointment of teachers; and the selection of backward schools for stipends. In these views the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to concur, and he will deal more fully with the subject in the annual Resolution on Local Self-Government.

University education.

7. The number of Colleges has increased from 33 to 36, divided into Government 11, municipal 1, aided 8, and unaided 16. The Martinière College for girls has been transferred from the unaided to the aided list; while Bishops' College, Doveton College and Loretto House have now furnished returns of their College Departments. The students on the roll at the end of the year were 6,240 instead of 5,443 last year, an increase of 797 students, nineteen of these being females. This large increase is explained by the high percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination of 1893. The increase in the pupils of Government colleges was 196, in aided colleges 195, and in unaided colleges 406. The Presidency College has 573 on its rolls, the largest number in its history: at Dacca the numbers have declined in two years from 313 to 190. Out of the total number of 6,240 College students, 3,892 are reading in 18 Colleges in Calcutta and 2,348 in 18 mufassal Colleges. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	1,153	2,156	1.710	1,643	2,915	1,863
Percentage of success ...	25	50	43	40	67	44
First Arts	629	996	693	1,011	830	826
Percentage of success ...	27	36	36	44	37	38
Bachelors of Arts ...	366	399	231	280	301	484
Percentage of success ...	34	40	29	24	25	36
Bachelors of Law ...	187	254	128	48	148	99
Percentage of success ..	52	70	63	27	47	32
Masters of Arts ...	62	57	46	54	57	.....*
Percentage of success ...	50	45	36	46	44	.....

* The examination is held in November.

These figures illustrate what the Lieutenant-Governor has before remarked as to the inequality of the test to which candidates are subjected in different years, and he regrets that the University have not been able as yet to secure greater uniformity in the severity of the questions put and the system of marking. It is a serious detriment to the solid progress of education when so large an element of uncertainty enters into the prospect of University success.

Success in University examinations.

8. A comparison of the tables shows that, out of 4,775 youths reading in the first and second-year classes on the 31st December 1893 for the F.A. examination, 2,179 attended the examination. The percentage of successful candidates slightly rose from 37 to 38. In Government Colleges the percentage was 39, in

aided Colleges 47, and in unaided Colleges 36. The Government Colleges were less successful than usual, especially those at Patna, Cuttack, and Chittagong, and it behoves the Professors of these Colleges to exert themselves to recover for them the high position they formerly held, and have lost. Among aided Colleges, the Uttarpara College was most successful, passing 64 per cent. of its candidates: among the unaided, the Bangabasi College at Calcutta passed 23 out of 41 candidates, while the two Barisal Colleges passed 60 out of 107.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success recovered considerably from 25 to 36, though it did not attain the high figure of 40 per cent. achieved in 1890. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success appears to be as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	39	46	41
Aided	45	23	39
Unaided	32	28	31
Total ...	37	34	36

The close approximation of the ratio of success in the A and B courses is welcomed as showing that at last the two examinations are of nearly equal severity. Hitherto it has been held that the examination in the B course was unduly easy, and that to this cause the higher ratio of success and the comparative popularity of the course were due, rather than to the natural inclination of the Bengali mind towards physical science. The figures of preceding years have been—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
1889	33	39	34
1890	39	49	40
1891	26	33	29
1892	20	47	24
1893	21	45	25
1894	37	34	36

The Director quotes also the percentages of success attained by the Presidency College, viz., 70 per cent. in the A course and 66 per cent. in the B course, which support the conclusion, not only that the instruction is equally efficient in both departments, but also that the University standards are, or at the last examination were, of equal difficulty in both courses. The City College in Calcutta continues to be remarkably successful in the B course: and the steady progress of instruction in physical science among the aided and unaided Colleges of Bengal affords much ground for satisfaction, while the success attained is gradually appoaching that of the Government Colleges. The number of candidates who took up the A or Literature course has risen this year from 987 to 992; while the number of students of the B or Science course has risen from 182 in 1892 to 355 in 1894, having nearly doubled in two years.

Of the 129 candidates for Mastership of Arts, 57 passed, as compared with 54 out of 118 in the preceding year, but no degrees were taken in Arabic, Persian or History, all of which were represented in 1892. The literary subjects, English, Sanskrit and Philosophy, had 34 successful students, while 23 passed in Mathematics, Chemistry and Physical Sciences.

Cost of the Colleges.

9. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 6,95,839 to Rs. 7,19,354, or by Rs. 23,515: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 8,099, and the fee-receipts are larger by Rs. 33,416, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a decline of Rs. 17,698. The charge on Provincial revenues is nearly 40 per cent. of the total expenditure, and amounts to nearly twice the Government outlay on primary education. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year decreased from Rs. 238-11-8 to Rs. 236-14-5, and the cost of his education to Government from

Rs. 145-11-1 to Rs. 142-15. The cost of collegiate education generally has fallen from Rs. 124-0-11 per head to Rs. 114-7-7. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows, in a constantly descending scale of expense:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a College in Bengal ...	138	129	127	124	114
The Government share thereof ...	55	52	52	50	46

This decrease of cost has been effected in spite of new charges for exchange compensation allowances and increased municipal taxation.

Athletic pursuits.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot leave the subject of collegiate education without recording his approval of the efforts which are being made to encourage manly games among the students of the Colleges. He has perused with great interest the accounts given in the College reports in paragraph 68 of the various measures which have been taken to provide for the physical exercise which is as necessary for Bengali as for English youths, and he desires to express his thanks to Sir A. Croft, and to those officers of the Department who have personally encouraged athletic pursuits and joined with the students in their games. He notices also with high commendation the manner in which in many districts the Collectors and other high officials have associated themselves with this movement.

Secondary education.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement which is taken from paragraph 72 of the Report:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	2,366	201,452	6,08,294	20,11,672	26,19,966
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,326 to 2,373, or by 2 per cent.; and their pupils from 198,270 to 198,736, or by ·23 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 44,944, of which Rs. 41,109 have been contributed by private funds and Rs. 3,835 from public sources (Provincial revenues and Municipal and District Funds). The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 14,390, while that from District Funds has diminished by Rs. 3,721 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 6,834. This result may be attributed to the larger recognition by Municipalities of the claims of primary education within their limits.

High schools.

12. The number of Government and aided high schools remained unaltered; the number of unaided high schools increased by 6, the total being 361 against 355 in 1892-93. The number of pupils fell from 76,458 to 75,682, a decrease of 776,

or 1 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination, 1,863 boys passed out of 4,268 candidates, against 2,915 successful out of 4,365 candidates in 1892-93. The percentage of successful candidates in the preceding five years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67. The figure for this year (44 per cent.) is more like the normal proportion of success; last year it was unusually high, the examination being an exceptionally easy one. Government schools passed nearly 60 per cent. of their candidates; while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of between 38 and 39 per cent. In the competition for scholarships, the schools of the different divisions show a remarkable equality in success, the general percentage being 43·6; Rajshahi heads the list with 71 per cent. of its candidates successful. The merit marks allotted to the different schools in paragraphs 78 to 81 are based solely on the number of candidates who passed at the Entrance Examination in the different Divisions. To be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates, and some value should be given to the proportion between the number in the Entrance class and the total number of pupils in the school. The Dacca, Hare, and Hooghly collegiate schools, the Barisal, Faridpur, and Noakhali high schools, distinguished themselves by the number of candidates they passed.

Middle class schools.

13. The middle English schools increased from 841 with 58,414 pupils to 869 with 60,250 pupils. In the middle scholarship examination, where the standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools, 1,738 were successful out of 2,993 candidates, the percentage of success among the candidates being 58·1 against 65·9 last year. An important reform was introduced by the adoption of a common standard for all Bengal proper, a common set of questions having been issued to all examination centres in the past year, instead of separate question papers for each circle, as in previous years. The middle Vernacular schools, on the other hand, though more numerous by 1,143 to 1,130, have fewer pupils, 62,804 instead of 63,398. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 58·5 against 60 in the previous year, 1,800 out of 3,073 candidates being successful.

Drawing.

14. Some progress has been made in the teaching of drawing. Last year 13 candidates from 9 Governmant high schools took up drawing as a subject for the Entrance Examination, and two passed. This year out of 40 candidates from 12 Government high schools 19 passed the test. But the Director states that the subject is still unpopular, as it takes up time, and carries no value either in the University examinations or (as yet) in the award of junior scholarships. The evidence afforded by the training schools where drawing is compulsory shows that there is no inherent incapacity for the subject in the Bengali student: but the motive is wanting. At the examination of students at training schools for certificates this year, 250 of the students passed in drawing, and 25 of them were awarded special certificates as qualified to teach drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Sir Alfred Croft in thinking that the time has now arrived when the supply of qualified teachers is sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing shall count in the award of junior scholarships. It may be expected that the attractions of the Government scholarships will induce a majority of the high schools in Bengal to take up the subject as a necessary part of the course for the Entrance Examination. In the course of time it may be hoped that drawing will become a subject for the middle scholarships also.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has frequently inculcated the importance of improvement in the discipline of schools and the *morale* of the students: and he is glad to read in the Report (paragraph 94) that there were not many breaches of discipline and offences against morality, and that few of these were serious. Last year some unpleasant occurrences in connection with the Noakhali Zilla School were reported, and apparently the warning given was neglected, as this year again a grave case of repeated unruliness in the same school has been brought to light. The students implicated have been properly punished, and if such

misconduct recurs, it will possibly be necessary to enforce the threat contained in the Resolution No. 507 of 26th October 1891, when the Lieutenant-Governor stated his readiness, if any bad case of lawlessness were proved and warnings neglected, to close any school or college where such a punishment is required. Sir Alfred Croft rightly draws attention to the difficulty of clearing the moral atmosphere if parents and guardians not only do not co-operate with Government in checking lawlessness, but even try to protect the delinquents against punishment by having recourse to the law courts. A curious instance of this tendency occurred in Orissa:—

> "A boy of the third class was fined for playing truant in the pandit's hour. A day or two after, the pandit had an interview with the boy's father, an educated man holding a respectable post in the Collector's office, who did not scruple to threaten the pandit with newspaper agitation against him, for having got his boy punished for something that was no offence in his opinion. Of course no heed is paid to such threats by the head-master or his assistants in the discharge of their legitimate duties."

Three years ago the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his expectation of assistance from parents and guardians, and he trusts that the instances of their opposition brought to his notice are only isolated cases. The misconduct of teachers themselves is much more reprehensible than the wrongdoings of youths, but Sir Alfred Croft says "it is chiefly confined to the primary schools, the teachers of which are for the most part poor and ill-educated." The Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Director of Public Instruction to have every case reported to him, and to ensure the infliction of adequate punishment. It is satisfactory to hear that the transfer rules have greatly safeguarded the interests of discipline: any dilatoriness on the part of the school authorities in granting transfers to boys who are really in need of a transfer should be defeated by such measures as (see paragraph 97) have been adopted in the Presidency Circle.

Boarding-houses.

16. The provision of boarding-houses for non-resident students has always been regarded by Government as being intimately connected with the question of discipline. Almost all the Government schools in the mufassal have attached boarding-houses, and, where there are none, efforts are being made to remove the want. The number and nature of boarding-houses in connection with institutions under private management have been specially reported upon during the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that so much is being done in the Province to provide respectable accommodation for students under supervision. Two years ago, the Lieutenant-Governor commented on the want of boarding-houses or of decent lodging-houses for the 4,000 (or so) students in Calcutta, and expressed a trust that something would be done by the action of the gentlemen who form the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men. This Society has no doubt been useful in visiting the boys in their messes and private quarters, but the special report indicates that very little has been done towards providing better accommodation, joined to some degree of discipline, in Calcutta. A student's boarding-house has been located by a few private gentlemen in some fine buildings on the Harrison Road, and another has been opened under the auspices of the Oxford Mission. It is to be hoped that these examples may be followed by others. The private institutions which have hostels attached are, with only two exceptions, all under missionary management.

Physical training.

17. The development of out-door games among the schoolboys in Bengal during the last few years has been remarkable. It is not surprising that cricket and foot-ball are more favourite pastimes, and evoke greater enthusiasm in high and middle schools, than gymnastic exercises, even where there is a regular gymnasium with a special instructor and all necessary apparatus. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the interest exhibited by the officers mentioned in paragraph 99 of Sir Alfred Croft's report, as having offered encouragement to physical exercise among native boys, either by way of example or by advice and the gift of prizes. It is an excellent thing that friendly intercourse should be stimulated between the residents of a station and the schoolboys in their games, so that he has heard with much pleasure of such events as the cricket matches at Mymensingh, and of the annual athletic sports at some district head-quarters under the patronage of European officers and the leaders of native society. The District Boards have also begun to take steps to create and spread a taste for

physical training. The want of a suitable playground in the heart of Calcutta will be remedied by the enlargement and levelling of Marcus Square, to which Government have offered to contribute half a lakh of rupees.

Primary education.

18. The following figures taken from paragraph 102 of the report represent the numerical fluctuations of primary education for native boys during the last five years:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1889-90 ...	3,337	124,568	44,145	960,865
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 258, and their pupils by 7,298. Upper primaries and their pupils show a continuous increase; the lower primaries, on the other hand, fluctuate curiously in numbers, but, comparing a series of years, the numbers of their pupils show a sustained increase. The variations in the number of these schools are attributed, as usual, to local causes, such as a rise in the price of food, the general unhealthiness of the year, floods, scarcity, a cyclone, and outbreaks of cholera.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred from the primary allotment by the Department and by District Boards on account of schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary agency, is compared for the last two years in the following table taken from paragraph 103 of the Report:—

Description of schools and expenditure	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,06,741	1,03,701	1,64,003	1,56,003	2,70,744	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools	30,474	24,129	2,62,557	3,11,375	2,93,031	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year...	2,857	4,335	8,900	9,216	11,757	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	14,187	13,281	78,265	80,483	92,452	93,764
Examination charges	1,147	1,150	11,680	12,455	12,827	13,605
Scholarships and prizes	9,652	7,039	27,762	31,584	37,414	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture	7,544	5,598	1,787	1,956	9,331	7,554
Other payments	8,715	9,394	21,609	23,932	30,324	33,326
Total ...	1,81,317	1,68,627	5,76,563	6,27,004	7,57,880	7,95,631
Allotment	1,87,372	1,77,561	6,22,351	6,51,380	8,09,723	8,28,640
Savings	6,055	6,633	45,788	24,376	51,843	31,009

Though the departmental budget grant for primary schools was Rs. 2,10,038, against Rs. 2,01,360 in the preceding year, these figures show rather a smaller expenditure on primary schools by Government, and a considerably larger expenditure from District Funds, the total being an increase of nearly Rs. 38,000. The allotments also were more fully spent. The increased contributions made by Municipalities to primary schools for boys effected not only a decrease in the provincial expenditure, but large savings in the allotments originally made. These savings were still further increased by the fact that a considerable sum remained in hand unallotted to meet future demands, which owing to the same causes were not made. Eventually a sum of Rs. 31,000 was regranted during 1894-95 from the savings of 1893-94, for the purpose of increasing the allotments of those districts which needed it most. This is the feature of the year, that the policy of Government in requiring Municipalities and District Boards to defray to a greater extent the cost of primary

education has been more largely carried out. The Municipal expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 51,630, against Rs. 32,916 in the previous year, a very satisfactory increase. This policy has been further developed during the year now current. The small allotment made by the Calcutta Corporation for education, apparently Rs. 3,000 only, has been previously commented upon. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, writes:—"The question of making better provision for the advancement of primary education was more than once pressed upon the Corporation by the Local Government, but, from a communication recently received from the Secretary to the Corporation, it appears that for the current year at least the Commissioners have resolved neither to increase the allotment nor to alter the mode of its administration. The Bombay Corporation spent on education during 1892-93 Rs. 55,220, against Rs. 51,300 in the preceding year." Moreover, a portion of the allotment in Calcutta was spent on secondary schools, a proceeding which appears to be contrary to the intention of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

System of payments of grants to primary schools.

20. Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz., by stipends, by rewards for passed pupils, and by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, the Government and the Director recommend the last in preference to the other two, and discourage the spread of the first. This year the sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,07,072 to Rs. 3,49,634, while the expenditure on stipends has declined from Rs. 2,56,869 to Rs. 2,46,473. Stipends are now being more and more rigorously confined (*a*) to lower primary schools in backward localities, where they are most needed, and (*b*) to upper primary schools: to the former as an aid to stability, to the latter in recognition of their success. The system of giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school is expected to earn, is in partial operation in several districts, but has not been introduced to any large extent, and it is almost or quite unknown in the Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The system has met with very varying success, as was anticipated. Its trial on a large scale is attended with some risk except in the case of schools of ascertained stability and efficiency; and that for the following reasons. The average earnings of a lower primary school are a little over a rupee a month, and the weaker schools fall short of this amount. The advance system is designed for the latter schools, which lack the element of stability. The plan is to offer such schools advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month, in the hope that this will ensure better results, even though they have not succeeded in earning these amounts in the past. Sometimes they fail to do so even with this encouragement, but in general the result is successful. The principle of the system, if worked with care, appears to be quite sound; and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see it more extensively followed subject to the considerations laid down in paragraph 110 of the Report.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

21. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes, are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Low	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	As.	As.
Presidency ...	85,220	17,886	54,406	401	3,402	15,407	97,226	44·6	15·9	18·5	8·7
Calcutta ...	9,172	586	7,418	10	186	567	8,842	58·6	39·8	16·5	13·4
Burdwan ...	1,14,839*	29,110	71,766	698	7,902	26,047	196,780	41·7	8·9	17·8	5·7
Rajshahi ...	77,364	21,387	45,028	433	2,238	15,200	56,037	49·4	20·1	22·5	12·8
Dacca ...	87,658	24,180	43,209	667	4,997	22,931	113,587	36·2	9·8	16·	6·9
Chittagong ...	68,066	20,581	43,569	448	4,345	17,517	94,520	45·9	10·	18·7	7·2
Patna ...	1,07,463	16,632	55,676	175	4,305	8,502	102,699	95.	12·9	31·3	8·6
Bhagalpur ...	68,111	12,550	34,830	202	2,104	8,425	48,173	62·1	16·5	23·8	11·5
Chota Nagpur ...	61 103	6,604	45,668	105	1,698	4,855	48,136	62·8	26·8	21·7	14·2
Orissa ...	52,970	11,533	27,612	231	3,544	6,341	54,615	49·9	7·7	29·1	8·
Total ...	7,36,729	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	820,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4
Total for 1892 ...	7,21,647	1,64,308	3,98,864	3,285	34,852	123,927	823,907	50·	11·4	21·2	7·7

While the number of upper primaries increased, the total payments made to them decreased, so that the average receipts of each school fell from Rs. 50 to Rs. 47-7. On the other hand, while the number of lower primaries fell slightly, payments on a larger scale were made to them, and the average earnings of a lower primary rose accordingly from Rs. 11-4 to Rs. 12-5. The average cost of the two classes of primary schools throughout Bengal is roughly Rs. 4 a month for a upper and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary. It varies District by District and Division by Division: the higher rate of expenditure does not necessarily indicate superior efficiency, but rather a higher market value for efficient teachers, a higher cost of living, or the necessity of supplementing local fees by higher payments in backward parts.

Relative position of Divisions.

22. The Director has furnished an interesting table to show the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary education, and to compare the relative positions of the districts. He assigns a merit mark of 5, 3, 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages, (1, upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The Divisional figures are shown in the margin. As might be expected, the Burdwan Division (in which there has been an indigenous system of education from time immemorial) shows the best percentage of merit marks on population of school-going age, with Hooghly as the best district, and Howrah, Bankura, and Midnapore close up. Palamau, Shahabad, and Muzaffarpur are the least successful districts. The percentage of merit is necessarily much affected not only by the amount of the primary grant, but also by the degree of efficiency with which it is administered. It is evident from the Director's remarks that the District Boards have profited by their experiences, and are generally willing to learn; though they in some cases fall into mistakes in their experiments, they have the departmental officers at hand to guide them in the right direction.

Division.	Boys only.	Boys and girls together.
Burdwan ...	122	63·6
Chitagong ...	103·6	55·6
Presideney ...	72	38 9
Orissa ...	72·5	37·3
Dacca ...	65·6	35·8
Rajshahi ...	4[illegible]·6	23·7
Chota Nagpur ...	39·2	20·9
Patna ...	28	14·4
Bhagalpur ...	28	14

Primary scholarships.

23. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	2,258	1,660	5,484	3,053	73·7	55·7
1890-91 ...	2,449	1,654	5,910	2,847	67·5	48·2
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,058	3,297	73·3	54·3

More schools and candidates competed and were successful than in any year of this quinquenniel period, but the percentage of success was not quite so high as in 1889-90. The results of the corresponding lower primary scholarship examination show that the number of competing schools decreased from 10,597 to 10,498, but that of successful schools increased from 6,923 to 6,931. Their percentage of success has therefore risen from 65 to 66. The number of examinees has decreased from 34,754 to 33,444, and of successful candidates from 17,069 to 16,864; so that the percentage of success has increased from 49·1 to 50·4. The falling off in the number of candidates is ascribed to floods in Eastern Bengal and high prices. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views expressed in the following quotation from the Director's report as being in the direction of the policy laid down in 1891-92, that measures should be adopted

to secure uniformity in the standard of examination in all the districts of the same Division, even if it is unattainable throughout the Province. Sir Alfred Croft writes (paragraph 126):—"During the year under report an important step was taken towards equalising the value of the pass certificate in the different districts of the same Division, by means of a common set of question papers prepared by a Board of Examiners under the supervision of the Circle Inspector. The answer papers, however, continue to be valued by the local Examiners in each district. It would be preferable, on the whole, to have the same set of examiners for all the districts comprised in a common examination; but there are advantages in associating the District Boards with the conduct of the examination, since they have to pay the cost."

The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much interest Sir Alfred Croft's account of the co-operation of village schoolmasters with the Postal Department in working post-offices with money-order and Savings Bank powers, in village deliveries, and in the diffusion of the rudiments of postal information by instructing the scholars how to address letters.

Training schools.

24. The number of training schools for masters, mistresses, and gurus decreased from 267 to 247, and the pupils from 2,382 to 2,032. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 84,097 to Rs 86,444, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,380 to Rs. 1,17,803 The number of pupils in the 15 Government schools for masters sank from 638 to 599, while it rose in the five aided schools from 231 to 303: in the six aided schools for mistresses the number fell from 300 to 190. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school varied from Rs. 79 at Hooghly and Rs. 101 at Rangpur to Rs. 153 at Calcutta, Rs. 164 at Cuttack, and Rs. 193 at Patna. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 22 were successful), show 276 as having passed out of 483 candidates; in the previous year 444 (including private candidates) passed out of 621. Only 66 men have been granted first grade certificates (as compared with 110 and 142 in the last two years) after the three years' course. The number who passed in drawing was 250, of whom 25 gained special certificates of efficiency.

Degree of success attained by training schools.

25. Two years ago Sir Charles Elliott desired that the whole system of training schools should be carefully reviewed by the Inspectors. Some attention was paid to the subject last year, but Sir Alfred Croft's return from furlough and his views on the question were awaited. He points out that training schools have been regarded, on the one hand, as costly, on the other as superfluous. It may be admitted that they are exceptionally costly because they require at their head men of exceptional ability and experience, and also because it is essential to make provision for housing the students and giving them stipends to meet the cost of living. On the other point, Sir A. Croft's report may be quoted *in extenso*:—

"The other objection, as to the schools being no longer necessary, was based on the belief that trained and certificated teachers often failed to get employment. This, as we have seen, was true of Dacca, but not generally true elsewhere; and even the Dacca school is now finding its level and equating its admissions to the normal demand. Other general causes too, as I have explained, are tending to reduce the number of candidates for employment; and thus, I believe, the last vestiges of the complaint will disappear. But even had the complaint been generally true, the argument would have been inconclusive. While middle schools exist, there is necessarily a demand for trained pandits; and if the schools do their work so well that the supply exceeds the demand, this furnishes no very good ground for their abolition. I say there is a demand for trained pandits; and not only so, but the supply is of such a quality as very effectually to meet that demand. This is conclusively shown by the popularity and success of the middle school system, which depends for its very existence on the training schools, since there is no other source from which the teachers can be supplied. There are more than 2,000 middle schools (English and vernacular taken together, for in both the full vernacular course is taught), and only 207 of these are under public management. Is it possible to suppose that the public throughout Bengal would have set up, and would continue to maintain, 1,800 schools of this class, unless they were satisfied with the instruction given in these schools, and with the pandits who teach them? To abolish or weaken the training schools would be to pull down or undermine the whole middle school system, upon which the middle classes of Bengal rely for that vernacular education which so largely meets their requirements, especially in rural districts. Nor is it only within the walls of the middle school that the influence of the

training schools is felt. The head pandits are a well-educated, shrewd body of men, who come to the front in their villages, and often take an active part in municipal or other public affairs."

The Lieutenant-Governor never had any doubt that these schools ought to be maintained, but he felt that the existing schools are unduly costly, and he doubted their efficiency. He is glad to receive this assurance that the supply of trained pandits turned out is at all events equal to the demand.

Guru-training classes.

26. Similarly the question of the utility of the guru-training classes, which has been attacked in many quarters, is discussed in connection with primary education. The system is thus described (paragraph 144):—

"To selected middle schools in each district a class is attached for the training of primary school teachers in the neighbourhood, who attend morning or evening and on Sundays and holidays for this purpose, without relinquishing charge of their own schools. After a certain period of training the gurus are encouraged to go up for one or other of the different departmental examinations, and rewards on a fixed scale are given to those who pass. When all the teachers in one locality have been trained, the class is moved to another middle school. The head pandit receives one rupee a month for each man under training so long as the class is attached to his school. If teachers are brought in from such a distance that they have to give up their own schools which are placed for the time under other teachers, they receive small allowances from the District Board, under Rule 50 of the Rules under the Local Self-Government Act."

In 1892-93, out of 1,171 gurus under this training, 91 gained certificates of different kinds at a cost of Rs. 6,473, or about Rs. 70 each. In 1893-94, out of 907, only 86 gained certificates (none higher than the Middle Vernacular Examination) at a cost of Rs. 7,086, or over Rs 80 each. Thus only about one guru in ten affords any evidence that the money has been usefully spent. The system has been worked vigorously in the Presidency Circle only, and there has met with some success: elsewhere it is generally condemned. Sir Alfred Croft, after quoting at length the opinion of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors, sums up the discussion as follows (paragraph 155):—

"While these classes in the beginning were undoubtedly useful—and were specially so when the superior inspecting officers had faith in their utility—the time has now come when the system should be abandoned or largely reduced; and that for two reasons. In the first place, the system has been at work for so many years that all or most of the primary school teachers in the neighbourhood of middle schools who required it have come under training. The rest are either too far off to be brought in, or too firmly wedded to their ancient ways to be capable of improvement. In the second place, owing to the lapse of years, the indigenous gurus of the original stamp have largely disappeared, and have been replaced by passed pupils from middle and upper primary schools, who are found after a time of probation to make very efficient teachers, and to bring up their pupils with success to the departmental examinations. Nor must we lose sight of the entirely new conditions that have been introduced by the appointment of inspecting pandits, who have everywhere displaced the old 'chief gurus.' Many of these pandits are passed pupils of first grade training schools, and as such have received systematic instruction in the art of teaching. As they go round to the pathsalas, their business is to teach the gurus how to do their work; and consequently they serve in a manner as peripatetic training schools In the more remote and backward parts of the country they are the only possible agency, since the gurus will not come in to be trained. We cannot, unless they are stipendiaries, force the gurus to come in; because they are either self-appointed or the nominees of the village, and are not therefore under the orders of the inspecting officers. Indeed, it is chiefly in these very backward places that we are brought face to face with the difficulties arising from the limited amount of the funds available for primary education. In these villages pupils are few, fees and other customary gifts to the gurus are small, and not much can be gained at the examination for rewards. Small emoluments will not attract competent teachers, and we are glad to get almost any one who offers. He comes, but it is hardly worth his while to stay, and he goes off to try his fortune elsewhere. So the schools in these less favoured parts suffer continually from the change of teachers. These are not the conditions under which we can insist on the teachers being trained; we must take whom we can get, and try to keep them as long as we can by not imposing on them terms that they dislike. The District Boards are generally fully alive to this difficulty, and are seeking to overcome it by attaching stipends, not merely to the most advanced schools, but also to the most backward, so as to offer a decent livelihood to the teachers and secure the appointment of competent men. More advanced villages, with plenty of pupils and a considerable and assured income from fees and rewards, can take care of themselves pretty well in this respect. The villagers are awake to their own interests, and if they are not satisfied that the teacher is up to the mark, they can generally find a way to get rid of him. After the lapse of a few more years the old gurus will have mostly disappeared, giving place to a more promising class of teachers."

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the Director's proposals that the guru-training classes may be generally closed at the end of the present year, except in the Presidency Division and Sonthal Parganas, where the Inspectors wish with some modifications to retain them. He agrees also to the devotion of the money thus saved to the benefit of primary education, by increasing the number of primary scholarships, and in backward districts by increasing the number of middle vernacular schools, so as to facilitate the supply of primary school teachers; the number of inspecting pandits may also be increased. The seven third grade training schools maintained by Government in backward districts should also be dealt with, closed or modified, as suggested.

Qualifications of teachers in middle and upper primary schools.

27. The statistics contained in paragraph 161 of the Report show the nature of the previous training received by head-masters and teachers in the schools of this class. In 649 middle English schools, out of 2,761 teachers, 701 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 635 the Vernacular Mastership examination, 256 the Middle English, and 392 the Middle Vernacular test. Out of 2,800 teachers in Middle Vernacular schools, 116 had passed the University Entrance or higher examanation, 971 the Vernacular Mastership test, 911 the Middle Vernacular. In 3,728 upper primary schools, there are 5,017 teachers, of whom nearly half had passed the Middle Vernacular test, and only 1,183 had passed no test at all. Of these the Director writes that "the great majority are indigenous teachers of the old class, the best of whom have long been famous for their natural capacity, their familiarity with the whole range of pathsala learning, and their aptitude as teachers." These results are interesting and on the whole satisfactory, and it will be useful to trace in after years the upward tendency which ought to exist in the qualifications of this class of teachers. The Lieutenant-Governor will also be glad if in future reports the same information is given regarding the teachers of Government Colleges and High Schools.

Other schools of special instruction.

28. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, Industrial Schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average monthly roll, &c.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools	6	61	64	—625	...	...	6,819	282	6,476	...	101 3 0
Municipal ditto	1	2	3	...	...	...	230	...	230	...	76 10 8
Unaided ditto	7	446	365	...	...	...	12,533	312	12,845	...	35 3 0
Total Law Schools ...	14	509	432	—625	...	...	19,582	594	19,551	...	45 4 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	317	307	1,75,903	...	...	20,669	...	1,96,572	479 4 9	535 9 10
Government Medical Schools ...	4	822	858	96,335	380	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1
Unaided ditto ...	6	608	611	...	...	...	14,732	429	15,161	...	24 13 0
Total Medical Schools ...	11	1,747	1,836	2,72,238	380	...	56,412	2,777	3,31,807	148 4 5	180 11 6
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	331	277	57,419	...	...	12,965	...	70,384	207 4 7	290 3 1
Government Survey Schools ...	3	602	610	7,388	...	...	10,339	...	17,727	12 1 9	29 0 11
Total Engineering Schools ...	4	933	887	64,907	...	...	23,304	...	88,111	73 1 0	99 5 4
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	269	233	24,597	...	...	6,461	...	31,058	105 9 0	133 4 8
Government Industrial Schools ...	3	33	32	1,333	...	...	...	2,210	3,543	41 10 6	110 11 6
Board ditto ...	9	283	283	1,652	15,780	240	658	4,895	23,225	5 12 3	82 1 0
Aided ditto ...	8	236	233	1,344	720	360	14	5,231	7,669	5 12 3	32 14 7
Unaided ditto ...	6	213	220	...	...	...	5	9,013	9,018	...	40 15 10
Total Art Schools ...	27	1,034	1,001	28,926	16,500	600	7,138	21,349	74,513	28 9 6	74 7 0
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	43	32	360	...	85	...	...	445	11 4 0	13 14 6
Aided Schools	11	343	337	1,023	72	111	656	4,687	6,549	3 0 6	19 6 0
Unaided Schools	5	200	172	...	...	...	235	1,201	1,436	...	8 5 0
Total ...	17	586	541	1,383	72	196	891	5,888	8,430	2 8 10	1 5 9 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the several professions are of interest, as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1889-90 ...	912	1,016	652	795	611	3,986
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	4 8	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809

These statistics are very gratifying, as showing a great development in every other profession except that of Law, a profession which is generally thought to be overstocked. During the last three years 1,560 students have taken to the Bar: during the previous three years, 2,872 chose the legal profession. In the previous year, 148 candidates out of 315 passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law: this year only 64 passed out of 304. The difficulty of the test was slightly enhanced, but it is apprehended that the standard of attainments among the candidates was lower than usual. At a supplementary examination allowed by the Senate, 35 candidates out of 61 passed.

Medical schools.

29. There has been a rise in the number of students of all classes of Medical schools in the province. The Medical College, Calcutta, is fuller than it has ever been, and the want of accommodation in the lecture rooms, which is an old complaint, has been more keenly felt than ever. The four Government Medical schools have also increased in strength, and all but one of them receive female students: the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that arrangements will be made at once to open a female class at Dacca also. The information given as to the subsequent employment of the female students who have passed out from the Medical College or Schools is valuable and should be kept up in future: the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that a large number of them have received employment under the Dufferin Fund throughout India. His Honour is surprised to learn that only four of the passed students of the Campbell Medical School have received appointments as Civil Hospital Assistants during the last four years; it is not clear whether the small number appointed is due to disinclination on their part, or to the absence of vacancies, or to the filling up of vacancies in other ways. The attention of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals should be drawn to this subject. The numbers who entered Government service from the Patna and Cuttack schools have been much larger.

Sibpur College.

30. Engineering and surveying continue to make progress at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, and at the Dacca, Patna and Cuttack Survey Schools. The Sibpur College consists of two departments, the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 116 students, and the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students; total strength 331, against 278 in the previous year. The attention of the Eurasian community was drawn to the opening offered by this College in the Resolution on the Pauperism Committee, and it is strange that more youths of this class have not entered. In the Engineer Class there are only 2 Europeans or Eurasians and 36 in the Apprentice Class. Muhammadans are even more backward; their numbers are 2 and 2 respectively in the above-named classes; but it is hoped that more will be attracted by making separate arrangements for their residence and messing within the College precincts. Under the orders of Government, the workshops attached to the College have recently been transferred from the charge of the Public Works

Department, and are to be under the exclusive control of the Principal: they are to be employed solely for the mechanical training of the students and for the manufacture of machines for the workshops and for subordinate institutions. This change is in course of execution, and will cost Rs. 50,000 for the erection of new buildings, the refitting of old ones, and the removal and re-erection of plant and machinery. The number of candidates having grown to be unmanageable, the admissions to the Engineer Department are to be limited to 40 annually, and to 60 in the Apprentice Department, and the standard of admission has been raised in each case. Only 5 out of 16 candidates passed the University Examination for the B.E. at the end of the 4th year, which is a poor result. The demand for passed apprentices still continues, and not one of those who have passed out is now unemployed. Rules for the affiliation of technical schools in other parts of Bengal to the Sibpur College are under consideration, and ten visits have been paid by the Principal to mufassal schools of this class. An artisan class is about to be established. It is intended for youths, whether European or Native, whose education is not up to the required standard for foreman mechanics, but who are capable of learning a trade. The conduct of the students and their discipline have been good: much attention is paid to athletic sports, and the College Volunteers have done well. In all respects the College is making good progress as the centre of technical education in Bengal. The cost, apart from the workshops, rose from Rs. 62,742 to Rs. 70,384, of which Rs. 12,965 were raised from fees and fines.

Survey schools.

31. The utility of the three Government Survey schools has been considered during the year, and special reports have been submitted regarding them. It has been alleged that they have failed to supply surveyors for the work of the Survey Department. The explanation offered is that they teach to a much higher standard than is required by that Department, which only offers a rate of pay corresponding to its requirements, and that in other departments and in private service the passed students of the schools find abundant employment at remunerative rates. The students of the Dacca school are reported to have completed a cadastral map of a tract of about 50 square miles containing about 100 villages. It would be well if the students of the other schools could be employed in a similar manner on a permanently useful surveys, and the area could be continuously extended. The scholarships attached to the Patna and Cuttack schools have been limited for the future to natives of Bihar and Orissa respectively. A useful rule has been passed by the Director, requiring greater knowledge of English from the students admitted to these schools to fit them for employment in Government service.

School of Art.

32. The Government School of Art in Chowringhi is the recognised centre of artistic and decorative industry in Bengal, as Sibpur is of instruction in mechanical and manufacturing industries. The number of students has risen from 181 in 1892, and 198 in 1893, to 269 in March 1894. The Superintendent states that the general character of the work done in the school will compare favourably with that of any Art School in the United Kingdom; and outside evidence has testified to the high class character of the students' performances, in illustrations of zoology, in modelling, wood-engraving, lithography, and illustrations of the Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 31,058, of which Rs. 6,461 were paid from fees and fines.

Industrial schools.

33. The number of industrial schools has advanced from 21 to 26 by the addition of three schools under the management of District Boards, one aided and one unaided school: and the pupils have increased from 717 to 765. These 26 schools are divided into (*a*) three Government schools with 33 pupils, (*b*) nine Board schools with 283 pupils, (*c*) eight aided schools with 236 pupils, (*d*) six unaided schools with 213 pupils. Speaking generally, the object of them all is to teach such subjects as carpentry, blacksmith's work, mensuration, engineering, estimating, drawing, surveying by chain and compass, trigonometry and the plane-table; together with engraving, electro-plating, tinsmithy, clock-making, embroidery, or *bidri* work; not all in one school, but some in one and some in another. The Director's remarks and criticisms on the conditions and prospects of these schools (paragraphs 193 to 215 of the Report) are full of instruction and should

be read with the utmost care by those who are concerned in their management, and by all who are convinced that the encouragement of diversity of occupations is the greatest educational want of the present time. The subject is one of extreme importance, and Government is most anxious to encourage the development of occupations other than literary careers for the youth of Bengal, and to supply the great and increasing demand for all kinds of scientific labour throughout the country. It is inevitable that, through want of experience and of definiteness of aim, mistakes will be made before success can be achieved. The difficulty of the situation is fully perceived by the Director, who writes as follows (paragraph 215):—

"They seem to want finality and a definite outlook for the future. They are at work, and pupils attend them; but they are evidently in a crude and inchoate state, and the prospects of the pupils, after completing their training, are as yet by no means clear. They will have acquired a certain amount of manual training under instructors of a much higher degree of skill than is to be found in the ordinary workman of the bazar; and they will have received some useful instruction in 'practical' subjects, including drawing. But, then, what is to become of them? To what market are they to carry their acquirements? The answer seems to me to lie, as Mr. Slater has so often pointed out, in the affiliation of all these schools that are worth retaining to the 'Central Technical College' at Sibpur. They will receive teachers from Sibpur; they will send up the best of their pupils to Sibpur for further training: Sibpur will gradually supply them with a stock of tools suitable to their varying needs and ambitions; and the tie will be strengthened by the occasional visits of inspection which they will receive from the Sibpur Principal. The pupils sent for training will, like other Sibpur apprentices, readily find employment; and every instance of this will act upon the local pupils as an encouragement and an incentive. Men possessing these qualifications are, in a state of advancing civilisation, required in every district; and District Boards will be quick to recognise how greatly their local industries will be promoted by having a supply of such men at their doors, and will be ready to provide stipends to Sibpur for all promising pupils. As time goes on, as the teachers gain greater experience, as pupils become more numerous and more confident,—above all as the school, always secure of the interest and support of the District Board and the local Municipality, becomes gradually equipped with a full stock of tools and the necessary appliances of a workshop,—it will finally cease to be dependent upon Sibpur, and will complete the training of its pupils from its own local resources. In this, as in other similar cases, it will be found that supply will promote demand, and that with trained mechanics always to be had, new industries will arise, and new opportunities will be found for employing them. I use the language of prophecy; for I hold that in a country like India, now entering with rapid strides upon the path of material progress, it is impossible to doubt that technical skill, of the generally useful kind that these schools impart, will sooner or later find an abundant market. I am convinced that we should go on, with absolute assurance and confidence, in the way we have begun, undeterred by difficulty or failure. The hope of their early success lies in the rapidity with which the Sibpur College can be developed to such a point as will enable it to meet all their requirements. They are clamouring for tools and machines; but it is only in a few instances as yet that Sibpur has been able to supply them. With the workshops under the direct control of the Principal, it will be in a much better position to do this; for the manufacture of machine-tools will not only supply the requirements of the schools, but will afford the best possible training to the pupils who make them."

Among the technical schools which are at present in this experimental stage, is the Bihar Industrial School, which was opened last year. It cost Rs. 10,026 during the year, and has a capital fund of Rs. 2,50,532. There were 47 pupils, half and half Hindus and Muhammadans (against 32 in the preceding year), 46 being in the enjoyment of stipends. Some local difficulties have been encountered, which have militated against the award of all the stipends provided by the districts in Bihar, and in some quarters the existence of the Government Survey School in the same compound is regarded as an obstacle to the success of the Bihar Industrial School. The prospects of obtaining employment through the former are more secure than in the latter case, as the Survey School is of older standing; but Sir Alfred Croft anticipates, and the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to doubt his views, that students of the Industrial School will find remunerative employment in Bihar as the Sibpur apprentices have found it in Bengal, especially when the school is fully equipped with machinery and appliances from Sibpur, when the instruction is settled on a systematic basis and when provision is made for the further training of the students at Sibpur. With the development of railways and in other ways, a hundred different lines will be found along which the trained Bihari mechanic may find employment. The real requirement of these schools, including the Bihar Industrial School, seems to be the introduction

of machinery and appliances, with supervision from, and communication with, a central institution at Sibpur.

34. The main statistics of female education are shown in the following table taken from paragraph 221 of the Report:—

Female education.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1894.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	252	229	188	22,178	...	120	6,193	563	29,054
Ditto by District Board or Municipal Board	3	171	166	98	215	...	1,088	27	...	1,330
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,613	53,986	49,585	36,808	74,513	31,628	10,244	23,667	1,92,900	3,32,752
Unaided	381	6,625	6,067	4,654	...	...	...	6,476	16,877	23,353
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	33,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
1892-93	2,821	56,579	...	...	95,960	29,226	10,522	30,731	1,85,296	3,51,735
					1,35,708			2,16,027		
1891-92	2,706	54,199	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069
1890-91	2,238	46,443	...	...	1,26,520			2,24,567		3,51,087
1889-90	2,153	45,690	...	...	1,20,171			2,06,788		3,26,959

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,153 to 2,999, and of pupils from 45,690 to 61,034, besides 33,686 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 178 schools and 3,941 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,51,735 to Rs. 3,86,489; of this increase Rs. 30,700 were from private funds and the remaining Rs. 4,000 from public funds. The only two purely Government institutions are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up seven candidates to the last Entrance Examination, of whom six were successful and one took the degree of B.A., with honours in literature. From the Eden Female School two girls appeared at the Entrance examination, but were unsuccessful. There are three other high schools for girls, all in Calcutta, with 219 pupils; one middle English school at Chinsura with only 8 pupils, which is not well reported of; and 26 middle vernacular schools distributed over eight of the nine Divisions in Bengal. The upper primary schools for girls are 201 and the lower primary 2,766, against 177 and 2,678 respectively in the preceding year. Much attention has been paid to the girls' schools in Calcutta, which affords, as Sir Alfred Croft remarks (paragraph 231), the best field for the promotion of female education, and changes have been made in the system of grants-in-aid and in the standards of examination: but it is too early yet to anticipate results. About Rs. 3,000 a month are granted for 6,468 pupils. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, examined *in situ* in Calcutta, 52 schools with 4,172 pupils, besides 82 zananas, and out of Calcutta 68 schools with 2,683 pupils, besides two zananas: total 120 schools with 6,859 pupils. Out of 2,946 pupils examined by her, 2,509 passed, or 85 per cent. In Calcutta there were 151 primary girls' schools with 5,932 pupils, against 150 schools and 5,872 pupils last year. In the examinations in the special standards for girls' schools, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood and subsequently extended to Murshidabad, 265 students out of 546 were successful, as compared with 236 out of 276 last year, the examination being stricter and the test somewhat higher. Sir Alfred Croft calls attention to the inconvenience arising from the multiplicity of the standards for examinations and scholarships now in force for girls' schools in different parts of the country. It is to be hoped that the Calcutta standards will be adopted without change, or with such small changes as will be acceptable to school managers in the mufassal. With the provision of girls'

scholarships in all other parts of Bengal to be awarded on the new standards, it is anticipated that female education would make a fresh start.

Education of Europeans.

35. The statistics of European education show a steady increase over a long series of years. The following table for ten years is of interest:—

Year.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,389	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	6,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777

The number of schools has increased from 67 to 72. There are 146 more boys and 187 more girls under instruction than in 1893. Of the 7,777 children under education, 4,083 were under Roman Catholic management at 27 schools, while 17 Church of England schools afforded education for 1,908 children, the remaining 1,786 belonging to different denominations. The total cost of European education in Bengal rose from Rs. 10,84,680 to Rs. 11,14,962, of which Government paid Rs. 1,82,906. There are 14 aided and 7 unaided high schools, 4 of which are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains; the number of pupils were 2,191 boys and 1,267 girls, against 2,127 boys and 1,237 girls in 1893. They sent up 38 candidates (10 boys and 28 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (3 boys and 14 girls). In the previous year 7 passed out of 18 candidates. For the University Entrance Examination (which is more popular and is considered easier) the number of candidates decreased from 141 (excluding St. Mary's Convent at Chandernagore) to 113, and the number of successful candidates from 114 to 73. The percentage of successful candidates fell from 81·8 to 64·6. The number of middle schools is 36, containing 1,720 boys and 1,897 girls, against 1,688 boys and 1,798 girls in 1892-93: only two of these schools are in the hills. There is one Government school at Kurseong with 103 boys. Twenty-six are aided and 9 unaided schools. Twenty schools competed for the Middle Scholarship Examination, sending up 178 candidates, of whom 126, or 72 per cent., were successful: the numbers in 1893 were less, but the percentage of success, 86·4, was better. There are 16 primary schools, 15 aided and 1 unaided, with 353 boys and 349 girls, against 303 boys and 291 girls in the preceding year. The candidates for primary scholarships were 330 against 249 last year, and the successful ones 265 against 183.

Grants-in-aid rules.

36. The new rules for grants-in-aid proposed by Mr. Bamford were introduced during the year, viz., that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector should supersede the annual examination. An interesting account is furnished in paragraphs 252 and 256 of the working of these rules. They involved no change for the five schools (the Catholic Male Orphanage, St. John's Parochial School, the boys' and girls' schools composing the Free School, and St. Paul's School at Darjeeling) on the special list, which had previously drawn fixed grants and had been examined in 1892-93 on the collective system, the classes as a whole being tested instead of each individual pupil. For the remaining schools more time is required for results to be attained. It is not easy all at once to eradicate the idea that every effort must be concentrated on passing a single examination test, everything that may possibly interfere with the preparation for it being regarded as positively injurious. Under the new system, teachers are expected to work with broader views, and can now afford to work slowly and thoroughly, securing each step before attempting the next. They have, as Mr. Bamford says, "to aim not so much at bringing their pupils to acquire a knowledge of certain particular facts and processes, as at training them to observe carefully whatever comes before them, and to reason about what they see and learn. With this wider purpose added to their work, teachers cannot be expected to cover the same extent of ground as before in all cases, even though in some the more sound teaching quickly

recovers that which was apparently lost at the outset in making a sure foundation." A better classification of pupils has to be adopted, old ideas of promotion have to be abandoned, and the influence of parents to be properly directed, before entirely satisfactory progress can be effected with the new rules.

Muhammadan education.

37. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during recent years as follows: 433,653, 415,428, 448,847, 447,485, and this year stands at 446,130: so that there has been a further loss of 1,355 pupils shared by both public and private institutions: and their ratio to the total number of youths under instruction has fallen from 29·1 to 28·8 per cent. The number of Muhammadans in Bengal being to the entire population as 33 to 100, the total percentage of Muhammadan pupils does not fall much below this ratio; but there is a marked disparity with the rest of the population in the higher branches of the educational system There was an increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in the arts and professional colleges, in middle vernacular and upper primary schools, in private institutions of an advanced character, and in Koran schools: in all other institutions there was a decline. The Director attributes the net decrease in the number of pupils to the prevailing high prices and distress; and the fall in Tippera alone (7,727), where the floods were severe, more than accounts for the decrease in the numbers in the whole Province. On the other hand, there was an increase of 6,254 pupils in Chittagong, which is credited to the special encouragement given to Muhammadan education by the District Magistrate and Board and the Deputy Inspector. The actual expenditure from the Mohsin Fund exceeded the estimates by Rs. 2,285. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance ...	125	110	85	172	134
Firts Arts ...	57	16	47	35	31
Bachelors of Arts ...	21	19	14	23	26
Masters of Arts ...	3	2	2	2	0

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose from 3,847 to 4,854. Though there was no Muhammadan M.A. during the year, the proportion at the other University Examinations compared not unfavourably with the number under instruction, and there has been a marked improvement in the numbers passing at the middle and primary examinations. In the general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board), 162 out of 217 candidates passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 313 last year: the Calcutta, Chittagong, and Tippera Madrasas all did much better. The 1,609 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which three are maintained from Provincial revenues and the rest from the Mohsin Fund) cost Government Rs. 30,035 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,060. At the Calcutta Madrasa, the number of pupils in the Arabic Department declined from 500 to 360 on account of the institution of a test examination for all candidates at the Central Examination of Madrasas, a test which many students wished to avoid, as they are content to learn a certain amount of Arabic, but object to repeated examinations. The athletic club, aided by Government, is compulsory on the boys in the upper classes, and had 214 members. Physical training is also cultivated at the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa. Besides the seven principal madrasas, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans: but most of them do not attempt to teach Arabic or Persian up to a high standard. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction, and provision has been made for the award

to Muhammadan pupils of a number of free studentships in middle and high schools under public management. Several District Boards also have taken further steps to promote Muhammadan education. Since the close of the year, also, a report from Dr. Martin, pointing out how far Muhammadans are employed as Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, has been dealt with, and orders issued that their claims should receive full consideration.

Education of aborigines and indigenous education.

38. As has been before explained, in the term aboriginal population are included the Sonthals and Kols, Dhangars, Uraons, Paharias, Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, Indo-Burmese, besides the tribes on the Assam, Chittagong, and Tippera frontiers. The number of pupils of these aboriginal races under tuition increased from 31,712 to 35,572, an increase of 3,860 pupils, the Christians having advanced by 271, and the non-Christians by 3,589. Of these aborigines 21,026 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,564 being Christians, and 17,462 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,197, in Burdwan 3,585, and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,518 pupils of aboriginal races. There was a large increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum, attributed to the abundant harvest in Dalbhum, where numerous Sonthal schools sprang up. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 163 schools against 136 in 1892-93, with 4,729 pupils as against 3,920. The total expenditure on these schools decreased from Rs. 42,063 to Rs. 40,578, while the Government share of it rose from Rs. 9,282 to Rs. 9,338. The elementary schools for the children of labourers employed in the coal mines at and about Giridhi under the wise supervision of Dr. Saise advanced from 21 to 32, and their pupils from 1,072 to 1,500. The aboriginal schools passed two candidates at the Entrance Examination and 460 at the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 534 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

39. The indigenous schools are private institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,867	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602
Pupils ...	139,603	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530

Many of these schools will eventually give way to the extending operations of the department, so that the fact that the number of schools and pupils are lower than they were in 1889-90 is rather a matter for congratulation than otherwise. As compared with last year, the schools increased by 129 and the pupils by 541.

Sanskrit.

40. The encouragement recently given to Sanskrit education shows its results in the further increase (after a rise of 102 last year) of 120 Sanskrit tols and 700 pupils over 1892-93. These institutions are now being sought out with great care. In February 1893, new rules were sanctioned by Government for the award of stipends to pupils and teachers, to the amount of Rs. 12,240 a year, on the results of examination in two standards. The total outlay was Rs. 10,629. These examinations are conducted by certain recognised private Associations, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted.

Endowment of Sanskrit learning.

41. A munificent trust of Rs. 1,60,000, producing an income of Rs. 8,000 a year, was created during the year by the late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning. Before the donor died in May last, he was able to award a number of stipends of the value of Rs. 50 each per annum to some of the deserving pundits of the country. It was also proposed in the trust deed that

in the event of failure of the trustees, the Local Government should take possession of the trust fund and carry out the conditions of the trust.

Arabic and Persian.

42. The advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian were more numerous by eight, but their pupils were fewer by 134. These schools, generally known as *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools only in this respect that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry, and sometimes grammar.

Koran schools.

43. Out of the 5,251 Koran schools, as many as 4,662 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. They are comparatively unimportant from an educational point of view, as no secular education is given in most of them. The Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, writes: "The Muhammadans think it a respectable thing to keep a *mianji* in their houses, who teaches the children of the family and of their neighbours to learn to say their prayers. These institutions have been kept on in the returns in the hope of their introducing Bengali and arithmetic."

The Cental Text-Book Committee.

44. The late Babu Bhudeb Mukherjea, C.I.E., mentioned in paragraph 41, was also President of the Central Text-Book Committee, and connected with it for nearly 20 years, during which time his great experience, judgment and scholarship afforded valuable aid to its deliberations. He has been succeeded as President of the Committee by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee, M.A., D.L. Other vacancies on the Committee caused by the death of Nawab Abdul Latif Bahadur, C.I.E., and Rai Bankim Chandra Chatterjee Bhadur, C.I.E., have been suitably filled up. The Committee dealt with 225 books during the year, approving 94 and rejecting 131. The chief work in hand is the revision of the authorised list of books for middle schools. When that is finished, authorized lists of text-books for high and primary schools will be drawn up.

Sir A. Croft's Report.

45. It is impossible to rise from a perusal of this Report without feeling impressed by its remarkable merits, not only on the score of literary skill and grasp of the subject, but also for the marks it bears of wise reflection, large experience, and administrative ability. There is literally no branch of the subject, however small, which Sir Alfred Croft has not illuminated by his penetrating and instructive remarks, and the Lieutenant-Governor commends its perusal to all those who are interested in the growth and direction of public instruction.

Conclusion.

46. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the good work done by Dr. Martin while in charge of the Department of Public Instruction between the dates of Mr. Tawney's retirement and the return from leave of the permanent Director. The thanks of Government are also due to the officers who are favourably mentioned in Chapter II, or elsewhere in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 585T.—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and guidance. His special attention is drawn to paragraphs 5, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 20, 29, 34 and 36 of the Resolution.

Circular No. 5T.—G.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all Magistrates and District Boards. Their special attention is invited to paragraphs 4, 6 and 11 of the Resolution.

No. 586T.—G.

EXTRACT paragraph 31 of the Resolution, and paragraphs 185-88 of the Report, forwarded to the Director of Surveys, Bengal, for information and guidance.

No. 587T.—G.

EXTRACT paragraph 31 of the Resolution, and paragraphs 185-88 of the Report, forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information and guidance.

No. 588T.—G.

EXTRACT paragraph 30 of the Resolution, with extract paragraphs 182-84 of the Report, forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Government for information.

No. 589T.—G.

COPY, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department for information, with special reference to paragraphs 4, 6, 11, 18 to 20 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

T. W. RICHARDSON,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 29th October 1894.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 5278C—640—9.11.94.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1894-95.

Calcutta:

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1895.

Price Rs. 2.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1894-95.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In accordance with the orders of Government, that details should be discussed only in alternate years, the present report is somewhat shorter than its predecessor. So many fresh topics have, however, arisen during the year, that the report has run to a greater length than I intended.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1894.	1895.
Public Institutions—						
University ... Colleges	36	6,240	36	6,122	173	170
Secondary ... High English schools ...	372	77,747	380	79,856	209	210·1
Secondary ... Middle do. do. ...	882	61,662	912	66,436	69·9	72·8
Secondary ... Do. vernacular do. ...	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113	54·9	56·7
Primary .. Upper primary do. ...	3,771	141,806	3,907	151,032	37	38·6
Primary .. Lower do. do. ...	44,020	988,745	45,897	1,055,253	22	22·9
Special (including Madrasas and institutions for professional training) ...	349	9,722	278	9,870	27	35·5
Female	3,042	65,011	3,261	68,477	21	20·9
Total ...	53,615	1,413,737	55,800	1,501,159	...	...
Private Institutions—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(*a*) Arabic or Persian	1,225	14,688	1,383	16,417	11·9	11·8
(*b*) Sanskrit	1,916	18,615	1,862	18,589	9	9·9
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	649	9,402	583	8,262	14	14·1
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,250	24,828	4,107	24,201	5·8	5·8
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only...	5,251	64,551	5,609	68,737	12·	12·2
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards	311	3,446	397	4,154	11	10·4
Total ...	13,602	135,530	13,941	140,360	...	...
Grand Total ...	67,217	1,549,267	69,741	1,641,519	...	...

There is a total gain of 2,524 institutions and of 92,252 pupils.

Public institutions increased by 2,185, and the pupils attending them by 87,422. All classes of public institutions except colleges, which are stationary,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

and middle vernacular schools, which have decreased in number, have shared in this increase. There has been an accession of pupils under every head except colleges, which show a decrease of 118 pupils.

Private institutions show an advance of 339 institutions and of 4,830 pupils. The gain is shared by Arabic and Persian schools, Koran schools, and "other" schools, while there has been a decline in Sanskrit tols and elementary vernacular schools. These last, it should be remembered, are constantly being absorbed into the established system of primary schools.

3. In the following statement are shown the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In	1886	there	was	a loss	of	15,108	schools	and a loss of	112,151	pupils.
„	1887	„		a „	of	191	„	but a gain of	4,073	„
Again in	1888	„		a gain	of	6,140	„	and a „ of	90,843	„
„	1889	„		a „	of	1,146	„	„ a „ of	29,205	„
„	1890	„		a „	of	1,657	„	„ a „ of	9,773	„
But in	1891	„		a loss	of	335	„	„ a loss of	22,980	„
Again in	1892	„		a gain	of	1,874	„	„ a gain of	63,022	„
But in	1893	„		a loss	of	1,220	„	„ a „ of	3,091	„
Again in	1894	„		a gain	of	613	„	„ a „ of	14,211	„
„	1895	„		a „	of	2,524	„	„ a „ of	92,252	„

The net result during the past decade has been a loss of 2,900 schools and a gain of 171,339 pupils. The small and weak schools have gradually disappeared; and those that remain are much better attended than at the beginning of the period.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,527,511 are boys and 114,008 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 26·4 and 1·9 respectively.

5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1894.		1895.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Managed by Government	364	24,875	293	24,393
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	216	13,801	211	13,238
Under private management—				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	41,401	1,125,122	41,972	1,175,393
Unaided	11,634	249,939	13,324	288,135
Total ...	53,615	1,413,737	55,800	1,501,169
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,602	135,530	13,941	140,360
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,217	1,549,267	69,741	1,641,519

Schools managed by Government decreased by 71, the loss being confined to guru-training classes. Those managed by District and Municipal Boards decreased by five. Aided schools under private management increased by 571, and unaided schools of the same class by 1,690; almost exclusively under the head of primary schools in each case. Indigenous institutions increased by 339, as above stated. The gains and losses will be more fully explained in the subsequent sections of this report.

6. The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Department during the year:—

Head of Receipts.	Budget estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for 1894-95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Fees—	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Colleges, General	1,60,000	1,66,853	
Ditto ditto, Professional ...	35,000	37,493	
Ditto Schools, General	3,20,000	3,13,066	
Ditto ditto, Special	15,000	17,513	
Total fees ...	5,30,000	5,34,925	
Contributions—			
From Native States and private persons ...	4,000	4,308	
„ Municipalities	6,000	5,805	
Land and Endowments	10,000	11,325	
Total contributions ...	20,000	21,438	
Miscellaneous	13,000	14,263	
Total ...	5,63,000	5,70,629	

Except under the head of "Fees in Government Schools, General," the actuals were generally better than the estimate.

7. The following statement compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, both sets of figures being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education:—

Budget Head.	Sanctioned estimates for 1894-95 (Revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1894-95.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	72,000	76,919	
2. Inspection	3,65,000	3,63,889	
3. Government Colleges, General	5,49,000	5,24,613	
4. Ditto ditto, Professional ...	1,20,000	1,35,749	
5. Ditto Schools, General	5,30,000	5,39,399	
6. Ditto ditto, Special	1,50,000	1,44,180	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	6,03,000	6,05,400	
8. Scholarships	1,93,000	1,93,608	
9. Miscellaneous	50,000	52,748	
10. Refunds	4,000	1,098	
Total ...	26,36,000	26,37,703	
Less receipts	5,63,000	5,70,629	
	20,73,000	20,67,074	

The total expenditure was slightly above the estimate by Rs. 1,703; and, taking receipts into account, the net cost of the Department to Government was better than the estimate by about Rs. 6,000. An explanation of the difference under each head is given in the following summary:—

(1) Direction.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 4,919 under this head is due to the pay drawn in Calcutta by Mr. J. V. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burmah, for September, October and November 1894, and adjusted by the Account Office under "Direction" of this Province. An endeavour was made to relieve the departmental accounts of this charge, but without success.

(2) Inspection.—The small saving of Rs. 1,111 under this head does not call for special notice.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(3) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—The saving of Rs. 24,38 under this head is chiefly owing to the absence on furlough of Messrs. Rowe, Hill and Prothero.

(4) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—There is an excess of Rs. 15,749 under this head, due chiefly to an under-estimate of boarding charges (Rs. 4,456) and of exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 4,130), to an over-estimate of "probable savings" (Rs. 5,286), and to the omission of the charge of Rs. 1,200, subsequently sanctioned for special lecturers on engineering subjects—all in the Sibpur College. These differences amount to Rs. 15,072.

(5) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 9,399 is due to the fact that the "probable savings," anticipated and deducted under this head to the extent of Rs. 20,586, were not fully realised.

(6) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.—The grant of Rs. 10,000 budgeted for guru-training classes, and the estimates sanctioned for the Government Art Gallery for the purchase of works of art, were not fully spent. There was thus a saving of Rs. 5,820 under this head.

(7) GRANTS-IN-AID.—There is an excess expenditure of Rs. 2,500 under this head. An increase under grants-in-aid proper was met by a nearly equal saving in the primary grant, while the charges for buildings and furniture exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,722.

(8) SCHOLARSHIPS.—The excess under this head needs no explanation.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS.—The excess of Rs. 2,748 is due to the fact that the "probable savings" anticipated and deducted under this head to the amount of Rs. 14,943 could not be fully realised.

(10) Under "Refunds" the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,098; Rs. 4,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

8. The following table compares for the last two years the net Government expenditure as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of comparison :—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1893-94. NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				1894-95. NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,39,716	...	...	...	*1,53,470
Collegiate	2,87,669	...	53	7,19,354	2,90,872	...	...	7,20,875
Secondary	4,04,397	2,23,409	29,070	38,35,131	4,18,966	2,28,105	26,838	31,79,767
Primary	1,47,226	4,38,877	41,419	26,58,233	1,44,685	4,93,137	48,344	27,88,850
Female	1,64,386	31,628	11,452	8,24,838	1,70,842	37,120	11,631	8,05,696
Special	4,83,298	19,974	1,156	7,22,897	4,91,131	16,785	1,949	8,09,342
Scholarships	1,74,871	25,354	532	2,26,171	1,72,107	26,030	614	2,27,131
Buildings	1,93,404	3,044	4,251	2,26,078	89,300	3,479	3,230	2,55,444
Furniture	4,702	2,646	335	10,250	6,288	2,936	683	32,170
Miscellaneous	55,547	63,266	6,327	1,58,579	53,439	70,413	5,512	1,76,549
Superintendence ...	4,17,678	2,30,362	2,432	6,54,210	4,38,655	2,34,781	3,148	6,80,278
Total ...	23,33,178	10,38,560	97,926	95,75,457	22,76,285	11,12,786	1,01,949	98,29,572

* Receipts being Rs. 1,70,690.

The total expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 2,54,115. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 56,893, after a similar decrease of Rs. 54,728 in the previous year; while that from District funds increased by Rs. 74,226 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 4,023, after similar increases of Rs. 45,370 and Rs. 12,565 respectively in the previous year; the net result being an increase of Rs. 21,356 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 is due to the increased income of the University.

The total expenditure from public sources on colleges increased by Rs. 3,150, while that from private sources diminished by Rs. 1,629.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows a decrease of Rs. 55,364. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 14,569, incurred under grants-in-aid, that from District funds increased by Rs. 4,696, and that from Municipal funds decreased by Rs. 3,132. The expenditure from

private sources decreased by Rs. 71,497, due to a large reduction in the tabulated fee-receipts of unaided European schools, the returns from which are very irregularly received, and to the transfer of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling (as explained below), to the head of Special Instruction.

The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 1,30,617. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,541 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues. The expenditure from District funds rose by Rs. 54,260, which is chiefly due to the transfer of a large sum from the departmental primary grant to District Boards. The expenditure from Municipal funds also shows an increase of Rs. 6,925. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 71,973.

The total expenditure on female education decreased by Rs. 19,142, in spite of increased contributions from public funds.

Special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 86,445 in the total expenditure. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 7,833 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 794, while that from District funds shows a decrease of Rs. 3,189. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 81,007; the chief items being an increase of Rs. 11,300 in the fees from law classes and of Rs. 14,600 from medical classes, of Rs. 6,600 in the contributions to aided training schools, and of Rs. 41,000 in the fee-receipts of unaided schools for special instruction, due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, on account of the special departments that it maintains. The fee-receipts shown are those of the whole college.

The total expenditure on buildings and furniture increased by Rs. 51,286, entirely due to increased expenditure from private sources, since the expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 1,02,518. Under the head "Miscellaneous" also there has been some increase of charge.

The cost of Superintendence shows an increase of Rs. 26,068, which is shared by all public funds.

Further details respecting these variations of expenditure will be found in the different sections of this report.

9. The following statement gives the creed of the pupils in institutions of all classes for the past two years, and their proportion to the total number of pupils:—

Race and Religion.	1894.		1895.	
	No.	Proportion to total number.	No.	Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	1,048,458	67·68	1,097,427	66·86
Muhammadans	446,130	28·80	489,333	29·81
Europeans and Eurasians ...	7,505	·48	7,376	·45
Native Christians	7,429	·47	7,757	·47
Miscellaneous races or religions ...	39,745	2·57	39,626	2·41
Total ...	1,549,267	100·	1,641,519	100·

There is a slight increase in the percentage for Muhammadans.

10. The following statement gives in a summary form the expenditure from different sources of income and their proportion to the total expenditure:—

Sources from which Expenditure on Education is met.	1894.		1895.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial Revenues	23,33,178	24·3	22,76,285	23·2
District Funds	10,38,560	10·8	11,12,786	11·3
Municipal Funds	97,926	1·2	1,01,949	1·0
Fees	43,42,432	45·3	43,94,473	44·7
All other sources	17,63,361	18·4	19,44,079	19·8
Total ...	95,75,457	100·	98,29,572	100·

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There is a decrease in the proportionate contribution from Provincial revenues, Municipal funds and fees, while that from District funds and miscellaneous sources shows a small increase.

11. The subjoined table shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population. The changes in the relative positions of districts in the last two years are of interest.

Position, 1893-94.	Position, 1894-95.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at school.		Percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age.	
					Year 1893-94.	Year 1894-95.	Year 1893-94.	Year 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	45,475	50,931	59·5	66·7
4	2	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	49,420	55,734	53·5	60·3
1	3	Hooghly ...	529,139	79,370	47,536	47,793	59·9	60·2
8	4	Calcutta ...	446,746	49,000*	30,585	29,481	45·6	60·
5	5	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	101,585	112,728	51·8	57·4
3	6	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	29,866	31,172	54·5	56·9
12	7	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	75,494	84,070	45·5	51·3
9	8	Balasore ...	481,638	72,245	32,642	33,380	46·1	46·
10	9	24-Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	65,009	67,882	43·8	45·7
7	10	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	36,751	35,249	46·6	44·6
6	11	Tippera ...	911,799	136,770	66,360	60,532	48·5	44·2
11	12	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,430	44,765	45,022	43·7	43·9
14	13	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	73,106	75,601	40·5	41·9
13	14	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,445	24,360	24,404	41·6	41·8
16	15	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	32,094	34,207	34·6	36·9
15	16	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	15,040	13,970	36·9	34·3
17	17	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	48,085	48,021	34·0	34·
18	18	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	41,217	43,181	31·7	33·2
19	19	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	20,159	21,166	28·3	29·7
21	20	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	22,387	23,344	24·7	25·7
20	21	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	31,350	33,981	23·4	25·2
23	22	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	28,125	31,683	19·9	22·4
22	23	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	24,554	26,864	20·4	22·3
24	24	Bogra ...	413,916	62,837	12,183	13,574	19·4	21·6
36	25	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	13,034	17,077	15·7	20·6
26	26	Mymensingh ...	1,788,610	268,292	45,628	54,861	17·0	20·5
25	27	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	18,857	19,823	18·5	19·5
35	28	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,918	3,438	15·8	18·6
41	29	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	12,925	17,883	13·2	18·2
27	30	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	21,115	21,430	17·3	17·7
30	31	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	25,914	27,715	16·5	17·6
37	32	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	8,292	9,357	15·1	17·1
29	33	Angul ...	85,768	12,865	2,165	2,184	16·8	16·9
34	34	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	24,850	24,990	16·0	16·8
33	35	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	22,513	23,502	16·0	16·7
28	36	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	10,373	9,853	17·0	16·4
31	37	Manbhum ...	593,199	889,890	14,552	14,286	16·3	16·
32	38	Hazaribagh ...	566,964	85,044	13,845	13,566	16·2	15·9
39	39	Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	22,984	25,160	14·4	15·8
38	40	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,088	24,726	25,464	14·5	14·8
40	41	Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	18,480	19,393	14·0	14·
42		Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	26,856	28,922	13·0	14·
44		Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	25,312	27,477	12·9	14·
43	44	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	150,730	19,755	21,033	13·0	13·
45	45	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	18,228	18,622	12·2	12·5
46	46	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	849,450	127,407	15,288	14,500	11·9	11·3
48	47	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	4,223	4,922	9·5	11·1
47	48	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	16,092	17,010	10·0	11·
49	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,935	569	907	6·3	10·1
		Total ...	36,412,749†	5,461,912‡	1,487,129	1,507,345	27·1	27·5

(*) At a rough calculation.
(†) Total male population in Bengal.
(‡) 15 per cent. of the total male population of Bengal.

12. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table:— GENERAL SUMMARY.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English ...	391	80,967	27,772	157	27,929	21,734	291	22,025	17,720	231	17,951	12,256	311	12,567	424	71	495	79,906	1,061	80,967
Middle „ ...	938	68,988	...	...	...	11,441	612	12,053	18,438	532	18,970	32,844	783	33,627	3,711	627	4,338	66,434	2,554	68,988
„ vernacular ...	1,148	65,087	18	6	24	9,813	57	9,870	15,514	159	15,673	31,878	939	32,817	6,465	238	6,703	63,688	1,399	65,087
Upper primary ...	4,119	159,740	...	...	...	529	32	561	21,272	911	22,183	98,657	7,403	106,060	27,331	3,605	30,936	147,789	11,951	159,740
Lower „ ...	48,890	1,110,385	...	...	...	13	...	13	2,776	128	2,904	706,717	50,253	756,970	314,427	36,071	350,498	1,023,933	86,452	1,110,385
Total for secondary and primary schools for 1894-95	55,486	1,485,167	27,790	163	27,953	43,530	992	44,522	75,720	1,961	77,681	882,352	59,689	942,041	352,358	40,612	392,970	1,381,750	103,417	1,485,167
Ditto for 1893-94	53,230	1,397,775	(a) 26,851	171	27,022	43,040	931	43,971	74,942	2,457	77,399	814,380	55,409	869,989	342,099	37,231	379,330	(a) 1,301,512	96,199	(a) 1,397,711

(a) Sixty-four boys of the Armenian College, Calcutta, not returned.

The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of a high school; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limit of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section, of primary schools or classes, these last, again, being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage.

13. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

Stage.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
1	2	3	4	5
High	(a) 27,022	27,953	931	...
Middle	43,971	44,522	551	...
Upper primary	77,399	77,681	282	...
Lower „ (higher section) ...	869,989	942,041	72,052	...
„ „ (lower „) ...	379,330	392,970	13,640	...
Total ...	(a) 1,397,711	1,485,167	87,456	...

(a) Sixty-four boys of the Armenian College, Calcutta, not returned.

There is a satisfactory increase under every head.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

14. I held charge of the Department throughout the year. I was on tour in the districts of Dacca, Hooghly, Nadia, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Sonthal Parganas, Purnea, Midnapore, Rangpur and Dinajpur, and spent 51 days on inspection outside Calcutta. During this period I visited 7 colleges, 17 high English, 3 middle English, 1 middle vernacular, 1 primary and 8 girls' schools, 9 schools of special instruction, 3 technical schools and 4 hostels, or 53 institutions in all.

15. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year under report:—Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, was on leave on medical certificate from the 1st November 1894 to the end of the year, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector, 24-Parganas, acting for him. Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpur Division, was on privilege leave from 13th July to 18th September 1894, and Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector, Manbhum, acted for him. Babu Benimadhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Burdwan Division, obtained furlough for two years from 2nd May 1894, when Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Deputy Inspector, Burdwan, was appointed to act for him temporarily, being succeeded by Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, from 24th June 1894; Babu Brajendra Kumar's place at Chittagong being taken by Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Deputy Inspector, Tippera. Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector, Bihar Circle, was on privilege leave for one month and 21 days, Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector, Patna Division, acting for him in addition to his own duties. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, was on privilege leave for one month, and Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Deputy Inspector, Sonthal Parganas, acted for him. Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Eastern Circle, was on privilege leave for two months from 16th October 1894.

16. The following table shows the inspection work of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors:—

Names of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited—									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	Remarks.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	151	77	21	22	17	65	38	9	1	250	365	
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for seven months from 1st April 1894.	79	25	13	23	10	31	17	5	...	124	214	Medical leave from 1st November 1894.
,, Mati Lal Maitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for five months from 1st November 1894.	91	30	19	28	8	47	24	...	...	156	151	
,, Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, from 1st April to 12th July 1894, and from 19th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.	131	10	23	18	31	88	22	9	1	202	297	Was on privilege leave from 13th July to 18th September 1894.
,, Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, from 13th July to 18th September 1894.	47	3	7	9	1	11	3	...	...	34	68	
Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.	192	52	63	63	12	28	45	16	1	280	365	
Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 1st April to 1st May 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
,, Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 2nd May to 23rd June 1894.	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
,, Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 24th June to 31st March 1895.	194	31	22	19	21	99	46	9	...	247	281	
Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	231	24	68	80	55	76	32	9	3	347	365	
Babu Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.	135	17	21	13	29	108	15	5	12	220	365	
,, Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	154	33	30	50	27	54	19	6	...	219	365	
,, Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st April to 23rd June 1894.	56	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	...	16	84	Includes six days for preparation and five days for joining.
,, Kumad Bandhu Basu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from the 12th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.	194	19	25	91	32	73	26	6	6	278	293	

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Names of Officers.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited—									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	Remarks.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	127	41	20	18	9	33	5	4	1	131	314	Privilege leave for one month and 21 days.
„ J. A. Reuther, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, for one month and 21 days.	32	7	4	8	7	12	1	...	...	39	51	
„ J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	197	7	44	41	53	254	5	6	14	424	314	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for 11 months.	157	8	34	30	30	105	17	1	1	226	336	
„ Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for one month.	24	1	7	4	5	6	1	...	...	24	29	
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.	158	7	29	28	33	111	11	16	66	301	365	
„ Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division.	150	32	9	42	38	53	26	13	6	239	304	Was on privilege leave for two months.
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal	68	32	75	...	37	4	...	...	...	148	365	
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	151*	365	*Excluding 79 zananas.

The total number of high English schools for Native boys being 372 and the number of visits to them by the higher inspecting officers being 427, it follows that many of them were visited more than once during the year.

17. *Presidency Circle.*—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur was in charge of the Circle throughout the year. Of the 151 days he was on tour, 92 were given to the Presidency Division and 59 to the Chota Nagpur Division. In the former, he spent 31 days in the 24-Parganas, 25 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 16 in Jessore, and 11 in Khulna. As regards Chota Nagpur, he spent 12 days in Manbhum, 10 in Singhbhum, 11 in Hazaribagh, 16 in Lohardaga, and 10 in Palamau. This is, as usual, an excellent record of work; since the Presidency Inspector is often tied to Calcutta, not only by his duties in connexion with the Central Text-book Committee, but also by the very valuable help that he gives me every year in preparing the material for the Annual Report.

Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, during the first seven months of the year, including the summer and Durga Puja vacations, was on tour for 79 days, while his *locum tenens*, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, during the remaining five months of the year spent 91 days on tour. The two officers together were thus out on tour for 170 days in the year, a satisfactory record of work. They gave 42 days to the 24-Parganas, 45 to Nadia, 33 to Jessore, 24 to Khulna, and 26 to Murshidabad.

Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpur Division, was on duty for nearly 10 months (297 days), and during this period he was on tour for 131 days. His *locum tenens*, Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, during two months and six days was on tour for 47 days. The combined work of the two officers is thus summed up:—Manbhum 54, Singhbhum 24, Hazaribagh 48, Lohardaga 30, and Palamau 22 days; 178 days in all.

18. *Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.*—Dr. C. A. Martin was in charge of the Circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 192 days, 147 of which were spent in the Rajshahi Division and 43 days in the Burdwan Division, besides two days spent on duty in Calcutta. Among the districts of the Rajshahi Division, 16 days were given to Rajshahi, 17 to Dinajpur, 25 to Jalpaiguri, 7 to Darjeeling, 34 to Rangpur, 18 to Bogra, and 30 to Pabna. Of the districts of the Burdwan Division, 2 days were allotted to Burdwan, 6 to Birbhum, 5 to Bankura, 22 to Midnapore, 6 to Hooghly, and 2 to Howrah. The Inspector explains that during the year under report his inspections were principally in the Rajshahi Division, and that during the current year his time will be devoted chiefly to the Burdwan Division.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, joined his appointment as officiating Assistant Inspector, Burdwan Division, on 24th June 1894. Dr. Martin reports very favourably upon his work as an inspecting officer, and adds that he has also given him valuable assistance in his office work. He is reported to have been on tour for 56 days in the

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Chittagong Division before his transfer, namely 52 days in Tippera, 1 day in Noakhali, and 3 days in Chittagong. In the Burdwan Division, he spent 31 days in Burdwan, 34 in Birbhum, 79 in Bankura, 17 in Midnapore, 19 in Hooghly, and 14 in Howrah. He was thus on tour altogether for 250 days in the year (subject, however, to a reservation in the next paragraph). Dr. Martin points out that the district of Bankura received a larger share of his attention than was necessary, and that in future he would do well to distribute his time more evenly among the districts in the Division, regard being had to the number of secondary schools in each district.

Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., took furlough from 2nd May 1894, and his temporary *locum tenens*, Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, was on tour for 15 days during his six weeks' tenure of office.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., was Assistant Inspector, Rajshahi Division, throughout the year. He spent 45 days in Rajshahi, 40 in Dinajpur, 25 in Jalpaiguri, 11 in Darjeeling, 41 in Rangpur, 21 in Bogra, and 48 in Pabna, altogether a record of 231 days. Dr. Martin commends his activity and states that, with a little more experience and attention, he will make a very valuable inspecting officer.

19. *Eastern Circle.*—Babu Dina Nath Sen was Inspector throughout the year. He was on tour for 154 days in the Dacca Division, namely, 51 days in Dacca, 38 days in Mymensingh, 30 days in Faridpur, and 35 days in Backergunge. Under orders of Government declining to sanction an Assistant Inspector for the Dacca Division, he has been exempted from the duty of inspecting schools in the Chittagong Division, which is also comprised in his circle.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education for the circle, was on tour for 150 days, which were thus distributed:—Dacca 41, Mymensingh 22, Faridpur 24, Backergunge 11, Tippera 15, Noakhali 10, and Chittagong 27. As he was on privilege leave for two months, his record may be considered satisfactory.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was succeeded by Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu as officiating Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division on the 11th June 1894. Babu Kumud Bandhu during his tenure of office, extending over 9 months and 20 days, was on tour for 194 days, of which 83 were spent in Tippera, 50 in Noakhali, and 61 in Chittagong (including the Hill Tracts), at the rate of 240 days in a year. It may be noted that Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha devoted 52 days to Tippera, so that the two officers spent in Tippera alone 135 days, a quite disproportionate share of the time devoted to tours. It appears further that during the 56 days spent on tour by Babu Brajendra Kumar in the Chittagong Division, he paid only 16 visits to schools, the rest of his time being apparently taken up in the preparation of the divisional report. If so, these days should not have been shown as time spent on inspection work.

20. *Bihar Circle.*—Mr. G. A. Stack was on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days. He was on tour for 127 days, and his *locum tenens*, Mr. J. A. Reuther, for 32 days. Mr. Stack spent 17 days in Patna, 6 in Gaya, 12 in Shahabad, 20 in Saran, 9 in Champaran, 17 in Muzaffarpur, and 14 in Darbhanga (in all 95 days in the Patna Division), 12 in Monghyr, 13 in Bhagalpur, and 7 days in the Sonthal Parganas (32 days in the Bhagalpur Division). Mr. Reuther as officiating Inspector spent 5 days in Patna, 2 days in Monghyr, 1 day in Bhagalpur, 16 days in Purnea, and 8 days in Malda. Mr. Reuther as Assistant Inspector, Patna Division, was on tour for 197 days. He spent 21 days in Patna, 30 in Gaya, 33 in Shahabad, 38 in Saran, 37 in Champaran, 22 in Muzaffarpur, and 16 days in Darbhanga.

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, was on privilege leave for one month. During the other 11 months he was on tour for 157 days, thus distributed:—Monghyr 29, Bhagalpur 25, Purnea 30, Malda 25, Sonthal Parganas 48. Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., acting Assistant Inspector, was on tour for 24 days—11 in Monghyr and 13 in Bhagalpur.

Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education for the circle, was on tour for 158 days, which were thus spent:—Patna 22, Gaya 13, Shahabad 17, Saran 16, Champaran 13, Muzaffarpur 8, Darbhanga 11 (in all 100 days in the Patna Division), Monghyr 5, Bhagalpur

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10, Sonthal Parganas 14, Purnea 18, Malda 11 (in all 58 days in the Bhagalpur Division).

21. *Orissa Division.*—The Temporary Inspector, Babu Radha Nath Rai, was on tour for 135 days, namely, 45 in Cuttack, 34 in Balasore, 8 in Angul, 32 in Puri, and 16 in the Gurjats. His health was not good during a portion of the year. His general record is satisfactory.

22. *European Education.*—Mr. Bamford was on tour for 68 days.

23. *Female Education.*—Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, was on tour outside Calcutta for 56 days in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan and in the Chota Nagpur Division, during which she visited 97 schools.

24. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

District.		Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
				Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan Division.	Burdwan	Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea ...	31	14	164	17	11	126	From 1st April to 1st May 1894.
		„ Ramesvar Sen (officiating) ...	49	18	134	34	14		From 4th May to 21st June 1894.
		„ Sripati Banerji	283	144	186	221	91		From 22nd June to 31st March 1895.
	Birbhum	„ Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	241	110	166	175	50	43	From 1st April to 27th November 1894.
		„ Jadu Nath Pal, B.A. ...	121	67	202	112	43		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Bankura	„ Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	240	103	156	149	55	67	From 1st April to 26th November 1894 (excluding 20 days of inspection at head-quarters).
		„ Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	121	75	226	138	48		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Midnapore	„ Uma Prosad De	91	12	48	15	4	97	From 1st April to 30th June 1894.
		„ Becharam Ganguli (officiating) ...	148	62	153	118	30		From 1st July to 25th November 1894.
		„ Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	121	70	211	132	62		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Hooghly	„ Sripati Banerjea	75	14	68	9	7	104	From 1st April to 14th June 1894.
		„ Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea ...	195	108	202	107	43		From 18th September to 31st March 1895.
		„ Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea ...	69	4	21	1	1		From 1st April to 8th June 1894.
		„ Radhanath Chatterjea ...	22	21	348	27	11		From 9th to 30th June 1894.
	Howrah	„ Charu Chandra Chatterjea ...	153	65	155	119	46	52	From 1st July to 30th November 1894.
		„ Kali Nath Chaudhuri ...	121	79	238	108	54		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		„ Matilal Maitra	214	71	121	91	48		From 1st April to 31st October 1894.
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas.							145	From 1st November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		„ Madhusudan Sinha (officiating)	151	97	234	133	76		
	Nadia ...	„ Hari Nath Sen, B.A. ...	276	136	180	117	47	86	From 1st April 1894 to 1st January 1895.

TROLLING ENCIES.

District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters. Actual.	Days on tour outside head-quarters. Reckoned in proportion to a full year.	Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Nadia	Babu Ram Das Mukherjea (officiating)	84	40	174	74	18	86	From 7th January to 31st March 1895.
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Murshidabad	„ Phani Bhuhsan Basu, M.A.	314	156	181	308	91	47	Was on privilege leave for 51 days from 26th October 1894.
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Murshidabad	„ Makhan Lal De, B.A. (officiating).	51	34	243	90	23		
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Jessore	„ Dwarka Nath Banerjea	365	167	167	284	119	91	
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Khulna	„ Harihar Das	365	162	162	258	125	91	
Presidency Division—*concld.* — Calcutta	„ Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A.	365	...	...	234	61	...	
Rajshahi Division — Rajshahi	„ Adinath Mitra	365	156	161	239	123	31	Served for about half the year, in Rangpur.
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	Mir Sajjad Ali	365	162	162	141	52	31	
Rajshahi Division — Jalpaiguri	Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti	365	163	163	195	75	25	
Rajshahi Division — Rangpur	„ Becharam Ganguli	365	178	178	284	119	66	91 days as Sub-Inspector, 274 days as a Deputy Inspector.
Dacca Division — Bogra	„ Giridhari Basu	365	151	151	196	91	29	
Dacca Division — Pabna	„ Bhubanesvar Gupta	365	151	151	209	119	61	
Dacca Division — Dacca	„ Umakisor Ray	365	169	169	302	166	177	
Dacca Division — Mymensingh	„ Radhakisor Chakravarti	365	206	206	331	169	126	
Dacca Division — Faridpur	„ Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti	365	161	161	254	120	120	
Dacca Division — Backergunge	„ Ramsundar Basak	353	206	213	426	163	97	1st April 1894 to 19th March 1895.
Dacca Division — Backergunge	„ Srinath Guha (officiating)	12	7	212	10	3		20th to 31st March 1895.
Chittagong Division — Tippera	„ Kumud Bandhu Basu	71	11	56	22	5	81	2nd April to 11th June 1894.
Chittagong Division — Tippera	„ Srinath Guha (officiating)	12	9	273	13	7		27th June to 8th July 1894.
Chittagong Division — Tippera	„ Sarada Kanta Sen (officiating)	266	147	201	286	88		9th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Chittagong Division — Noakhali	„ Mahim Chandra Chatterjea	365	156	156	356	104	53	
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	„ Sarada Kanta Sen	15	...	...	...	...	...	1st to 15th April 1894.
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	„ Mahim Chandra Basu (officiating)	350	217	226	364	128	61	16th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Patna Division — Patna	„ Ram Prakash Lal	365	215	215	408	57	12	
Patna Division — Gaya	„ Dwarka Prasad	273	145	193	327	46	14	Was on privilege leave for three months.
Patna Division — Gaya	„ Giriwardhari Lal (officiating)	92	70	277	116	23		21st May to 23rd August 1894.
Patna Division — Shahabad	„ Radha Lal	365	175	175	361	61	17	
Patna Division — Saran	Maulvi Abdul Rahim	274	185	246	323	71	21	Privilege leave for three months from 18th April 1894.
Patna Division — Saran	Babu Harabans Sahai (officiating)	91	57	228	115	16		18th April to 17th July 1894.
Patna Division — Champaran	„ Beni Prasad Misra	280	146	190	288	36	12	1st April 1894 to 5th January 1895.
Patna Division — Champaran	„ Bhagavati Sahai, M.A.	77	40	189	80	14		14th January to 31st March 1895.
Patna Division — Muzaffarpur	„ Baldeo Misra, B.A.	365	185	185	321	69	15	
Patna Division — Darbhanga	„ Ramdhani Pande	207	53	93	180	11	13	Was on leave from 1st April to 15th June 1894, and from 8th January 1895.
Patna Division — Darbhanga	„ Mukunda Lal (officiating)	158	71	164	144	14		
Bhagalpur Division — Monghyr	„ Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	280	146	190	209	54	16	Up to 5th January 1895.
Bhagalpur Division — Monghyr	„ Beni Prasad Misra	85	53	227	116	19		From 6th January 1895 to 31st March 1895.
Bhagalpur Division — Bhagalpur	„ Somnath Jharkhandi, B.A.	365	203	203	291	67	12	
Bhagalpur Division — Purnea	„ Sripati Mukherjea, B.A.	365	160	160	174	29	12	

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District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters. Actual.	Days on tour outside head-quarters. Reckoned in proportion to a full year.	Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhagalpur Divn.—*concld.*								
Malda ...	Babu Hari Nath Chatterjea ...	365	164	164	239	84	23	
Sonthal Parganas.	„ Hari Das Banerjea, M.A. ...	331	144	158	178	38	18	1st April to 28th June 1894, and from 2nd August 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	„ Jagnesvar Mukerjea (officiating)	34	25	269	24	10		From 29th June to 1st August 1894.
Orissa Division.								
Cuttack ...	„ Pyari Mohan Sen	365	154	154	225	65	38	
Balasore ...	„ Raghunath Ghosh	365	208	208	419	94	31	
Puri ...	„ Bhagabati Charan Sen ...	365	152	152	278	41	21	
Chota Nagpur Division.								
Hazaribagh	„ Gopal Chandra Ghosal ...	365	221	221	401	50	13	
Lohardaga...	„ Kalikananda Mukherjea ...	365	151	151	323	70	22	
Palamau ...	No Deputy Inspector of Schools.							
Manbhum	Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari ...	236	111	171	206	30	26	Acted as Assistant Inspector from the 13th July to 18th September 1894, and was also on privilege leave for two months from 23rd October 1894.
	„ Sital Chandra Chatterjea (officiating).	129	79	232	157	29		
Singhbhum.	„ Ram Taran Samanta ...	320	173	197	376	36	10	Was on privilege leave for one and-a-half months from the 5th February 1895.
	„ Sital Chandra Chatterjea (officiating).	45	37	300	89	9		

25. The prescribed minimum limit of 150 days has been attained in all the districts except Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darbhanga, in which there was a change of officers. The limit has been largely exceeded in several districts, and altogether the Deputy Inspectors as a body appear to have satisfactorily realised their responsibility in the matter of touring. Visits to secondary schools have also been paid sufficiently often in most districts. As observed in the last report, in districts with more than 120 secondary schools under inspection, namely, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur, and even in those with from about 90 to 100 of these schools, such as Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, proper supervision by one Deputy Inspector is a matter of difficulty; and the question of appointing additional Deputy Inspectors for some of these districts (as has been done in Burdwan) has been long under consideration. In some of the districts named, as Mymensingh, Faridpur, Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, the schools, it is true, have been sufficiently visited; in others, the number of visits paid to secondary schools is less than the number of those schools, and consequently some have remained unvisited for the whole year. In Hooghly, 104 secondary schools received only 50 visits, in the 24-Parganas 145 schools received 124 visits, in Dacca 177 schools received 166 visits. The lowest record of activity is thus found in Hooghly, where the Deputy Inspector is about to retire on superannuation, and was also on leave for three months of the year. In the other two cases cited, though some of the schools remained unvisited, the activity displayed is very creditable. In the other districts, the schools have generally been visited once or oftener. The Deputy Inspectors commended for good work are Babus Hari Har Das, Ishan Chandra Ghose, M.A., Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A., Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., Hari Nath Sen, B.A., and Dwarka Nath Banerjea in the Presidency Division, Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., and Babu Kalika Nand Mukerjea in the Chota Nagpur Division, Babus Mati Lal Mallik, M.A., and Kali Nath Chaudhuri in the Burdwan Division, and Babu Becharam Ganguli in

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the Rajshahi Division. Babus Ram Prakash Lal, Bala Deo Misra, Radha Lal, and Bhagavati Sahai in Patna, Babus Somnath Jharkandi, B.A., and Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., in Bhagalpur, and Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh in Orissa have also been favourably noticed in the divisional reports.

26. The work of Sub-Inspectors of Schools is summarised in the following table:—

Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,214	2,014	1,453	
	Birbhum ...	3	611	1,296	1,017	
	Bankura ...	4	820	1,570	1,374	
	Midnapore ...	10	1,935	4,059	5,063	
	Hooghly ...	6	1,313	2,820	1,633	
	Howrah ...	3	658	1,315	1,342	
Average for the Division ...		32	204	409	371	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	11	2,468	4,746	1,927	
	Nadia ...	6	1,278	2,410	942	
	Murshidabad ...	4	825	1,699	736	
	Jessore ...	6	1,241	2,435	1,102	
	Khulna ...	4	881	1,970	1,271	
Average for the Division ...		31	216	428	192	
Calcutta		1	...	300	...	This officer's work is confined to Calcutta.
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	3	632	490	515	
	Dinajpur ...	6*	1,246	2,145	897	* The post of one Sub-Inspector was vacant at the close of the year.
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	675	1,160	421	
	Darjeeling ...	1	263	272	44	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,716	2,107	884	
	Bogra ...	2	432	640	421	
	Pabna ...	4	869	1,513	613	
Average for the Division ...		27	216	308	133	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	1,799	2,387	5,039	
	Mymensingh ...	8	1,641	2,761	2,305	
	Faridpur ...	4	848	1,393	1,573	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,210	2,015	2,915	
Average for the Division ...		23	239	372	514	
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	5	1,153	1,548	2,039	
	Noakhali ...	4	857	1,624	1,445	
	Chittagong ...	4	867	1,708	1,228	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	230	91	45	
Average for the Division ...		14	222	355	340	
Patna ...	Patna ...	4	989	2,909	2,164	
	Gaya ...	4	928	2,174	1,473	
	Shahabad ...	4	967	1,764	887	
	Saran ...	4	927	2,380	1,190	
	Champaran ...	2	413	1,005	1,114	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	816	2,098	1,792	
	Darbhanga ...	3	625	1,608	1,451	
Average for the Division ...		25	226	559	403	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	3	658	1,500	1,578	
	Bhagalpur ...	4	867	1,648	1,275	
	Purnea ...	4	819	1,416	973	
	Malda ...	2	357	563	304	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,904	2,349	846	
Average for the Division ...		21	219	355	237	

Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5	1,098	2,558	3,415	
	Balasore ...	3	686	1,655	2,079	
	Angul ...	1	230	194	144	
	Puri ...	3	694	1,426	1,919	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	5	1,358	1,431	1,144	
Average for the Division ...		17	239	427	512	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	3 (*a*)	489 (*b*)	1,102 (*b*)	505	(*a*) Excluding the Education Clerk and *ex-officio* Sub-Inspector of Schools.
	Lohardaga ...	3	665	1,313	844	
	Palamau ...	2	450	754	227	
	Manbhum ...	3 (*a*)	641 (*b*)	1,173 (*b*)	470	(*b*) Ditto.
	Singhbhum ...	2	420	906	382	
Average for the Division ...		13	265	404	187	

The minimum limit of 200 days has been exceeded in all the Divisions. The limit of 400 schools visited has not been attained in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions; though the reduced standard of 350 schools has been passed in all Divisions except Rajshahi. In the Rajshahi Division, the average number of schools visited is as low as 308, while in Patna it reaches 559.

27. Taken individually, the following officers have been singled out in the divisional reports for short work or for other causes:—Babus Braja Ballabh Mitra and Bhawani Charan Dhar were short in the number of days on tour; both officers, however, retired on pension in the course of the year. Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar of Midnapore has been characterised as "somewhat insubordinate in temper." His behaviour towards the Deputy Inspector is reported to have been far from satisfactory. The work of Babu Paresnath De of Hooghly is described as "careless, wanting in method, and wanting in forethought." Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjea of the same district, who paid 563 visits to schools in 225 days, is said to take up an attitude of opposition to the Deputy Inspector, and Dr. Martin mentions the fact of his having been charged with the same behaviour when in the district of Malda. In the Presidency Division, Babus Jiban Krishna Basu, Krishna Chandra Banerjea, and Sris Chandra Chaudhuri in the 24-Parganas, and Babus Abinas Chandra Banerjea, B.A., and Madhusudan Sanyal in Jessore, fell short of the limit of 200 days. In the case of the first three officers, the fact that they were transferred during the year from one district to another may be accepted as a sufficient explanation. The shortcoming of Babu Girindra Gopal Ghosh, who visited only 229 schools, is explained by his having been on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Circle Inspector for a period of 96 days. In the Rajshahi Division, none of the officers, except Babus Sasi Bhushan Ray and Mathuranath Maitra of Dinajpur, and Babu Brajendra Chandra Ghosh of Pabna, attained the limit of 400 visits, and only five more paid over 350 visits. Two officers, viz., Babus Durga Das Sen of Dinajpur, and Joges Chandra Das, B.A., of Rangpur, who were on duty for 9 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ months respectively, paid only 144 and 108 visits. Babus Dwarka Nath Ghatak, Durga Das Sen, and Kali Krishna Das were less than 200 days on tour, and ill-health in all these cases has been alleged as an excuse. Dr. Martin's personal impressions regarding the Sub-Inspectors of this Division generally are not favourable, though he selects ten for favourable notice on the authority of the Assistant Inspector. The Chairman of the Jalpaiguri District Board passes the severest strictures upon the work of the Sub-Inspectors in his district. He is at a loss to understand what supervision any of them exercised, for he found the schools in a most neglected state. He adds:—"I would like to see every Sub-Inspector

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either removed from the service or sent out elsewhere." One of these officers is, however, characterised by the Assistant Inspector as "intelligent and reliable." Of the officers in the Dacca Division, the short work of some is explained by their transfer during the year. Babu Abinas Chandra Das Gupta, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Jamalpur, has no such excuse in his favour, and the Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh records an unfavourabe opinion of him. Several officers in this Division failed to pay even 350 visits during the year.

28. In the Chittagong Division all the officers were on tour for more than 200 days. The Sub-Inspectors of the Tippera district were, with one exception, employed for nearly two months in relief work; hence most of them failed to show the reduced minimum of 350 visits to schools which has been accepted as sufficient for the Eastern Circle. One of these officers, Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen of Tippera, though he spent 242 days on tour, visited only 265 schools, and that not thoroughly. Babu Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A., although he shows the largest outturn of work (220 days and 417 visits), is condemned by the Assistant Inspector for his ill-arranged tours, careless inspection, and ill-judged recommendations. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions only three officers fell short of the limit of 200 days. Two of them have since died; the other, Babu Annada Prasad Chatterjea, of Malda, the victim of "a chronic lethargy which has seized him, and from which nothing can rouse him," was also ill during the year. As regards schools visited, 12 officers visited on an average 583 schools to an average of 232 days spent on tour, a record of activity which Mr. Stack does not approve of, as it certainly points to cursory and perfunctory inspection. The same remark is also made by the Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, regarding the work done by the Sub-Inspectors of the Monghyr district. Munshis John Chandrai and Dharmadas Hasda, of the Sonthal Parganas, failed to inspect even one school a day, nor was the work done by the other two Sonthal Sub-Inspectors much more satisfactory. In the Orissa Division all the officers reached the prescribed limit of 200 days except the Sub-Inspector of Kendrapara, Cuttack, who is under suspension on a charge of falsifying diaries. All the officers in the Chota Nagpur Division exceeded the prescribed limit of days on tour and, with a few slight exceptions, paid the required number of visits to schools. The high figures shown by Babu Mahabir Prasad of Lohardaga (512 visits in 216 days), Babu Prankrishna Banerjea of Giridih (555 visits in 213 days), Babu Sibsankar Lal of Chaibassa (488 visits in 218 days) are considered by the Assistant Inspector as indicative of carelessness and inefficiency.

29. Among other instances of hasty work may be mentioned 614 visits paid in 254 days by Babu Pannalal Banerjea, and 563 visits paid in 225 days by Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjea, both of Hooghly, 532 visits paid in 243 days by Babu Satkari Sanyal of Murshidabad, 534 visits in 214 days by Babu Dinanath Bhattacharjya, and 564 visits in 204 days by Babu Sarada Prasad Mitra, both of Khulna, 620 visits paid in 261 days by Babu Jamman Ram of Gaya, 726 visits in 257 days by Babu Raj Kumar Sen of Jagatsingpur, Orissa, 597 visits in 237 days by Babu Mathura Nath Sen of Bhadrak, and 543 visits in 219 days by Babu Padmanabha Misra of Puri. I can only repeat what I said last year, in the hope that it may in time have the desired effect,—that a record of over 500 visits, or of more than two visits for each day on tour, generally stands condemned as showing hasty and inefficient inspection.

30. On the other hand, the following officers have been specially commended in the divisional reports:—In the Burdwan Division, the Inspector notices with satisfaction the work done by Babu Umes Chandra Basu of Burdwan, Babu Giris Chandra Som of Birbhum, Babus Akshay Kumar Datta, B.A., Rama Nath Chatterjea, and Ras Bihari Sikdar of Bankura, Babu Syama Charan Sen of Midnapore, Babus Satis Chandra Mukherjea and Pannalal Banerjea of Hooghly, and Babu Ram Gopal Mukherjea of Howrah. A few of these officers failed to pay 400 visits to schools, but, as stated in the last report, Dr. Martin justly attaches greater value to thoroughness than to quantity, and considers 350 or even 300 visits as satisfactory if the work is well and systematically done. In the Presidency Division, Babus Priyanath Brahmachari, B.A., Sri Mohan Banerjea, Gopal Krishna Chakravarti, Girindra Gopal Ghosh, Rasik Lal Ray, and Ram Dayal Ghosh in the 24-Parganas, Babus Rati Kanta Laha and Sasi Bhushan Ukil in Nadia, Babu Satkari Sanyal in Murshadabad,

and Babus Rajendra Nath Ganguli, B.A., Kedar Nath Ray, and Hari Charan Mukerjea in Jessore, have been specially mentioned as having given satisfaction in their work. In spite of the strictures upon the officers in the Rajshahi Division generally, as noticed in the preceding paragraph, Dr. Martin accepts Mr. LeFeuvre's favourable judgment regarding Babus Harihar Mitra, Sasi Bhushan Ray, Mathura Nath Maitra, Tara Pada Biswas, B.A., Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri, Gobinda Chandra Banerjea, Damodar Prasad Sarkar, Ram Govinda Misra, Rajanikanta Bhattacharya, and Brajendra Chandra Ghosh, who by honesty, hard work, or in other ways showed their usefulness as public officers. In the Dacca Division, Babus Umes Chandra Das Gupta and Nil Kamal Mukherjea of Backergunge, Babu Asvini Kumar Banerjea of Mymensingh, and Babu Giris Chandra Sen of Faridpur have been mentioned as having done good work during the year. In the Chittagong Division, Babus Rames Chandra Das, B.A., and Harihar Nag of Tippera, Gagan Chandra Barua of the Hill Tracts, Govinda Chandra Chakravarti, B.A., Rajanikanta Chakravarti, B.A., and Mati Lal Das, B.A., of Chittagong, and Babu Kumudesvar Basu of Noakhali are reported to have done their work with thoroughness and zeal. In the Patna Division, Mr. Stack praises the work done by Babus Parmesvar Sing of Sasaram, Harbans Sahay of Saran, and Girwardhari Lal of Patna; and the Assistant Inspector of Bhagalpur mentions Babus Jagesvar Mukherjea, Bisvesvar Ghosh and Tarak Ram Dube of the Sonthal Parganas, and Babus Raghunath Sahay and Gauri Prasad Singh of Monghyr, as deserving of special notice. Almost all the officers in the Orissa Division are noticed in terms of approbation, especially Babus Jadu Nath Ray, Raj Kumar Sen, and Chandra Nath Palit of Cuttack, Babu Srinibas Singh of Angul, Babu Ram Nath Das of Balasore, and Babu Jagannath Das of Puri. The officers who are reported as having done specially good work in the Chota Nagpur Division are Babus Mati Lal Sarkar and Ram Chandra Banerjea of Palamau, Kasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., and Jogendra Nath Sen of Manbhum, and Nogendra Nath Basu of Lohardaga.

31. In the course of the year, the orders of Government were passed on the long-standing question of the duties and position of the Sub-Inspectors who remained under the Department when the majority of those officers were transferred to the District Boards. Their duties as departmental officers had been confined to the inspection of schools in Municipalities; and thus, on the one hand, they had generally less work to do than the Board Sub-Inspectors, who, in most districts, were admittedly too few for their work, while on the other, they covered in their tours the same ground as the Board's officers traversed, and consequently there was a loss of power. The Government finally decided that the best solution of the difficulty was to make over the departmental officers to the District Boards; provision being at the same time made for the temporary transfer of their services to the Deputy Inspector's office at the time of preparing the annual returns.

32. Dr. Martin has inserted a useful table in the chapter on Controlling Agencies showing the qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Burdwan Division. It appears from that statement that out of 32 officers employed in the Division, one passed only the middle English examination and five hold no certificates at all. The middle English certificate-holder is a Muhammadan, and belongs to the Bankura district; the other five men to the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah. As the names of these officers are not given, it is impossible to say how far experience has made up for the original disadvantage of imperfect education.

The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division points to the distribution of schools among the Sub-Inspectors of the Midnapore district as being most injudicious; while the number of public schools under four Sub-Inspectors varies from 288 to 489, four other officers have from 630 to 923 schools under their charge. He also takes exception to the staff of Sub-Inspectors in the Howrah district in the following terms:—"It has nominally three Sub-Inspectors, but two of them are no better than chief inspecting pandits, drawing pay at Rs. 30, with travelling allowances not to exceed Rs. 15 a month. They are not allowed to inspect middle schools. One of these is, in educational qualifications and ability, no better than an ordinary inspecting pandit." To this Dr. Martin adds:—"When the District Board of Howrah decided upon employing an inferior class of Sub-Inspectors, one under each Local Board, together with a Sub-Inspector for the whole district, the latter only to be permitted to inspect

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secondary schools, I protested, pointing out that Government provided the district with a Deputy Inspector to perform the very duties which the Board was now entrusting to the Sub-Inspector; but the Board was obdurate and refused to reconsider their former decision."

The District Board of Mymensingh created two new Sub-Inspectorships of schools during the year for the encouragement of primary education, and appointed two Muhammadans to these posts.

Regarding the inspection work done by the Education Clerks, in addition to their own duties, in some of the districts, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, remarks as follows:—"Not to speak of the uncertain and inferior character of their inspection and the irregularity and shortness of their tours, the arrangement by which these clerks are entrusted with the additional duty of visiting schools interferes very materially with their legitimate work in the office. Their presence at head-quarters cannot always be calculated upon under the existing circumstances, and sometimes it happens that urgent correspondence, and even telegrams, lie unattended to for days, owing to their absence on tour."

33. The work done by the inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
Burdwan	61	33,770	609	553
Presidency	28	11,869	322	395
Calcutta	4	1,220	356	305 (*a*)
Rajshahi	39	14,431	380	371
Dacca	63	34,948	534	554
Chittagong	41	21,171	497	518
Patna	75	49,187	657	656
Bhagalpur	57	20,476	397	359
Orissa	76	43,084	572	566
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	10	1,825	151	182
Chota Nagpur	29	9,568	324	329
Total	483	241,549	495	499

(*a*) One was appointed on the 7th January 1895.

Chief gurus have been replaced by inspecting pandits in all the Divisions, the last vestiges of the former having been removed during the year under report from the urban area of the 24-Parganas. The average number of visits paid to pathsalas shows an improvement in the Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, while in all other tracts there has been a decrease.

34. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Number of inspecting pandits.	Certificates.										No certificate.
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership.			Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	61	1	10	23	3	7	1	7	1	2	4	2
Presidency	28	...	6	10	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Calcutta	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rajshahi	39	...	...	2	...	1	3	27	1	...	3	2
Dacca	63	...	2	3	...	1	3	39	...	2	5	8
Chittagong	41	...	...	11	1	...	...	20	...	3	2	4
Patna	75	...	3	35	7	8	5	12	...	...	...	5
Bhagalpur	57	...	2	5	2	21	...	13	...	2	11	1
Orissa	76	...	...	25	...	...	4	30	...	11	...	6
Orissa Tributary Mahals	10	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2
Chota Nagpur ...	29	...	...	...	2	...	10	9	1	2	...	5
Total ...	483	1	24	115	18	38	29	164	3	22	27	42

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Of the 24 holders of the Entrance certificate, no less than 17 are employed in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, including Calcutta. I demur to the general employment of men of this class, so long as passed pupils of training schools can be obtained. Passing over those who hold middle vernacular or higher certificates, the number of inspecting pandits of an inferior type is no less than 94. It is doubtful whether men of the required degree of efficiency can be secured below the vernacular mastership standard, but it appears that the number of middle scholarship certificate-holders is 193.

35. DISTRICT BOARDS.—As in previous years, the relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were, on the whole, harmonious. The Inspector of the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle refers to the "passive opposition" of the Howrah Board in the matter of placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector with a view to the punctual preparation of the annual returns; and I have had correspondence with other District Boards on the same subject. This is a matter of such importance that I hope District Boards will see (as in nearly every case, I gratefully admit, they have seen) the necessity of meeting the reasonable requirements of the Deputy Inspector in this respect.

There was some friction in Dinajpur, but Dr. Martin considers the Deputy Inspector to have been, to a great extent, though not wholly, to blame for such a state of things, and recommends his transfer to a post of somewhat lower responsibility. The difference which so long existed between the Deputy Inspector and the District Board of Malda was made up, and the members showed their good will towards him by electing him their Vice-Chairman. This is the second instance in Bengal in which a Deputy Inspector has been elected to that office. Most of the District Boards have educational sub-committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman, of these bodies. The sub-committee of the Hooghly Board is, however, reported to have generally fixed its meetings for dates when the Deputy Inspector was absent from head-quarters on tour, an accident which could easily be avoided by previous consultation with the Deputy Inspector.

36. Complaints against the District Boards are happily getting fewer and fewer every year. With the exception of Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri, all the Boards appear to have sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality. There was delay in passing bills and in disposing of correspondence in Khulna. The same complaint is also heard from the Chittagong Division, but the Assistant Inspector remarks that of late there has been some improvement in this respect.

The Burdwan Board is reported to keep no account books of educational expenditure, so that the greatest difficulty arises in adjusting accounts, as the figures produced by the Department cannot be compared with those of the Board until many days after the date for the submission of the returns. One of the complaints against the Howrah District Board is that, although there was no departmental Sub-Inspector in the district, the Board gave the Deputy Inspector no help whatever in the examination of the primary schools in non-Board tracts, so that this officer had himself to conduct the reward examination by holding central gatherings. Now that all Sub-Inspectors in Board districts have been transferred to the Boards, on condition that municipal areas shall also come under their inspection, Deputy Inspectors are not likely again to experience the difficulty that arose in Howrah.

The action of the Midnapore District Board in respect of the distribution of the Sub-Inspectors, and Dr. Martin's protest against the Sub-Inspectors appointed by the Howrah District Board, have already been noticed. Dr. Martin also objects to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40 by the Rajshahi Board in the following terms:—"In days prior to the passing of the Local Self-Government Act, the Department employed no Sub-Inspectors on less than Rs. 50. I am of opinion that this rule should still hold good, as the work of Sub-Inspectors is of such a kind that its performance is much improved in quality by experience. Accordingly, their pay should be sufficiently attractive to induce them, when once employed, to remain on in the service." There is much force in these observations. It should be stated that two of the Sub-Inspectors under the Rajshahi Board used to get Rs. 100 and

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Rs. 75 respectively, and that their places are now being filled by two men on Rs. 50 and Rs. 40, so that the Board could have still effected a saving without reducing the initial pay to less than Rs. 50.

37. The tendency to reduce educational expenditure, or to spend educational savings on objects other than education, appears to have well nigh disappeared. It was reported last year that the Burdwan District Board did not spend so much on education as had been spent by Government before the Local Self-Government Act came into force. Dr. Martin now notices that the Board has decided to restore to education the savings thus effected, and that Rs. 2,000 has been consequently provided this year for primary education in excess of the allotment. The Chittagong Board is reported to have raised its educational grant by over Rs. 5,000. Other Boards have shown similar liberality towards education. Every case in which I am not satisfied, on examining a Board's budget, with the proposed rate of educational expenditure is promptly challenged, and it is seldom that after correspondence a satisfactory settlement is not arrived at. After the issue of the Government Resolution No. 306T.M., dated the 28th June 1894, it must be taken as an accepted principle that no portion of the Board's ordinary income is "ear-marked" for expenditure in a particular way; but that if, for example, the income from pounds and ferries decreases, there shall be no reduction of educational expenditure if the deficiency has been made good from other sources of income, and if it has not been so made good, then the reduction shall be distributed rateably over all heads of expenditure. The leading principle of the Resolution above quoted, namely, that educational expenditure should grow with the growth of the Board's ordinary income, will, it is hoped, safeguard education in future against sudden and embarrassing fluctuations.

38. The following statement shows the work of the Boards:—

District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	19	17	11	In the Burdwan Division, the meetings adjourned for want of a quorum are omitted.
Birbhum ...	13	14	7	
Bankura ...	15	14	8	
Midnapore ..	24	13	12	
Hooghly ...	27	15	11	
Howrah ...	11	16	7	
24-Parganas ...	25	13	12·8	
Nadia ...	21	12	13·5	
Murshidabad ...	21	14	7·6	
Jessore	25	13	11·7	
Khulna ...	17	8	11·8	
Rajshahi ...	21	12	10	In the Rajshahi Division, the meetings adjourned for want of a quorum are omitted.
Dinajpur ...	21	13	6	
Jalpaiguri ...	17	6	6	
Rangpur ...	21	16	9	
Bogra ...	16	18	9	
Pabna ...	16	11	8	
Dacca ...	29	15	12·1	
Mymensingh ...	25	21(*)	9·4	(*) In seven of these meetings no business could be transacted for want of a quorum.
Faridpur ...	25	14(†)	13·3	(†) In nine of these educational matters were discussed.
Backergunge ...	25	20(‡)	12·8	(‡) Three of these proved abortive for want of a quorum.
Tippera ...	19	17	11·1	8 being Education Committee's meetings.
Noakhali	13	17	7·5	10 ditto ditto ditto.
Chittagong ...	19	12	12	9 ditto ditto ditto.
Patna ...	25	12	12·9	
Gaya ...	21	20	9·6	
Shahabad ...	25	10	12	
Saran ...	31	13	13·8	Excluding two adjourned meetings.

District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Champaran ...	16	13	6	Excluding three adjourned meetings.
Muzaffarpur ...	19	13	7·5	Excluding the adjourned meetings.
Darbhanga ...	25	17	11	
Monghyr ...	7	5	4	Education Committee's meetings.
Bhagalpur ...	15	10	3	Education Committee's meetings. No quorum at one meeting.
Purnea ...	7	8	3·5	Education Committee meetings. No quorum at four meetings.
Malda ...	5	10	3·9	Education Committee's meetings.
Cuttack ...	21	11	10·4	
Balasore ...	13	14	7	
Puri ...	13	24	5·3	

A comparison with the previous year's figures shows that in a considerable number of districts the attendance of members is somewhat smaller than before.

39. Local Boards.—In the Burdwan district the Local Boards continued to exercise control over secondary education as before. The view expressed in the Government Resolution on the last report, "that the utmost that can yet be entrusted to Local Boards is the control of primary education," was considered by the Board in March, but the Board declined to fall in with it for reasons not known to me. In the other districts of the Burdwan Division, the Local Boards have control over primary schools only. They are reported to have worked well in Birbhum, although in some cases, in the opinion of Dr. Martin, they were a little too interfering. The Bishenpur Local Board in the Bankura district, which was not favourably reported upon in the preceding year, is said to have made no improvement. It holds but few meetings, and it does not consult the Deputy Inspector, as it should do in important matters. In Howrah, again, the Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and, what is still more objectionable, the two Local Boards of the district "worked independently, and so it happened that though the same set of questions were given for the lower primary examination, 63 per cent. of the candidates were successful in the Sadar subdivision, against 28 per cent. in Ulubaria, owing, as the Deputy Inspector argues, to each Local Board having appointed their own set of examiners." Decentralisation here spells disorder.

In the Presidency Division, the Local Boards have no educational powers in the 24-Parganas and Khulna. In Nadia and Murshidabad, they do not go beyond issuing cheques on primary bills. The Jessore Local Boards are charged with dilatoriness, with proneness to making blunders, with want of attention to the Sub-Inspectors, and with appointing, transferring, and dismissing teachers without consulting the villagers. But they must have made some improvement, as the Chairman has been able to remark that they did their work generally well.

In the Rajshahi Division, the Local Boards in the Rangpur district have no power over any class of schools. In the other districts they exercise some limited control over primary schools. No complaint has been reported against their working.

In the Dacca Division, Mymensingh is the only district in which the Local Boards have to deal with educational matters. Their object is to push on primary education; and so far as they have been able to do this, the Chairman considers their work successful. In the Chittagong Division, the District Board of Tippera delegated certain educational duties to the Local Boards in the preceding year. These Local Boards are entrusted with the control of stipendiary primary schools only. They may grant new stipends, cancel old ones, transfer a stipend from one school to another, and sanction the appointment, dismissal, or transfer of stipendiary teachers. They are reported to have

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acted generally in accordance with the recommendations of the inspecting officers. No Local Boards in the Patna Division, or in the Purnea and Malda districts of the Bhagalpur Division, have any educational powers. In Bhagalpur and Monghyr, they exercise control over primary education, and in the former district they have some power over the appointment and dismissal of inspecting pandits. In the Orissa Division, the Local Boards in Cuttack and Balasore deal with stipendiary primary schools as in Tippera. The Khurda Local Board, in the Puri district, is entrusted with the management of two upper primary schools maintained by the District Board.

40. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—No report has been received regarding the work done by the District Committee of Public Instruction in Darjeeling. In the Sonthal Parganas two meetings were held during the year to discuss matters relating to the zilla school and primary education, the award of scholarships, the question of appointing branch Committees at subdivisional head-quarters, and the selection of a text-book in native arithmetic for the lower primary examination. In the Chota Nagpur Division, no meetings of the Manbhum Committee were held during the year; the Vice-President disposed of all important matters, and the members took part in the annual examination of the local zilla school. The other four Committees of this Division met as usual, those of Lohardaga and Palamau having dealt with questions relating to their respective zilla schools and the extension of education among Muhammadans and aborigines.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

41. The returns show 37 colleges in Arts, or an addition of one to the number of the previous year. They consist of 11 Government colleges, one under Municipal management, 8 aided, and 17 unaided. The new college is the Central Institution of Calcutta, which was affiliated to the First Arts standard in the course of the year, and had 99 pupils on the 31st March. It has since applied for affiliation up to the B.A. standard. Bishop's College furnished no returns for 1894-95, but is included in the table.

The total number of college students was 6,122, a decrease of 118. The annual variation in the strength of the Arts Colleges is determined chiefly by the number of students passing the Entrance Examination from year to year; and does not indicate any increase or decrease of their popularity, except in so far as a larger number may betake themselves to special colleges for instruction in Medicine or Engineering.

42. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March for the last five years:—

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year—				
		1891..	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.					
Government—(11)—						
First Grade Colleges—						
1. Presidency College	12	479	428	451	573	545
2. Hooghly „	6	156	171	162	207	202
3. Dacca „	6	305	313	213	190	186
4. Krishnagar „	5	94	101	93	93	73
5. Patna „	6	228	252	230	221	204
6. Ravenshaw „ Cuttack... ...	4	77	87	68	68	59
7. Rajshahi „	3	89	96	103	138	115
8. Bethune School (College Department) ...	3	15	20	20	13	19
Second Grade Colleges—						
9. Sanskrit College	2 to 5	90	75	87	92	80(a)
10. Calcutta Madrasa	2	39	48	36	45	40
11. Chittagong College	3	34	31	26	45	35
Total ...	...	1,606	1,622	1,489	1,685	1,558
	Rs.					
Municipal College—(1)—						
1. Midnapore College	5	50	46	39	46	36
Aided Colleges—(8)—						
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	5	353	381	376	494	486
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	5	301	319	268	214	276
3. St. Xavier's College	6	321	197	316	389	356
4. London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	5	65	78	83	103	101
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department)	10	12	15	26	18	14
6. Narail Victoria College	3	62	56	43	73	58
7. Uttarpara College	4	64	51	55	67	53
8. La Martinière for Girls (College Department)	Free	4	4	6	3	3
Total ...	...	1,182	1,101	1,173	1,361	1,347

(a) Inclusive of 35 students reading for Sanskrit titles in the Sanskrit College

Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year—				
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Unaided Colleges—(17)—	Rs.					
1. Metropolitan Institution	3	689	508	577	492	509
2. City College	3	327	454	527	644	633
3. Albert College	3	116	81	72	143	145
4. Ripon ,, ...	3	457	447	464	561	599
5. La Martinière for Boys (College Department)	3, 5, 8	20	3	7	7	3
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	Free	220	229	192	249	212
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	173	265	327	292	251
8. Berhampore College	3	108	91	136	142	120
9. Bishop's College, Calcutta	5	10	11	...	16	(*b*)
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	4 & 5	62	80	83	133	105
11. Bangabasi College, Calcutta	3	65	85	70	79	83
12. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	3	44	63	89	96	103
13. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	3	70	88	98	143	144
14. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	3 & 4	33	51	100	127	153
15. Doveton College, Calcutta ...	5	...	...	...	21	18
16. Loretto House ,, ...	12	...	...	...	3	4
17 Central Institution ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	99
Total ...	...	2,394	2,456	2,742	3,148	3,181
Grand Total ...	...	5,232	5,225	5,443	6,240	6,122

(*b*) Bishop's College furnished no returns this year.

43. With the exception of the Bethune College for women, which has advanced from 13 to 19, all the Government Colleges show some decline, the total loss being 127 students. Even with a slightly reduced attendance, the class rooms in the Presidency College are quite full, as, in addition to the number shown in the table, the 40 students of the Madrasa attend all their lectures in this college, and 37 students of the first and second year classes of the Sanskrit College go over to the Presidency for lectures in Physics and Chemistry. Thus the total number taught at the Presidency College was 622. The loss of 20 at Krishnagar is chiefly due to the unusually small number of students who passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate school (11 against 23). The decline of 17 in the numbers of the Patna College corresponds to an increase of 26 in those of the Bihar National College under private management at Bankipore. The Rajshahi College has not maintained its exceptional strength of the previous year, but the attendance is considerably higher than that of the three preceding years.

Among aided (including Municipal) colleges, in which there is a small reduction of 24 students, the Free Church Institution is the only one that shows any advance. After a rapid decline in the two preceding years, it is gratifying to find that the college with which Duff's name is so closely associated has begun to recover its lost ground, with an addition of 62 students.

The unaided colleges have gained 33 students altogether. The City College of Calcutta still holds the first place, but is closely followed by the Ripon College. The unaided colleges at Burdwan, Dacca, Berhampore, and Bhagalpur have lost a large number of students, due apparently to a growing tendency on the part of students in the mufassal to gravitate to Calcutta for their education. At any rate, in the last year there has been a transfer of about 100 students from the unaided colleges of the mufassal of Bengal to those of Calcutta. Some few of the former hold their own; but the only college of this class that shows steady numerical progress, year by year, is the Bihar National College, which has advanced without a check from 25 students in 1890 to 153 in 1895. The Bhagalpur College, on the other hand, has this year lost even more students than that at Bankipore has gained.

Of the total number of 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in 18 colleges in Calcutta (Bishop's College not being counted), and 2,123 in 18 colleges in the mufassal. The number of college students in Bihar and in Orissa shows a slight decline.

44. The following table shows the expenditure from all sources in Government, aided and unaided institutions:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1894-95— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Presidency	545	579	554	33,352	...	84,234	...	1,67,586	143 15 4	145 7 8	289 7 0
2. Hooghly	202	216	189	21,269	...	15,642	...	36,911	98 7 5	72 6 8	170 14 1
3. Dacca	186	203	194	36,201	...	14,986	...	51,187	178 5 3	73 13 1	252 2 4
4. Krishnagar	73	75	56	14,990	..	3,497	1,795	20,282	199 13 10	70 8 11	270 6 9
5. Patna	204	260	232	34,658	...	19,733	...	54,391	133 4 9	75 14 4	209 3 1
6. Ravenshaw	59	79	66	16,907	...	4,020	1,463	22,390	214 0 2	69 6 5	283 6 7
7. Rajshahi	115	139	123	7,611	...	5,257	11,733	24,601	54 12 1	123 3 8	176 15 9
8. Bethune	19	17	14	5,372	...	644	...	6,016	316 0 0	37 14 1	353 14 1
9 Sanskrit	80	75	65	25,975	...	1,762	...	27,737	346 5 4	23 7 10	369 13 2
10. Calcutta Madrasa ...	40	43	40	11,153	...	1,132	...	12,285	259 5 11	26 3 10	285 9 9
11. Chittagong	35	49	41	6,540	...	1,885	90	8,515	133 7 6	40 4 10	173 12 4
Total ...	1,558	1,735	1,574	2,64,028	...	1,52,792	15,081	4,31,901	152 2 10	96 12 1	248 14 11
Total for 1893-94 ...	1,685	1,821	1,653	2,60,296	...	1,57,138	13,966	4,31,400	142 15 0	98 15 4	236 14 5
Municipal—											
Midnapore	36	45	35	1,220	...	1,614	2,203	5,037	27 1 9	84 13 1	111 14 10
Total for 1893-94 ...	46	49	36	1,220	53	2,567	2,024	5,864	25 15 8	93 11 1	119 10 0
Aided—											
1. General Assembly's Institution	486	489	412	7,200	...	19,314	19,005	45,519	15 0 0	79 13 3	94 13 3
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College) ...	276	273	224	6,000	...	13,987	21,483	41,470	21 15 7	129 14 9	151 14 4
3. St. Xavier's College ...	356	340	256	5,400	...	15,869	12,810	34,079	15 14 1	84 5 7	100 3 8
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur	101	100	75	3,000	...	5,699	7,331	16,030	30 0 0	130 4 9	160 4 9
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department)	14	14	13	1,800	...	2,070	8,160	12,030	128 9 1	730 11 5	859 4 6
6. Narail Victoria College	58	67	32	1,200	...	850	2,419	4,469	17 14 6	48 14 1	66 12 7
7. Uttarpara College ...	53	63	52	424	...	2,777	2,943	6,144	6 11 8	90 12 8	97 8 4
8. La Martinière for Girls	3		3	600	...	...	2,040	2,640	200 0 0	680 0 0	880 0 0
Total ...	1,347	1,340	1,067	25,624	...	60,566	76,191	1,62,381	19 1 11	102 0 11	121 2 10
Total for 1893-94 ...	1,361	1,296	1,030	26,153	...	57,428	71,293	1,54,874	20 2 10	99 5 2	119 8 0
Unaided—											
1. Metropolitan Institution	509	495	*	...	...	18,354	...	18,354	...	37 11 3	37 1 3
2. City College	633	639	515	...	...	19,974	500	20,474	...	32 0 7	32 0 7
3. La Martinière for Boys	3	7	5	...	...	Return of expenditure not furnished.				...	...
4. Albert College	145	142	123	...	...	3,600	...	3,600	...	25 5 7	25 5 7
5. Ripon ,, ...	599	517	438	...	...	15,879	...	15,879	...	30 11 5	30 11 5
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	212	227	199	...	...	...	7,763	7,763	...	34 3 2	34 3 2
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	251	305	265	...	...	10,577	...	10,577	...	34 10 10	34 10 10
8. Berhampore College ...	120	121	78	...	...	3,364	11,640	15,004	...	124 0 0	124 0 0
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	105	133	86	...	...	5,255	2,256	7,511	...	56 7 6	56 7 6
10. Bangabasi College ...	83	75	66	...	...	1,531	98	1,629	...	21 11 6	21 11 6
11. Rajchandra College, Barisal	103	106	82	...	...	2,471	783	3,254	...	30 11 2	30 11 2
12. Brojomohan Institution, Barisal	144	154	119	...	...	3,812	...	3,812	...	24 12 0	24 12 0
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore	153	169	151	...	...	8,633	500	9,133	...	54 0 7	54 0 7
14. Doveton College, Calcutta	18	21	18	...	...	1,500	2,490	3,990	...	190 0 0	190 0 0
15. Loretto House, College Department	4	4	3	...	...	576	...	576	...	144 0 0	144 0 0
16. Central Institution ...	99	103	80	...	...	Return of expenditure not furnished.				...	...
Total ...	3,181	3,218	2,223	...	...	95,526	26,030	1,21,556	...	37 12 4	37 12 4
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,148	3,118	2,212	...	...	96,033	31,178	1,27,216	...	40 12 10	40 12 10
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	6,122	6,338	4,904	2,90,872	...	3,10,498	1,19,505	7,20,875	45 14 3	67 13 6	113 11 9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94	6,240	6,284	4,931	2,87,669	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354	45 12 7	66 11 0	114 7 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93	5,443	5,620	4,258	2,79,578	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	49 14 6	74 2 5	124 0 11

* Not shown.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The total expenditure on collegiate education has slightly increased, from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased from Rs. 2,87,669 to Rs. 2,90,872, and that from subscriptions and endowments from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875; while fee-receipts show a decline from Rs. 3,13,171 to Rs. 3,10,498. The decline in fee-receipts is due to the reduction in the number of students, and especially to the fact that the reduction chiefly fell upon Government Colleges, which charge higher rates of fees. The same cause explains the increase in Government expenditure.

The total cost of Government Colleges shows very little change, but the decline in the number of students and in the fee-receipts has thrown a proportionately larger share on Provincial revenues. There are variations in the cost of individual colleges, the chief of which are the following:—In the Presidency College, an increase of Rs. 2,788, due chiefly to the return of Mr. Prothero from furlough; in the Dacca College an increase of Rs. 3,550, due to the appointment of Dr. P. Chatterjea as Assistant Professor; and in the Sanskrit College an additional charge of Rs. 1,296, incurred in compiling the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the College library. These payments are more than met by a reduction of Rs. 8,287 in the cost of the Hooghly College, due to the appointment of Mr. D. N. Mallik in place of Mr. S. C. Hill on furlough.

There is little of special importance to note in connection with the expenditure of colleges under private management. The large accession of pupils in the aided Free Church Institution has enabled it to spend more money on the college, while reducing its demand on the Mission Fund. The unaided Ripon College has effected a large reduction in the cost of establishment.

The total cost of the education of each college student has decreased from Rs. 114-7-7 to Rs. 113-11-9, and the Government share of that cost stands nearly unaltered at Rs. 45-14-3.

The following gives a useful summary:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of each pupil ...	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share ...	52	52	50	46	46

45. First Arts Examination.—The following table shows the results of the First Arts Examination held in February 1895:—

Name of College.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Government Colleges—					
1. Presidency College	149	15	32	37	84
2. Hooghly „	115	3	20	42	65
3. Dacca „	67	1	21	20	42
4. Krishnagar „	44	2	11	18	31
5. Patna „	118	1	6	25	32
6. Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	31	1	3	12	16
7. Rajshahi „	75	...	4	28	32
8. Bethune „	5	1	1	1	3
9. Sanskrit „	16	1	3	5	9
10. Calcutta Madrasa	20	...	5	7	12
11. Chittagong College	22	...	3	13	16
Total ...	662	25	109	208	342
Municipal—					
1. Midnapore College	25	1	4	13	18
Aided—					
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	156	4	18	50	72
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	56	2	8	15	25
3. St. Xavier's College	93	2	13	18	33
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	41	...	5	13	18
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	5	...	...	1	1
6. Narail Victoria College	31	...	3	4	7
7. Uttarpara College...	28	...	5	5	10
8. La Martinière for Girls	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	410	8	52	106	166

Name of College.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total passed.
Unaided—					
1. Metropolitan Institution	163	2	4	35	41
2. City College	264	5	32	73	110
3. La Martinière for Boys	3	...	...	2	2
4. Albert College	107	1	5	19	25
5. Ripon „	217	5	17	48	70
6. Maharaja's „ Burdwan	104	3	13	43	59
7. Jagannath „ Dacca	250	...	29	93	122
8. Berhampore „	56	...	2	21	23
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	58	1	2	17	20
10. Bangabasi College	52	...	5	16	21
11. Rajchandra „ Barisal	59	1	3	17	21
12. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	78	3	12	33	48
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	115	...	1	23	24
14. Doveton „ Calcutta ...	22	...	...	3	3
15. Loretto House „ Department ...	2	2	...	...	2
16. Central Institution	75	...	1	18	19
17. Bishop's College, Calcutta	5	...	...	3	3
Total ...	1,630	23	126	464	613
Teachers (including private students) ...	90	...	3	20	23
Grand Total for 1894-95 ...	2,817	57	294	811	1,162
Grand Total for 1893-94 ...	2,179	42	208	576	826

There was a large increase in the number, both of candidates and of successful candidates, the proportion of success rising from 38 to 41 per cent. With the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, all the Government Colleges passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar, and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent. respectively. The Chittagong College, from which last year, owing to what I characterised as accidental causes, not a single candidate passed, stands this year at the head of the list. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, also noted last year for the general failure of its candidates, has now improved its percentage from 16 to 51. The general result for the Presidency College was 56 per cent.; but for the Muhammadan students of the Calcutta Madrasa, who attend all their lectures therein, it reached 60 per cent. From the Bethune College three candidates out of five passed.

Among colleges under Municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Brajamohan Institution (61), from all of which more than half the candidates passed. La Martinière, Loretto House, and Bishop's College also passed from 60 to 100 per cent. of their candidates, though the number in each case was small.

Those that passed 25 per cent. or less of their candidates were the Metropolitan Institution, the Central Institution, and the Albert College in Calcutta, the (aided) Victoria College at Narail, and the Bihar National College at Bankipore. A remarkable point about some of these institutions is not so much the large proportion of candidates that fail as the large number sent up to the examination. Thus, the Bihar National College, which had 127 pupils in the first and second year classes in 1894, and 153 in 1895, sent up 115 candidates from the second year to the First Arts Examination in 1895. The explanation is that a large number of students join the college from other institutions, with the object of being sent up to the First Arts Examination. Thus, between March and December 1894, the number of students at the Bihar National College increased from 127 to 211. The College sent up 115 candidates to the examination of February 1895; but only few of these had any chance of passing, and in fact only 24 passed, nearly all in the third division.

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46. The table below shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships for girls were both gained by candidates from the Bethune College:—

	1st grade.	2nd grade.	Total.
Government Colleges—			
Presidency	2	5	7
Krishnagar	...	4	4
Hooghly	1	2	3
Rajshahi	...	3	3
Dacca	...	2	2
Patna	...	4	4
Cuttack	...	2	2
Bethune	1*	1*	2*
Total ...	4	23	27
Municipal—			
Midnapore	...	1	1
Aided—			
St. Xavier's...	1	...	1
General Assembly's	2	...	2
Free Church, Duff College ...	...	1	1
Total ...	3	1	4
Unaided—			
City	2	1	3
Loretto House	2	...	2
Metropolitan	...	1	1
Ripon	...	2	2
Burdwan Raj	...	3	3
Uttarpara	...	2	2
Brajamohan	...	4	4
Rajchandra	...	1	1
Tej Narayan	...	2	2
Total ...	4	16	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	41	52

*Special scholarships for girls.

The ten scholarships of the first grade, open to all candidates, were divided pretty equally between Government, aided, and unaided institutions; and it is a noteworthy fact that two of the scholarships were, for the first time, won in an unrestricted competition by two young ladies from Loretto House, who thus left to other candidates the special school scholarships reserved for female students. The 40 scholarships of the second grade are distributed beforehand among the different Divisions of Bengal. Of this number, 22 were gained by Government colleges, and two and 16 respectively by aided and unaided institutions. In detail; of the ten second grade scholarships allotted to Calcutta, five were gained by the Presidency College, one by the Free Church Institution, and four by three unaided colleges. The four scholarships allotted to the Presidency Division outside Calcutta were all won by the Krishnagar College, which did extremely well in the examination. In the Burdwan Division, two of the eight scholarships were gained by the Hooghly College, one by the Midnapore College under Municipal management, two by the Uttarpara, and three by the Burdwan Raj College. In the Eastern Circle two were gained by the Dacca College, four by the Brajamohan Institution, and one by the Rajchandra College, both at Barisal. The Rajshahi College gained all the three scholarships attached to that Division. In Bihar four were gained by the Patna College, and two by the Tej Narayan College at Bhagalpur. In Orissa, there is no competition, and both the scholarships fell to the Ravenshaw College.

From more than one college is repeated the old complaint that some of their best students are bribed away to other institutions shortly before the examination, in order that the renown of the bribing institution may be enhanced, scholarships gained, and fresh pupils (which means money) won. There is no obvious remedy for this; but it puts the trade of college-keeping in a rather discreditable light.

47. The following scholarships, reserved for Muhammadan candidates, were also awarded after the First Arts Examination:—

Senior Mohsin scholarships—one at Rs. 16 a month, two at Rs. 14, and two at Rs. 12.

Senior Government scholarships—ten at Rs. 10 a month and ten at Rs. 7.

Three endowed scholarships—two (Darbhanga Madrasa scholarships) of the value of Rs. 10 each, and one (Syed Kazi Reza Hussain's scholarship) of the value of Rs. 11 a month.

48. Of the 52 scholars, 24 have chosen the A course for the B.A. examination and 22 the B course, while 2 have joined the Medical and 4 the Civil Engineering College. Again, 18 have taken their scholarships to the Presidency College, two to the Bethune and one to the Sanskrit College, and 12 to colleges in Calcutta under private management. Of those that are held in the mufassal, 11 have been made tenable in Government colleges and two in private colleges.

49. B.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table gives the results of the B.A. Examination held in February 1894:—

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Presidency College ...	75	4	15	25	44	84	6	8	29	43	159	10	23	54	87
2. Hooghly ,, ...	27	...	1	4	5	27	2	2	8	12	54	2	3	12	17
3. Dacca ,, ...	47	...	5	6	11	12	...	1	2	3	59	...	6	8	14
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	6	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	3	4
5. Patna ,, ...	58	...	1	10	11	15	...	1	8	9	73	...	2	18	20
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	11	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	3	3
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	6	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1
8. Bethune ,, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	232	4	23	51	78	159	8	12	48	68	391	12	35	99	146
Aided—															
1. General Assembly's Institution	83	...	2	24	26	55	3	1	13	17	138	3	3	37	43
2. Free Church Institution	78	...	5	16	21	13	...	3	5	8	91	...	8	21	29
3. St. Xavier's College ...	34	...	1	12	13	41	...	1	15	16	75	...	2	27	29
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur	12	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	4	5
5. LaMartinière for Girls	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Victoria College, Narail	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2
Total ...	214	...	10	57	67	109	3	5	33	41	323	3	15	90	108
1. Metropolitan Institution	126	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	24	24
2. City College ...	55	...	4	14	18	102	2	9	25	36	157	2	13	39	54
3. Ripon ,, ...	115	...	1	23	24	56	...	2	21	23	171	...	3	44	47
4. Berhampore ,, ...	18	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	6
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur	19	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	7	7
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
7. Bihar National College	13	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	2
8. Bishop's College ...	3	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	2	3
Total ...	356	...	6	78	84	161	2	11	47	60	517	2	17	125	144
Teachers	100	...	2	9	11	18	...	...	6	6	118	...	2	15	17
Private students	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1
Total for 1894-95 ...	905	4	42	195	241	447	13	28	134	175	1,352	17	70	329	416
Total for 1893-94 ...	992	14	43	308	365	355	6	41	72	119	1,347	20	84	380	484

The total number of candidates was very slightly above that of the previous year, but the proportion of B course candidates rose from 26 to 33 per cent. The percentage of successful candidates in both courses together fell from 36 to 32; namely, 37 per cent. in Government, 34 per cent. in aided, and 28 per cent. in unaided colleges. There were also 118 teachers, of whom 17 passed, 2 with honours. Teachers are always encouraged to go up for the B.A. examination. They are told that their prospects of promotion will be much improved by the attainment of a degree; and even if they do not succeed, the further study which private preparation for an examination involves is

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recognised not only as an evidence of creditable industry, but as fitting them more completely for the work which they have to do.

Of 905 candidates in the A course, 27 per cent. passed, against 37 per cent. in 1894; while of 447 candidates in the B course, 40 per cent. passed, against 33 per cent. in 1894. In the A course, Government colleges passed 34 per cent., aided colleges 31 per cent., and unaided colleges 24 per cent. In the B course, the corresponding percentages were respectively 42, 39 and 37.

In Government colleges the highest place is, as usual, taken by the Presidency College, which passed 55 per cent. of its candidates; 59 per cent. in A, and 51 per cent. in B. The other colleges that passed more than half of their candidates in either course were:—the Krishnagar College in the A, and the Patna College and the Free Church Institution in the B course. But the four candidates from Krishnagar failed altogether in the B course, though in English only. The results for the Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and Bethune Colleges were most disappointing.

In comparing the results of the last two years, one important fact must be borne in mind. Hitherto the published University tables have been misleading, inasmuch as if a candidate passed with honours in two subjects, he was entered in the table as two candidates. This mistake has now been discovered, and the preceding table shows the correct number of candidates passed.

50. The great advance which the colleges under private management have made in the teaching of the B course will be evident from the following figures:—

General Assembly's Institution in 1894 ...	45 candidates	...	13 passed.
" " in 1895 ...	55 "	...	17 "
Free Church Institution in 1894 ...	3 "	...	1 "
" " in 1895 ...	13 "	...	8 "
St. Xavier's College in 1894 ...	33 "	...	4 "
" " in 1895 ...	41 "	...	16 "
City College in 1894	90 "	...	28 "
" in 1895	102 "	...	36 "
Ripon College in 1894	31 "	...	6 "
" in 1895	56 "	...	23 "

Combining these results, we have in 1894, 202 candidates in the B course from aided and unaided colleges, of whom 52 passed, or 26 per cent.; in 1895, 267 candidates, of whom 100 passed, or 35 per cent. The honours list shows a similar advance. In 1894, the first-class honours in the B course were confined to the Presidency College. In 1895, besides six first-class candidates in that course from the Presidency and two from the Hooghly College, similar honours were gained by the General Assembly's Institution and the City College, with three and two candidates respectively in the first class.

51. In the general honours list, however, the Presidency College easily maintained its high position all round. Altogether, 33 candidates passed from that college with honours, and 54 without honours. Among the former were the first three in English, the first two in Sanskrit, the first in Persian, the second and third in Mental and Moral Science, the first in History, the first in Mathematics, the first two in Physics and Chemistry. The first place in Mental and Moral Science was taken by a candidate from the Free Church Institution.

52. On the results of the B.A. examination, the endowed scholarships on the Presidency College foundation were awarded to the students named below:—

	Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.
			Rs.
1.	Jogendra Nath Pal ...	Burdwan scholarship	50
2.	Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjya ...	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
3.	Sarat Chandra Basak	Bird scholarship	40
4.	Binaya Gopal Mukherjea ...	Ryan scholarship	40
5	Asutosh Chatterjea	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	40
6.	Upendra Nath Kundu	Ditto ditto ...	40
7.	Rasik Mohan Bhattacharjya ...	Gopi Mohan Tagore scholarship ...	30
8.	Hem Chandra Sarkar	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	30
9.	Syed Muhammad Abdulla ...	Ditto ditto ...	30
10.	Apurba Krishna Datta	Ditto ditto ...	30
11.	Kiran Chandra Mitra	Ditto ditto ...	30

Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjya gained honours in three subjects, English, Sanskrit and Philosophy; and Jogindra Nath Pal gained first-class honours in two, Mathematics and Physics.

53. M.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M.A. Examination held in November 1894:—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	ENGLISH.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY. (A)		PHYSICS. (C)		PHYSICS. (E)		TOTAL.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Government Colleges.																						
1. Presidency College	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	1	6	5	8	7	1	1	55	29
2. Dacca ,,	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
3. Rajshahi ,,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
4. Sanskrit ,,	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Total ...	36	14	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	1	7	6	8	7	1	1	67	34
Aided Colleges—																						
1. General Assembly's Institution.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2. Free Church Institution or Duff College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
3. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. St. Xavier's College	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total ...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6
Unaided Colleges—																						
1. Metropolitan Institution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. City College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Private students...	39	8	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	12
Teachers	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95.	86	24	7	2	2	2	1	1	4	...	13	8	14	1	7	6	8	7	2	1	144	52
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94.	77	23	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	14	8	6	6	7	7	1	1	(a)129	(b)57

(a) Inclusive of 3 candidates in Physics (B).
(b) Inclusive of 1 candidate do. do.

Though the number of candidates has increased, the number passing the examination shows no great variation from the results of the last few years. The Presidency College stands considerably ahead of the rest; but the aided colleges make a respectable show in the list. The Rajshahi College was, for the first time in its history, represented by two candidates at this examination, and both passed, one in English and one in Chemistry. Candidates for this examination are not compelled to attend lectures in an affiliated institution. There were 53 private candidates, as they are called, and 6 teachers; 12 of the former, but none of the latter succeeded in passing. In literary subjects there were 113 candidates, of whom 37 passed; in scientific subjects, 31 candidates, of whom 15 passed. All the successful candidates in the latter branches were students of Government colleges.

54. PREMCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The competition in 1894 was in scientific subjects, and four candidates presented themselves for examination. On the result of the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for five years, was awarded to Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, who took up Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and selected Analytical Chemistry as the subject in which he proposed to carry on further investigation. He was run

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very close by Syama Das Mukherjea, who took up Pure Mathematics and Physics, and proposed "Local Probabilities" as his subsequent subject of research. Both candidates had graduated from the Presidency College.

55. The following table shows the academical qualifications of the Professors in the different Government colleges, as directed in paragraph 27 of the Government Resolution on the Annual Report for 1893-94 :—

Names of Colleges.	Number of Professors.	M.A.	B.A.	Senior scholarship.	D.Sc.	B.Sc.	F.R.S.	A.R.C.S.	A.R.S.M. F.C.S.	L.M.S.	Not specified.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasa examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Presidency College	20	12	1	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	
2. Hooghly ,, ...	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
3. Dacca ,, ...	16	7	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	16
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
5. Patna ,, ...	8	4	(b) 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
8. Sanskrit ,, ...	7	(c) 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	7
9. Calcutta Madrasa	The staff of Professors has been abolished since its amalgamation in 1888 with the Presidency College.														
10. Chittagong College	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
11. Bethune ,, ...	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Total ...	89	50	13	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	(d) 8	1	6	2	89

(a) One of these being a B.L. and one a B.A., D.Sc.
(b) One being a B.L. and the other a B.A., B.Sc.
(c) All being M.A., B.L.'s.
(d) Generally Professors of Oriental classical languages.

56. College Reports.—The following is a summary of the more interesting particulars in the reports of colleges, which have not been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs:—

Presidency College.—Mr. W. Griffiths was Principal throughout the year. Mr. C. Little was absent on furlough for nearly six months. Mr. F. J. Rowe went to England on privilege leave for three months in May 1894, and afterwards obtained an extension of leave for nine months, the privilege leave being commuted to furlough. Mr. M. Prothero was absent on furlough from May to November 1894. Babu Bipin Bihari Gupta was absent on medical leave for one month, Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, acting for him. Maulvi Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic and Persian, was appointed to be Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasa, and was succeeded by Maulvi Abdul Munim, of the Dacca College. Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar was deputed to Cuttack as Officiating Principal of the Ravenshaw College, during the absence of Mr. Hallward. On the appointment of Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, M.A., to the Principalship of the Sanskrit College, Babu Hara Prasad Shastri, M.A., succeeded him as Professor of Sanskrit. Mr. A. M. Nash, who went on furlough for two years in March last, unhappily met his death by drowning in the following June. His loss will be severely felt in the Department, as he was a mathematician of the first rank, and a man of great mental power all round.

The library continues in excellent condition under the management of Mr. F. J. Rowe; and during the year 306 volumes were added to it. The catalogue, which was printed in 1882, is in need of revision. Attendance at the gymnastic class for three days in the week is compulsory for first-year students, an exception being made in the case of those who are physically unfit for the exercises or who live at an inconvenient distance from the College. There is an athletic club attached to the College, the members of which raised a sum of Rs. 208 by subscriptions among themselves, and obtained an equal grant from Government. Of the nine football matches played by the students, they won seven and lost two; they also played four cricket matches, in two of which they were victorious. The annual speech-day, inaugurated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in 1892, took place on the 21st December 1894. It consisted of declamations in English, Arabic, and Persian, a Sanskrit dialogue, and a performance of scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan by the students of the College. Sir Charles Elliott, who was present, expressed

his pleasure with the performance, and addressed some words of encouragement to the students. The gold medal for 1894 was awarded by His Honour to Sailendra Nath Sarkar, of the fourth-year class, whose essay on "The functions and value of poetry" was adjudged to be the best. A high standard of discipline was maintained in the College during the year. The only serious case of misconduct occurred at the test examination of the fourth-year class, when some students were found copying, and were not allowed to appear at the B.A. examination.

Hooghly College.—Mr. W. Booth was Principal throughout the year. Mr. D. N. Mallik was transferred to the Patna College in April 1894. In June following Babu Debendra Nath Bose, M.A., was temporarily transferred from the Krishnagar College to act as Lecturer, during the absence on furlough of Mr. S. C. Hill. He was succeeded by Babu Satis Chandra Banerjea, M.A., in September 1894.

The library received an addition of 85 books, in addition to "Nature," at a cost of Rs. 799, and 21 volumes were received from Government and other sources.

The Hooghly College Club, for the practice of cricket, football and other sports, is affiliated to the Indian Football Association, and is open only to students of the College and collegiate school. The boys played three football matches, two of which were played on the Chinsura Barrack square with the 43rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, then stationed at Barrackpore. The first match ended in a draw, while in the second the military were beaten by two goals. In the third match, played on the Barrackpore Cantonment ground with the 5th Royal Artillery, the College team was defeated. The cricket team competed for the Lansdowne Shield, the ties being played on the Town Club ground in Calcutta in March 1895. They beat the Patna team, but were beaten by Bishop's College. In the cold season they challenged the Medical College cricket team, which consists wholly of Europeans and Eurasians; and although the latter won the day, the home team made a good show. They also went in for some of the events in the athletic sports on the Dalhousie Club ground in March 1895.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Hindu Hostel on the 31st March 1895 was 59, against 56 in the preceding year. The number in the Muhammadan Hostel was 79, against 74, including three belonging to the Hooghly Training School, who were permitted to reside in the hostel as a special arrangement. The health of the boarders was good, and discipline was thoroughly maintained.

Dacca College.—Mr. A. C. Edwards was in charge of the College. An addition was made to the instructive staff by the appointment in November last of Dr. P. Chatterjea, B.A., D.SC. (Edin.).

The new science laboratory, the construction of which was lately sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,000, is in course of construction. The site was fixed upon after careful consideration; and, judging from the progress already made in the structure, it promises to look very well, and in no way to interfere with the lighting or to detract from the appearance of the main building.

The library received an addition of 336 volumes during the year.

The gymnastic building and apparatus were in very good order. Cricket, football, and lawn-tennis were regularly played by a large number of students throughout the year. In a football match played at Burdwan in September 1894 against the local Raj College Club, the Dacca College team were successful by three goals to two; their travelling and other expenses having been generously defrayed by Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, and Babu Sris Chandra Das and Bijay Chandra Banerjea, zamindars of Dacca. In February last a cricket match was played between the Dacca College Cricket Club and the Dacca Cricket Club, the latter representing the full strength of the Europeans at Dacca and Narayanganj, and being considered a formidable team. The match resulted in an easy victory for the College. A few weeks later a return match was played, and in this the College Club was defeated.

The condition of the Rajchandra Hostel attached to the College was in all respects satisfactory; and the annual contribution of Rs. 600, which was formerly paid towards its maintenance by the late Babu Pratap Chandra Das, the

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founder of the hostel, was continued by his son, Babu Sris Chandra Das, a provision for the purpose having been made in the founder's will.

Krishnagar College.—Mr. W. Billing was Principal throughout the year. The falling off in the average number on the rolls from 94 to 75 is attributed in great measure to the uncertainty that prevailed regarding the future maintenance of the College. A recent Resolution of Government, setting forth the additional donations that have been made, and the annual subscriptions that have been promised, towards the maintenance of the College, has gone far to remove that source of uncertainty by declaring that, provided the subscriptions are duly paid, "His Honour's intention is that the status of the College shall not be altered, and that it shall be kept up by the Government on its present footing." The future maintenance of the College rests, therefore, in the hands of those locally interested, since the Resolution goes on to declare that "the undertaking to maintain the College and the payment of the subscriptions will cease and determine together." At any rate the Principal and staff are doing their share to keep up the credit of the College, as the foregoing results of examinations show. Compulsory drill, introduced in 1893, had to be abandoned as unpopular; the students being allowed the option of joining either the gymnastic class or the cricket and football club. Cricket and football are popular with a small number of students, but there are few enthusiasts. Lawn-tennis is gaining ground. The cost of football and cricket gear is an obstacle in the way of popularising these games.

Patna College.—Mr. A. Ewbank was Principal throughout the year. The College athletics continued to prosper. Cricket and football were diligently pursued, and matches with other teams were frequently played. The College sent a cricket team to Calcutta in the cold weather to compete for the Lansdowne Shield. Tennis was also practised. The appointment of Mr. Pinto as gymnastic master to the Collegiate school proved advantageous.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—Mr. N. L. Hallward was Principal during the greater portion of the year; and on his taking leave of absence in February 1895, after the expiry of his five years' term of engagement (which has since been permanently renewed), he was temporarily succeeded by Babu Nil Kanta Mazumdar. Discipline was well maintained. One Uriya Brahman student of the second-year class, having been found guilty of forging the signature of his alleged guardian in two applications for leave of absence, was punished by rustication for four months and by forfeiture of his scholarship. A Muhammadan student, having been reported for disobedience to orders at the College drilling class, was ordered to attend the school drilling class for a month twice a week. Discipline was also maintained in the hostel attached to the College. One boarder, a Bengali, who left the hostel without permission, was not allowed to rejoin. Students of the fourth-year class were not compelled to join the cricket and lawn-tennis clubs, though some joined them voluntarily. All the other students took part in some or other of the physical exercises of the College. The only cricket match of the season was played against a European eleven, consisting of the full strength of the English residents, and resulted in a severe defeat for the College team.

Rajshahi College.—Mr. W. B. Livingstone was Principal throughout the year. There was no change in the instructive staff. During the year a tiffin bungalow was erected for the use of the boys and teachers of the College and school, at a cost of Rs. 1,323, and sanction was accorded to the construction of a verandah to the north-west wing of the Collegiate school, and another for the kitchen of the Madrasa boarding-house. The Pramathanath Hindu boarding-house, containing accommodation for 40 boarders, was opened on the 1st October 1894. The gymnastic class, attendance at which is compulsory, continued to be popular. It consisted of 550 students, against 560 in the preceding year. Football is played; and a project is under consideration for taking up and reclaiming a jheel that lies to the south of the College as an additional playground. A high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year.

Bethune College.—Miss C. M. Bose, M.A., continued in charge of the College as Lady Principal. Miss Kamini Sen, B.A., resigned her appointment as lecturer on her marriage, and was succeeded by Miss Kumudini Khastgir, B.A., Head Mistress of the collegiate school. Provision was made for lectures in Persian

and Arabic in order to meet the requirements of students from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The number of boarders rose from 33 to 44, consisting of 29 Brahmos, 11 Christians, and, what is significant, 4 Hindus. The health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Sanskrit College.—Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., who was in charge of the College as Principal, retired in February 1895, and was succeeded by Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, M.A. The retirement of the late Principal was signalised by the following valedictory notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

> The retirement of Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., from the Principalship of the Sanskrit College affords the Lieutenant-Governor a suitable opportunity for placing on record his appreciation of the services rendered by the Pandit, during his long career as a Government officer, alike to Sanskrit learning and to the spread of education. While his general culture in the field of Sanskrit learning is exceptionally wide, his special reputation as a student of Nyaya stands high among the scholars of India and Europe. Since his first appointment as Officiating Principal of the Sanskrit College in 1877, he has steadily devoted himself to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the indigenous *tols* of the country. The institution of the Sanskrit Title Examination, which has proved so popular and successful a measure, and the substantial rewards more recently offered to *tol pandits* and their pupils throughout the Province, for proficiency in Sanskrit as tested by examination, owe their origin to his direct initiative. Both these measures have appealed widely to popular sympathies, and have elicited large contributions from private liberality in their support. When he has been consulted upon measures affecting the public weal, the influence of the Pandit has been steadily ranged on the side of order and good government, while his sound and temperate judgment, his uprightness and loyalty, have lent weight to his counsels. The cordial good wishes of the Government of Bengal follow Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna in his well-earned retirement.

Chittagong College.—Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, B.A., was head-master throughout the year. The improvement of the play-ground, which has engaged the attention of the authorities for some time, has been delayed by the civil suit instituted by a neighbouring land-owner for the possession of a portion of the college compound. The students took no part in the first portion of the "Chittagong United Schools Athletic Tournament," including high and long jumps and flat races, which took place in February and March 1895, but they entered the lists for the football prize. The college team played with the local Training School and won. The students generally were well behaved, and there were very few cases of breach of discipline. Sanction has been accorded by Government to the acquisition of the site selected for the hostel, and to the construction of a building at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,572, towards which a contribution of Rs. 500 has been promised by the District Board, and private subscriptions have been collected by the head-master.

Midnapore College.—The physical exercises of the students consist of gymnastics, drill, cricket, and football. Two boys of the school department were found guilty of immoral conduct, and punished with rustication for two months. With that exception there was no case of serious misconduct or of breach of discipline.

General Assembly's Institution.—There was no serious breach of discipline. A sum of £500 has been contributed by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland towards the construction of a building for the Christian Hostel, and the College Council has set apart Rs. 1,000 for the same purpose. The Dalton scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, for the encouragement of higher education among the aboriginal races, was held in this college by a Kol Christian, who had read German as his second language for the Entrance Examination with the German Missionaries at Ranchi, and who was the first student to take up that language for the F.A. Examination of the University.

Duff College and Free Church Institution.—Some alterations were made in the College building with a view to providing additional accommodation for the third-year class. The College has a gymnastic class and a boarding-house for Native Christians, in which much attention is paid to the physical, intellectual, and moral training of the boarders.

Narail Victoria College.—The construction of the pucka boarding-house, undertaken by the local zamindars at a considerable cost, was completed during the year. The boarders were supplied with medicine *gratis* from the Narail Zamindars' charitable dispensary, and special care was taken of them by the

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medical officer in charge. The hostel was under the supervision of a senior Professor, and discipline was efficiently maintained in the College. There are arrangements for football, cricket and indigenous games. Some additions were made during the year to the library and the science laboratory of the College.

Uttarpara College.—Babu Syama Charan Ganguli, B.A., was Principal throughout the year. The students play football. There is a boarding-house attached to the College. The settlement of the terms for the permanent transfer of the Uttarpara School to the local Board of Management is now approaching completion.

Burdwan Raj College.—Some additions were made to the library and science laboratory attached to the College. The gymnastic class was not popular. Greater interest was taken by the students in indigenous games, football and cricket. A playground, though not a very suitable one, has been secured near the College. There was no noticeable instance of breach of discipline within the year.

Berhampore College.—Physical exercises were specially encouraged. Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I., of Cossimbazar, makes an annual donation of Rs. 200 for prizes for gymnastic exercises. Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, Manager to the estates of Her Highness and Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College, gave a gold medal to the champion of the year. The gymnastic class was well attended, and cricket and football also found considerable favour with the boys. The boarding-house, which had suffered a temporary collapse in 1893, was re-established in June 1894 on a satisfactory footing. The monitorial system introduced for the maintenance of discipline among the boarders worked well. There was no instance of any serious breach of discipline. A draft deed for the permanent transfer of the College to a local Committee, with an endowment from Her Highness the Maharani, is under consideration.

Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.—A boarding institution supported by the boarders themselves was established during the year; and the establishment of another such institution in connexion with the College is in contemplation. The fee-rates were raised in some classes of the school department, but the number on the rolls was not appreciably affected by it. Attention was paid to the physical education of the boys.

Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur.—This institution continues to flourish. To meet the need for increased accommodation new class rooms have been constructed, at the cost of the proprietor, in the upper floor of the main building. A hostel is also attached to the College.

57. *Society for the Higher Training of Young Men.*—Some account of a Society whose aim it is to raise students to a higher level than the Colleges reach may properly be given in this place.

The Society was set on foot in 1892, and its constitution established in the following year. Its government is primarily vested in a General Committee which includes most of the leading members of the educated community in Calcutta, and from this larger body is elected an Executive Committee, consisting of seven officers of the Society and not more than eight other members. Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., was the first President of the Society, and he was succeeded by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I. The active duties of the Society are discharged by Mr. C. R. Wilson, the Secretary, ably assisted by Babu Rajendra Lal Singha, the Assistant Secretary.

The Society has received the most generous help and encouragement from His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who gave it a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000, and from His Honour Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has placed at its disposal the east wing of the Hindu School building, has assisted it with a grant of Rs. 100 a month from public funds, and has shown in many ways a keen personal interest in its welfare.

The objects of the Society are the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of the educated youth of Bengal. It endeavours to carry out this object by the establishment of a library and reading-room, by the delivery of lectures, and by the promotion of athletic sports. It has also set on foot a monthly journal, the 'Calcutta University Magazine.'

During the year 1894-95 the number of members increased from 239 to 450, of whom about 50 are senior members. The following lectures were

delivered in the course of the year:—(1) by Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, on "Bankim Chandra, the Apostle of Culture;" (2) by Babu Pramatha Nath Sen, on "Emerson the Scholar;" (3) by Mr. J. C. Bose, on "Electrical Radiation." The Debating Club has held meetings every fortnight. The Library contains about 1,200 English and 3,200 vernacular books; and the leading English and Indian newspapers and magazines are taken in.

In order to meet the rapidly-growing needs of the Society, the accommodation provided for it in the Hindu School building was extended during the year, with the sanction of the Bengal Government, by the addition of four more rooms and out-buildings. The portion of the compound corresponding to this part of the building has been fenced, and a tennis-ground has been completed through the generosity of Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I. The new hall has been lighted with Wenham gas-lamps.

Under the auspices of the Society many football, cricket and other matches have been played; and the Society has materially aided the Government of Bengal in carrying out the project of procuring a playground at Marcus Square for the use of the student community. The Government of Bengal have given Rs. 50,000 towards this object, and Raja Binay Krishna has contributed, through the Society, the munificent sum of Rs. 15,000. It is hoped that the whole of the required amount will before long be raised.

58. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—Another institution in Calcutta for the benefit of students deserves a passing notice. It is the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, of which Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar is the life and soul. With a spacious lecture-hall and an efficient laboratory, this Association delivers a course of lectures on scientific subjects for a certain term during the year. The fees charged are very moderate; the lecturers are some of the best men available in the country; the lectures are delivered in the evening, when students can most conveniently attend, and are treated by the University on the same footing as College lectures for admission to the First Examination in Arts. Here, therefore, is a fine opportunity for a student with a scientific turn of mind to improve his knowledge. The pity of it is that the Institution, instead of receiving generous support, is almost entirely neglected by the wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, whose contributions are sorely needed to keep it in a state of efficiency, and abreast of modern progress in science.

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IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

59. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of secondary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	48	13,397	48	13,319
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,397	6	1,702
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	25,842	179	27,987
Unaided	136	34,046	139	35,219
Total ...	361	75,682	372	78,227
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	4	662	4	680
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	18	1,536	16	1,502
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	626	44,141	649	46,651
Unaided	221	13,911	227	15,816
Total ...	869	60,250	896	64,649
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government	33	2,705	33	2,708
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	151	8,515	150	8,867
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	808	43,102	810	44,169
Unaided	151	8,482	136	8,369
Total ...	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,373	198,736	2,397	206,989

Secondary schools of all classes for Native boys, taken together, have advanced from 2,373 to 2,397, or by 1·0 per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by 4·1 per cent. High English schools have increased by 11 and their pupils by 2,545; middle English schools by 27 and their pupils by 4,399; while middle vernacular schools show a loss of 14 schools (due chiefly to their conversion to the middle English class), but a gain of 1,309 pupils.

60. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure of all classes of secondary schools for Native boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	48	13,319	12,590	9,997	1,65,007	...	50	2,83,864	13,366	4,62,287
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	6	1,702	1,573	1,233	8,240	1,319	2,790	31,927	2,391	41,667
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	179	27,987	26,793	20,259	90,823	2,129	9,083	3,32,610	1,07,778	5,42,423
Unaided	139	35,219	33,814	26,005	...	...	...	4,39,623	1,78,804	6,18,427
Total ...	372	78,227	74,770	57,494	2,59,070	3,448	11,923	10,88,024	3,02,339	16,64,804

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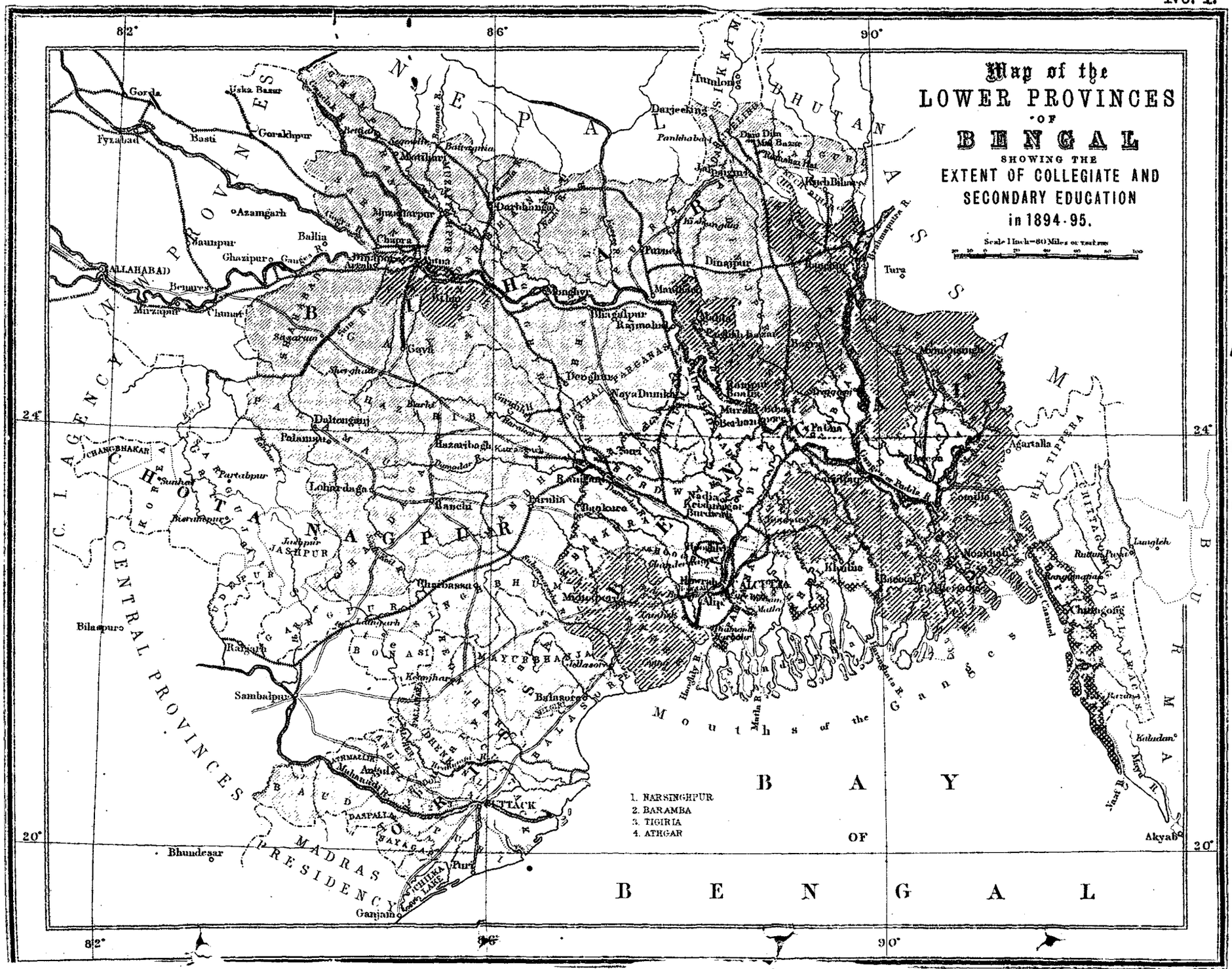
Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION
in 1894-95.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles on each side
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards.
,, 2. 5 to 10 per cent.
,, 3. 2½ to 5 ,, ,,
,, 4. below 2½ ,, ,,
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BENGAL
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	4	680	644	525	6,161	...	300	5,608	...	12,069
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	16	1,502	1,408	1,104	...	4,294	193	7,607	2,871	14,965
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	649	46,651	43,244	33,745	32,605	1,19,580	5,738	2,03,714	1,81,030	5,42,667
Unaided	227	15,816	15,168	11,385	...	...	...	48,323	63,328	1,11,651
Total ...	896	64,649	60,464	46,759	38,766	1,23,874	6,231	2,65,252	2,47,229	6,81,352
Middle Vernacular.										
Managed by Government	33	2,708	2,522	1,848	10,519	...	1,936	8,525	1,122	22,102
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	150	8,867	8,077	6,462	...	35,547	960	24,106	4,635	65,248
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	810	44,169	41,045	32,838	46,442	65,236	5,788	1,27,496	75,033	3,19,995
Unaided	136	8,369	7,600	5,799	...	...	...	17,254	24,643	41,897
Total ...	1,129	64,113	59,244	46,947	56,961	1,00,783	8,684	1,77,381	1,05,433	4,49,242
Grand Total ...	2,397	206,989	194,478	151,200	3,54,797	2,28,105	26,838	15,30,657	6,55,001	27,95,398
						6,09,740			21,85,658	
Grand Total for 1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	190,831	146,763	3,40,949	2,23,409	29,970	15,11,770	6,21,981	27,28,079
						5,94,328			21,33,751	

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,373 schools was Rs. 27,28,079, of which Rs. 5,94,328 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues and District and Municipal Funds), and Rs. 21,33,751 were raised from private sources. In the year under report, there has been an increased expenditure of Rs. 15,412 from public funds to meet an increased contribution of Rs. 51,907 from private sources. Taken separately, the expenditure from Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 13,848 and that from District Funds of Rs. 4,696, while municipal contributions have decreased by Rs. 3,132. The decrease in the last item is, no doubt, due to the greater recognition by municipalities of the claims of primary education within their respective limits.

61. The following statement summarises the statistics of secondary schools for Native boys for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

The figures show that although the number of schools has remained almost the same, the five-years' period has ended with an increase of 7,884 pupils.

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The expenditure from public funds is somewhat lower than at the beginning of the period, while that from private sources shows the large increase of Rs. 1,22,799.

62. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools are here repeated:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	48	13,397	48	13,319
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees	9	2,397	6	1,702
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	25,842	179	27,987
Unaided	136	34,046	139	35,219
Total ...	361	75,682	372	78,227

The number of high schools managed by the Department shows no change. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards or Joint-Committees numbered six, against nine in the preceding year; three of those in the Burdwan Division, namely, Bali, Ghatal, and Burdwan, having now been returned as aided schools. The six remaining schools are the Santipur school in Nadia, the Midnapore Collegiate school and the Nator school in Rajshahi, under Municipal management, and those at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr, under Joint-Committees.

The number of aided high schools was 179, against 168 in the preceding year. They are distributed as follows:—Burdwan Division 56, Presidency 55, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 13, Dacca 24, Chittagong 8, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 6, Chota Nagpur 2.

The unaided high schools numbered 139, against 136 in the previous year. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 21, Presidency 14, Calcutta 42, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 20, Chittagong 4, Patna 25, Bhagalpur 7, and Orissa, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and Chota Nagpur one each.

63. *Entrance Examination.*—In the following table are compared the results of the University Entrance examination for Native boys for 1894 and 1895:—

Class of Schools.	1894.							1895.						
	Number of competing schools.	Numbe of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	59*	1,029	131	247	236	614	59·66	56†	985	174	277	176	627	66·97
Schools under private management ... Aided ...	169	1,115	58	194	180	432	38·74	176	1,328	130	294	231	655	41·79
Schools under private management ... Unaided ...	122	2,124	139	332	346	817	38·46	120	2,320	159	382	371	912	39·31
Total ...	350	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	43·65	352	4,633	463	953	778	2,194	47·3

* Including municipal and female schools.
† Including the Dacca madrasa.

The number of competing schools increased from 350 to 352, and of candidates from 4,268 to 4,633, while the number of successful candidates rose from 1,863 to 2,194. The total percentage of success was 47·3, against 43·65 in the preceding year. Government schools passed 66·97 per cent. of their candidates, while aided schools passed 41·79 per cent., and unaided schools 39·31 per cent. The corresponding percentages of the preceding year were 59·66, 38·74, and 38.46 respectively. There is an improvement all round.

A warning was issued by the University to 24 schools in Bengal that unless they showed better results, they would cease to be recognised as high schools.

64. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years:—

Division.	1894.															
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	84	(a) 9	53	22	84	9	43	14	66	649	47	115	113	275	42·3	18
Presidency	77	(b) 8	52	15	75	8	46	15	69	643	57	121	115	293	45·5	18
Calcutta	48	(c	(d) 3	(h) 36	44	5	(j) 2	34	41	1,039	73	180	169	422	40·6	14
Rajshahi	21	(e) 8	10	1	19	8	10	1	19	165	28	45	44	117	70·9	16
Dacca	47	(f) 5	23	17	45	5	21	15	41	764	67	128	123	318	45·1	20
Chittagong	16	4	7	4	15	4	6	4	14	192	13	37	28	78	40·6	9
Patna	38	(g) 7	8	20	35	7	7	17	31	541	22	76	107	205	37·9	18
Bhagalpur	18	5	5	6	16	5	3	6	14	183	13	42	32	87	47·5	13
Orissa	9	3	6	...	9	3	5	...	8	91	2	16	18	36	39·5	10
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	2	40·	...
Chota Nagpur	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	56	6	12	12	30	53·6	8
Total ...	366 (i)	59	169 (d)	122	350	59	145 (j)	107	311	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	43·65	144

Division.	1895.															
	Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates.				Number of Schools which passed Candidates.				Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Burdwan	83	(m) 6	54	18	78	6	48 (s)	17	71 (s)	736	80	146	120	346	47·	18
Presidency	77	(n) 8	(s) 54	13	75	8	47	12	67	666	61	128	120	309	46·4	20
Calcutta	(l) 47	4	1	38	43	4	1	36	41	1,133	83	212	183	478	42·1	15*
Rajshahi	24	(o) 8	13	2	23	8	11	1	20	227	34	67	34	135	59·4	16
Dacca	48	(p) 5	24	19	48	5	23	19	47	756	116	203	141	460	60·9	22
Chittagong	16	(q) 5	8	4	17	4	8	4	16	220	27	47	38	112	50·9	10
Patna	40	7	8	18	33	7	7	14	28	544	27	70	66	163	29·9	18
Bhagalpur	18	(r) 5	6	6	17	5	6	6	17	210	15	41	47	103	49·	12
Orissa	10	3	6	1	10	3	5	1	9	73	6	16	13	35	48·	9†
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	3	60·	...
Chota Nagpur	8	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	63	13	23	14	50	79·2	7
Total ...	372	56	176 (s)	120	352	55	158 (s)	111	325 (s)	4,633	463	953	778	2,194	47·3	147‡

(a) Includes the municipal schools at Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Ghatal, and Midnapore.
(b) Ditto the municipal school at Santipur.
(c) Ditto the Bethune School.
(d) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal (Girls') Schools.
(e) Ditto the Nator Municipal School.
(f) Ditto Dacca Female and Barisal Municipal School.
(g) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
(h) Ditto Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.
(i) Ditto five girls' schools.
(j) Ditto Christ Church Girls' School.
(l) Excludes girls' schools.
(m) Includes Midnapore and Howrah Municipal Schools.
(n) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(o) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(p) Ditto Barisal School and Dacca Madrassa.
(q) Ditto Chittagong Madrassa, which failed to pass any candidates.
(r) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
(s) Excludes Barrackpore Training School, which sent up and passed one candidate.
* Ditto 4 scholarships—two awarded to European boys, one to a native girl, and one to a European girl.
† Ditto 1 scholarship awarded to a European girl.
‡ Ditto 5 scholarships—awarded to two European boys, two girls in Calcutta and one girl in Orissa.

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Government schools in the foregoing table include the six Joint-Committee and Municipal schools and the Dacca and Chittagong Madrasas. All these schools passed candidates except the Chittagong Madrasa, none of whose six candidates were successful. Candidates from girls' schools have been shown in the section on Female Education.

65. Government high schools for Native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is determined by the number of its pupils, according as it contains 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175.

The following table shows the results of the Entrance examination for these schools separately. The merit-marks in the last column have now been calculated by assigning three marks for each boy passing in the first division, two marks for each in the second, and one mark for each in the third; and then by multiplying the total for each school by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates, and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. The last portion of the rule is new, and has been introduced in conformity with the orders of Government in paragraph 12 on the last report, that "to be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates." It was also suggested that "some value should be given to the proportion between the number in the Entrance class and the total number of pupils in the school." This, however, has not been found possible. The success of a school at the Entrance examination constantly, and very naturally, leads to a large accession of pupils in the lower classes; and if the proportion above indicated were applied to the merit-mark, the school would be penalised by its very success.

66. *Collegiate Schools.*—These schools passed 226 candidates out of 340, or 66·3 per cent:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Hindu School ...	328	29	9	7	6	22	36	13	15	4	32	35·6	64·8
2. Hooghly Collegiate ...	364	41	5	11	14	30	45	13	14	8	35	44·6	58·3
3. Dacca ,, ...	500	39	11	12	8	31	54	15	13	8	36	43·7	52·6
4. Patna ,, ...	369	33	1	10	15	26	27	4	8	8	20	29·9	26·6
5. Chittagong ,, ...	290	29	1	6	4	11	16	4	7	3	14	7·2	25·3
6. Rajshahi ,, ...	407	35	6	8	9	23	37	3	9	6	18	29·1	15·8
7. Hare ,, ...	285	50	7	11	13	31	25	4	2	9	15	36·7	15
8. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasa	322	33	2	2	2	6	22	2	8	3	13	2·1	14·6
9. Krishnagar Collegiate	202	20	...	4	7	11	22	3	3	7	13	8·2	13
10. Ravenshaw ,, ...	295	24	...	6	6	12	24	4	6	2	12	9	13
11. Hooghly Branch ,, ...	295	20	3	4	3	10	15	...	5	4	9	9·5	8·4
12. Sanskrit Collegiate ...	197	12	2	1	3	6	11	...	3	3	6	5·5	4·9
13. Bethune Collegiate ...	128	7	...	4	2	6	6	1	2	...	3	8·5	3.5
Total ...	3,982	372	47	86	92	225	340	66	95	65	226	244·9	300

The only school that passed less than 50 per cent. of its candidates was the Rajshahi Collegiate School, which passed 18 out of 37. The Dacca Collegiate School, which occupied the first place in the list from 1888 to 1894, and would still have occupied it under the former method of merit-marks, stands third in the present list, the Hindu school once more taking the lead. The advance in the Chittagong College, in this as in the First Arts Examination, is very marked. The Hare School has fallen to a comparatively low position, compared with its pride of place in former years. This was the result of the experiment, tried two years ago, of placing the Hindu and Hare Schools under one head-master, and of leaving vacancies in the staff unfilled. This was done in the interests of economy; but, owing to the loss of pupils, it has not conspicuously succeeded in that respect, while it has conspicuously failed to retain its former high place in the list. I have therefore abandoned the attempt; and

have recently raised the staff to a high point of strength, in the confident hope that both the finances of the school and its reputation will alike benefit by the step.

67. *Zilla schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 14, as in 1892-93. These schools passed 206 candidates out of 310 sent up, or 66·4 per cent. Many of the schools have changed their position. Faridpur now heads the list; but the advance of the Birbhum, Comilla, and Purulia schools from the 13th, 10th and 11th places to the second, third and sixth, deserves to be noted. Barisal and Bhagalpur, on the other hand, have fallen from the first and seventh to the fifth and twelfth places. The Barisal School has not yet been finally transferred to the Joint-Committee which provisionally manages it. The decline in the Bhagalpur School is, I am confident, only temporary:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Faridpur	308	20	5	10	4	19	21	7	11	2	20	37·05	42·8
2. Birbhum	354	14	2	2	2	6	22	7	7	7	21	5·1	40·1
3. Comilla	301	21	3	2	6	11	20	8	6	3	17	9·9	33·1
4. Rangpur	346	20	6	4	7	17	29	6	9	6	21	28	30·4
5. Barisal	301	37	5	14	4	23	31	4	12	6	22	29·1	29·8
6. Purulia	302	19	1	6	4	11	19	7	4	4	15	11	26
7. Pabna	371	23	4	3	10	17	25	8	5	4	17	20·7	25·8
8. Chapra	598	37	2	5	15	22	31	4	9	5	18	19·5	20·3
9. Ranchi	311	17	4	2	4	10	10	2	4	3	9	11·7	15·3
10. Arrah	448	34	...	11	8	19	32	2	8	5	15	16·7	12·6
11. Gaya	350	23	2	5	4	11	19	1	5	4	10	9·9	8·9
12. Bhagalpur	349	30	3	6	5	14	25	1	4	7	12	18·2	8·1
13. Murshidabad ...	349	10	1	2	1	4	12	1	2	2	5	3·2	3·7
14. Barasat	312	18	2	4	4	10	14	2	1	1	4	10	2·6
Total ...	5,000	323	40	76	78	194	310	60	87	59	206	558·4	274·4

68. *Zilla schools, second class.*—There were 17 schools in this class against 16 in the preceding year, the Muzaffarpur school having risen from the third to the second class, by the increase in the number of its pupils from 134 to 278. Out of 209 candidates sent up 130 were successful, or 62 per cent. It will be seen that Mymensingh passed 19 candidates out of 20, and Noakhali 11 out of 12. The advance of the Muzaffarpur School to a higher place in the list is only a matter of time, as its newly-joined pupils gradually rise to the Entrance class.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Mymensingh ...	253	19	2	7	3	12	20	9	8	2	19	14·5	42·7
2. Noakhali	246	12	5	4	2	11	12	4	6	1	11	22·9	22·9
3. Bankura	241	12	1	2	2	5	11	1	6	3	10	3·7	16·4
4. Bogra	276	7	1	2	4	7	12	2	5	2	9	11	13·5
5. Dinajpur	270	6	2	3	...	5	10	5	2	...	7	10	13·3
6. Monghyr	282	20	1	8	3	12	22	2	5	6	13	8·8	13
7. Hazaribagh ...	190	10	1	2	1	4	10	1	5	2	8	3·2	12
8. Khulna	198	13	2	4	3	9	12	2	4	2	8	11·7	10·7
9. {Taki	274	11	3	2	4	9	14	2	3	2	7	13·9	7
{Jessore	218	11	1	2	...	3	12	...	5	2	7	1·9	7
11. Jalpaiguri	225	8	1	2	1	4	7	...	3	2	5	4	5·7
12. {Darjeeling	227	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	2	6	5
{Balasore	194	14	...	2	3	5	13	1	3	2	6	2·5	5
14. Purnea	227	11	...	2	4	6	10	...	3	2	5	4·3	4
15. Muzaffarpur ...	278	15	2	3	2	7	22	3	1	2	6	6·5	3·5
16. Motihari	238	10	...	4	3	7	9	...	3	1	4	7·2	3·1
17. Patna City ...	252	5	1	...	2	3	11	2	1	...	3	3	2·2
Total ...	4,088	187	24	50	38	112	209	35	64	31	130	125·7	164·2

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69. *Zilla schools, third class.*—These schools numbered 7 against 8 in the previous year, the Muzaffarpur school having moved up to the second class. Of 44 candidates 34 were successful, at the rate of 77 per cent.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Malda	157	9	1	1	1	3	11	1	3	5	9	2·	11·4
2. Palamau ...	145	2	...	...	1	1	6	1	3	2	6	·5	11·
3. Dumka	143	4	1	2	1	4	7	1	4	1	6	8·	10·2
4. Chaibassa ...	118	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	1·	6·
5. Barrackpore ...	166	7	1	3	1	5	7	...	3	1	4	8·5	4·
5. Puri	147	5	...	3	1	4	6	...	2	2	4	5·6	4·
7. Rangamati	84	4	...	1	1	2	4	...	1	1	2	1·5	1·5
Total ...	960	33	3	11	6	20	44	4	17	13	34	22·4	45·5

All these schools are situated in small or backward places except perhaps Barrackpore, which, however, has no large town population. Their examination results are quite satisfactory.

70. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those gained by boys from European schools) awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the last two years. The special scholarships for Muhammadans, aborigines, and female candidates are not included in this statement:—

Division.	1894.							1895.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	...	6	12	18	17	1	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Presidency	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Calcutta	5	6	11	22	22	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	...	(*a*) 6	(*b*) 10	16	15	1	...
Dacca	2	6	12	20	20	...	...	4	6	12	22	22	...	...
Chittagong	1	2	6	9	9	...	...	2	2	6	10	10	...	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	15	3	...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...
Bhagalpur	1	3	9	13	11	2	...	...	3	9	12	11	1	...
Orissa	...	4	6	10	2	8	...	...	5	5	10	7	2	1
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	1	2	5	8	5	2	1	...	2	5	7	6	1	...
Total ...	10	47	95	152	134	17	1	10	48	94	152(*c*)	145	6	1

(*a*) Includes one Rangpur zilla school scholarship.
(*b*) Ditto ditto.
(*c*) These exclude special scholarships for females, Muhammadans and aborigines.

The table shows the divisions in which the candidates passed the Entrance examination. It will be seen that only seven scholarships had to be awarded to candidates in the second and third divisions, against 18 in the preceding year.

71. The following table shows the qualifications of the masters employed in high schools, Government, aided, and unaided:—

Class of School.	Number of schools	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—																Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	Vernacular Mastership. First grade.	Vernacular Mastership. Second grade.	Vernacular Mastership. Third grade.	Guru training school.	M. E.	M. V.	U. P.	L. P.	Sanskrit title examination.	Madrass Central Examination.	Other Examinations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20
High English — Government	56	737	27	134	111	206	23	2	1	...	5	12	2	...	34	39	28		113	66
High English — Aided	182	1,589	23	223	256	352	53	9	4	4	40	44	...	...	101	26	14		440	265
High English — Unaided	139	(a) 1,609	50	276	234	333	18	3	4	2	10	21	1	...	89	22	8		536	169
Total ...	377*	(a) 3,935	100	633	601	891	94	14	9	6	55	77	3	...	224	87	50		1,089	470

(a) There were two vacancies at the close of the year.
* Includes high schools for girls.

Of 3,935 teachers, so large a number as 1,089 had no certificates, and 113 of these were in Government schools. These are generally men who hold the lowest appointments, having received them long ago. For posts of Rs. 30 a month graduates can generally be obtained in the more advanced localities; but for the lowest classes schools cannot generally afford to pay more than Rs. 12, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, and must be content to put up with men of inferior qualifications. Of M.A's. there were 100 and of B.A's. 633.

72. Middle English Schools.—The statistics for these schools for native boys for two years are given below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	4	662	4	680
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	18	1,536	16	1,502
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	626	44,141	649	46,651
Unaided	221	13,911	227	15,816
Total ...	869	60,250	896	64,649

The four departmental schools are the English Department of the practising school attached to the Calcutta Training School, the Colinga Branch School attached to the Calcutta Madrasa, and the Hooghly and Cuttack Middle Schools attached to the local training schools.

The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have decreased from 18 to 16, owing to the abolition of the Babhni school in Bhagalpur, and the transfer of the Kalyanpur School in Orissa to the middle vernacular class.

The aided schools have risen from 626 to 649, the Burdwan Division showing a gain of 12 schools, the Chota Nagpur Division of 5 schools, the Presidency Division and Calcutta of 2 schools each, and the Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions of one school each. These schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 172, Presidency 126, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 69, Dacca 119, Chittagong 27, Patna 30, Bhagalpur 28, Orissa 34, and Chota Nagpur 36.

The number of unaided schools increased from 221 to 227. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 61, Presidency 39, Calcutta 10, Rajshahi 22, Dacca 51, Chittagong 20, Patna 11, Bhagalpur 4, Orissa 3, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 6.

73. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools for Native boys are concerned,

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are given in the following table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending candidates.								Number of candidates.					Number passed from—										Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		Others.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h
Burdwan	6	6	151	133	28	22	185	161	32	500	95	14	641	11	14	154	131	31	20	4	...	200	165	...	357	...	8	...	...	...	...
Presidency	...	...	106	95	24	20	130	115	...	367	70	23	460	...	...	185	52	29	10	9	2	223	64	...	256	...	26	4	...	..	1
Calcutta	1	1	8	8	3	3	2	12	8	33	8	1	50	5	...	18	7	3	2	1	...	27	9	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	4	4	59	57	13	11	76	72	25	225	47	1	296	3	20	66	101	17	14	1	...	87	135	...	164	...	58	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	109	103	41	34	150	137	...	530	168	5	703	...	...	184	163	41	38	1	...	226	191	...	377	...	40	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	28	27	18	14	46	41	...	180	106	7	293	...	...	35	89	9	54	3	1	47	144	...	136	...	52	...	...	...	3
Patna	3	3	30	29	5	5	38	37	7	151	15	16	189	1	4	56	61	3	8	10	...	70	63	...	118	...	14	1	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	3	3	23	21	1	1	27	25	9	94	2	5	110	3	3	25	30	...	1	3	...	31	34	...	52	...	12	1	...	...	...
Orissa	2	2	29	25	1	1	32	28	11	112	4	5	132	4	6	42	29	1	...	3	...	59	35	...	83	...	1	1	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	23	..	23	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	16	...	59	...	3	62	...	...	25	8	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	23	...	1	...	9	...	...
Total for 1894-95.	19	19	564	514	139	116	722	649	90	2,251	538	80	2,959	27	47	790	651	148	154	35	3	1,000*	855	...	1,622	..	213	7	9	...	4
										2,879												1,855					1,855				
Total for 1893-94.	20	19	557	491	126	104	703	614	95	2,283	503	112	2,993	25	42	730	633	134	130	39	5	928	810	...	1,560	...	157	11	6	...	4
										2,881												1,738					1,738				

* Besides these, 12 passed from high schools, 88 from middle vernacular schools for boys, and 3 from training schools and classes.

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that out of 722 schools sending up 2,879 candidates, 649 schools and 1,817 candidates were successful. There were also 80 private candidates, of whom 38 passed the examination. Of the successful candidates (including private students) 1,000 passed with middle English and 855 with middle vernacular certificates, against 928 and 810 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of success among the competing schools was 89·8 against 87·3 in 1893-94, and among candidates 63·1 against 58·7. The number of successful Muhammadans was 213 against 157, and of aborigines 9 against 6.

The Presidency Division and Calcutta were far ahead of the rest as regards the proportion of candidates passing with the English certificate, and the Chittagong Division stands lowest on the list in this respect. A comparison of the total number of successful candidates, whether with the English or the vernacular certificate, gives the highest place to the Rajshahi Division, followed in order by Calcutta, the Patna Division, and the Chittagong and Orissa Divisions.

The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question-papers for the whole Province; but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer-papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors.

74. Middle Vernacular Schools.—The comparative figures of these schools for the last two years are given below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	33	2,705	33	2,708
Ditto by District or Municipal Funds ...	151	8,515	150	8,867
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	808	43,102	810	44,169
Unaided	151	8,482	136	8,369
Total ...	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113

The number of departmental schools shows no change. They are mostly situated in those districts to which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has not been extended, and a few are situated in the urban areas of Board districts. These latter receive their net grants from the municipalities concerned. The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards numbered 150 against 151 in the previous year. There was a gain of one school in the Burdwan Division, and a similar gain in Bhagalpur and Orissa, while the Presidency and Dacca Divisions lost one school each, and the Patna Division two schools. The aided schools increased from 808 to 810. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 121, Presidency 189, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 96, Dacca 227, Chittagong 107, Patna 4, Bhagalpur 23, Orissa 24, and Chota Nagpur 12. The remarkable indifference to purely vernacular, that is, Hindi, education in the districts of Bihar proper has often been noticed. Middle schools for English education on a vernacular basis the people are very willing to support. Unaided schools have decreased from 151 to 136. The 16 that have thus disappeared have not been closed, but have generally received a grant-in-aid on their conversion to the middle English class, and will be found in the table under that head. The schools that remain are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 22, Presidency 21, Calcutta 2, Rajshahi 9, Dacca 35, Chittagong 16, Patna 14, Bhagalpur 2, Orissa 1, Orissa Tributary Mahals 12, and Chota Nagpur 2.

75. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools and private candidates are concerned, are given in the following table:—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Candidates.								Number of Candidates.					Number passed from—									Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.	Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25*a*	25*b*	25*c*	25*d*	25*e*	25*f*	25*g*	25*h*
...	22	22	163	128	19	13	204	163	97	503	55	78	733	2	55	9	271	...	24	...	18	11	368	...	372	...	7	...	...	...	...
...	12	11	132	98	15	9	159	118	40	421	56	62	579	4	23	18	192	...	26	...	13	22	254	...	243	...	33	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	7	7	1	1	9	9	16	30	2	3	51	...	13	...	21	...	2	...	...	...	36	...	35	...	1	...	...	...	...
	20	17	77	63	5	3	102	83	56	192	10	53	311	2	32	..	129	...	6	...	18	2	185	...	130	...	57	...	...	...	...
	22	14	204	166	29	17	255	197	82	624	119	85	910	7	48	33	319	1	55	...	17	41	439	...	425	...	55	...	...	...	...
	14	11	103	89	14	9	131	109	43	370	53	134	600	1	24	6	247	1	24	...	26	8	321	...	262	...	58	...	...	...	9
	...	32	3	2	13	13	53	47	112	23	39	120	294	...	90	2	12	...	24	...	43	2	169	...	147	...	24	...	...	...	...
	16	16	17	14	1	...	36	30	54	43	1	75	173	...	44	1	27	...	...	1	32	2	108	...	73	...	27	...	4	1	...
	12	12	19	16	...	...	33	28	40	64	...	11	115	...	33	...	31	...	...	...	6	...	70	...	67	...	2	...	...	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	7	...	...	13	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	16	14	11	9	...	...	27	23	51	35	...	17	103	...	32	...	22	...	...	...	3	...	57	...	47	...	3	...	...	7	...
Total for 1894-95.	176	150	736	592	105	72	1,017	814	591	2,305	348	644	3,888	16	394	69	1,271	2	172	1	181	88	2,018*	...	1,817	...	267	...	4	9	9
										3,244													2,106				2,106				
Total for 1893-94.	176	151	705	562	100	69	981	782	595	2,182	296	711	3,784	15	391	41	1,201	5	147	3	199	64	1,938	...	1,714	2	271	3	4	7	1
										3,073													2,002				2,002				

* Excluding 121 candidates out of 206 passing from high schools, and 28 out of 87 outside candidates passing from training schools, guru training classes, &c.

The foregoing table shows that 3,244 candidates from 1,017 schools competed, and 1,924 from 814 schools were successful. Of these, 87 obtained middle English and 1,837 middle vernacular certificates. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 61 and 1,739 respectively. There were also 149 candidates who passed by the middle vernacular standard from other schools out of 293 sent up. The percentage of success was 59·3 against 58·5 in the preceding year.

This was the second examination held with a common set of examination papers for all Bengali-speaking tracts; and among these the Calcutta schools stand first, and those of the Rajshahi Division, second.

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76. The following statement shows in a summary form the combined results of the middle scholarship examination for the two sets of schools:—

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the— Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total.
1893-94.				
Middle English schools ...	2,881	889	805	1,694
„ vernacular „ ...	3,073	61	1,739	1,800
Total ...	5,954	950	2,544	3,494
1894-95.				
Middle English schools ...	2,879	965	852	1,817
„ vernacular „ ...	3,244	87	1,837	1,924
Total ...	6,123	1,052	2,689	3,741

The number of candidates rose from 5,954 to 6,123, and that of successful candidates from 3,494 to 3,741; those with middle English certificates having advanced from 950 to 1,052, and with middle vernacular certificates from 2,544 to 2,689.

77. *Drawing.*—The following statement shows the success of candidates at the Entrance examination in drawing from Government high schools:—

Name of Government School.	1893-94. Number of pupils examined.	1893-94. Number of pupils successful.	1894-95. Number of pupils examined.	1894-95. Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Barisal	1	1	...	...
2. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	6	3	1	...
3. Chittagong Collegiate ...	2	1	2	...
4. Gaya Zilla ...	4	1	1	...
5. Hare School ...	3	2	2	1
6. Hooghly Branch ...	1	1	...	...
7. „ Collegiate ...	2	2	9	2
8. Malda Zilla ...	1	1	...	...
9. Patna City ...	1	1	8	...
10. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	3	1	4	...
11. Ranchi	7	4	2	1
12. Rangpur	9	1	4	...
13. Arrah Zilla ...	...	...	4	...
14. Barasat Government ...	...	...	1	...
15. Birbhum Zilla ...	...	...	1	...
16. Chapra „ ...	...	...	2	...
17. Comilla „ ...	...	...	1	...
18. Dacca Collegiate ...	...	...	2	1
19. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	...	...	4	...
20. Midnapore Collegiate ...	...	...	1	1
21. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	...	...	1	1
22. Nawab's High, Murshidabad.	...	...	3	2
23. Pabna Zilla ...	...	...	3	1
24. Palamau „ ...	...	...	1	...
25. Patna Collegiate ...	...	...	12	...
26. Ravenshaw „ ...	...	...	3	1
Total ...	40	19	72	11

Altogether 307 candidates were examined in drawing by the University, including those from the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, and out of this large number only 24 qualified. Of these, 13 came from 11 schools in Bengal, namely, 11 from 9 Government schools, and two from two schools for Natives under private management.

78. It has frequently been pointed out that boys would never take kindly to this subject so long as it was merely optional, and carried no credit at the examination. As the University was not favourable to the idea of making it compulsory, the only course open to the Department was to assign to it a definite value in the award of junior scholarships; but for a long time this proposal could not be carried out for want of teachers, the only institution for training them being then the School of Art, which turned out no more than eight or ten teachers a year. To remove this difficulty the subject was included in the course of study for vernacular masters; and it was intimated that a special certificate of qualification as a teacher of drawing would be awarded to any candidate who, at the vernacular mastership examination gained 60 per cent. or upwards of the marks in that subject. Last year it was reported that 25 candidates had gained this certificate. Accordingly, in conformity with the orders of Government, conveyed in paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the last report, that "the time has now arrived when the supply of qualified teachers in that subject is sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing shall count in the award of junior scholarships," the following notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* about the close of the year:—

"It is hereby notified for public information that, in the award of junior scholarships for 1897 and subsequent years, additional credit will be given to candidates who pass in drawing. The marks gained by such candidates at the Entrance examination will, for this award, be increased by 15, 20, and 25, respectively, according as their answers are marked 'fair,' 'good' or 'excellent' by the examiners."

It was also ordered that in all Government high schools for which a drawing master had been, or might hereafter be, appointed, drawing would henceforward be a compulsory subject in certain classes, and would in those classes form part of the regular routine, and be taught in the ordinary school hours without extra fees. It will be seen hereafter (Chapter VI, Special Instruction) that at the last examination for vernacular masters, the result in drawing, as regards the qualification for special certificates, was to the last degree disappointing. I trust that the measures which have been taken to secure greater attention being paid to that subject will result in a steady and sufficient supply of qualified teachers.

79. *Discipline.*—All cases of serious misconduct on the part of either pupils or school authorities have in general been adequately dealt with. Some of the pupils of the Raniganj school took up a rebellious attitude towards a new head master, and went so far as to throw stones at him. The ringleader was rusticated by the Circle Inspector for one year, and four others were fined Rs. 20 each. A student of Rayana in the Burdwan district gained admission into the Campbell Medical School, three or four years ago, by using as his own a middle English certificate belonging to another boy. He ultimately completed the whole of the three years' course in that institution, when the fraud was discovered, and the diploma, which he was about to secure, withheld. The offender was prosecuted before the Magistrate, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment; but was released on appeal to the District Judge, who held that no offence had been committed, since the defendant had himself passed the middle vernacular examination, and was therefore, under the rules, independently admissible to the school. In the Khulna district, the head master of the Daulatpur High English School was badly assaulted one night by some young men, among whom he thought he recognised some students of his own, who had been refused class promotion owing to their failure at the annual examination. The Deputy Magistrate of Khulna, who tried the case in the first instance, sentenced two of the boys to rigorous imprisonment for short terms; but on appeal they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who disbelieved the class-promotion theory and regarded the evidence of identity as insufficient. The Managing Committee, however, took steps to trace the offenders, and visited one or two of the boys with severe social penalties and with rustication. As

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a further measure of discipline, the grants which the school has for many years received from the Government and from the Syedpur Trust Estate have both been suspended for a period of one year, after which, if there has been no recurrence of disorder, a hope is held out that they will be restored. The behaviour of the boys at Krishnagar at the annual athletic sports, which were held in the circuit-house compound in the presence of the Magistrate and a large body of police, is said to have been disgraceful; the Magistrate and the other officials present were disregarded, and stones were thrown at the police. "Next year," writes Mr. Garrett, "I shall decline the use of the circuit-house compound and the services of the police, unless a substantial sum of money is deposited as security for the good behaviour of the boys." It is a great pity that the offenders could not be identified. Two boys of the Narayanganj High English School and two of the Mymensingh Zilla School were expelled for drinking and other irregularities out of school hours.

Two instances of misconduct towards teachers, one in connection with the Dumraon Raj School, and the other with the Pakour High School, have been reported from the Bihar Circle. In the former case, the offender was fined and ordered to apologise to the head master, which, however, he failed to do; and the Inspector accordingly issued a circular debarring his admission to any high school in the circle. In the latter, one of the ringleaders having tried to gain admission to a school in the Burdwan Division, the Inspector of the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle issued a similar circular debarring him from admission to any school under him until his misconduct had been dealt with by the Bihar Inspector. Two other cases of this nature are also reported to have occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division; in one case, the offender was caned in the presence of the other boys, and in the other he was reprimanded and fined.

The other instances of breach of discipline relate chiefly to the operation of the transfer rules. Sometimes a boy dislikes a school, and forges the name of his guardian in the application for a transfer certificate. Cases of this nature have been reported from the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, and in all of them the offenders received proper punishment.

In many cases, as at Krishnagar, above mentioned, it is not so easy to detect the actual culprits; and in these instances, the infliction of punishment on the school as a whole has been sometimes adopted, and may be generally recommended. Thus, in the Rajshahi Division, all holidays from February to May were stopped in the Sirajganj High School as a punishment for general rowdyism. In the Jalpaiguri school the summer vacation was reduced by a whole week for an organised assault on a constable. This method may usefully be resorted to when unknown hands scribble unseemly words or sketches on books and walls, a low habit not uncommon in some schools.

As stated in previous reports, guardians often exercise too little control over their wards, and instances have occurred in which they have been charged with complicity in their misconduct. Thus, in the case of junior pupils, in order to avoid the payment of the transfer fee, guardians have been found to send their wards to new schools with a declaration that they have not been in any school before. Two such cases have come to light during the year; one dealt with by Dr. Martin and one by myself. In both cases substantial fines of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 were imposed; the penalty falling of course on the guardian; and the boys were refused admission into any school until the fine had been paid.

The Noakhali Zilla School, which had been notorious for the lawlessness of its boys in the two preceding years, has now a clean record. The improvement is ascribed by the Assistant Inspector to the severe punishment inflicted on some of the offenders, and to the strictness with which the head master enforced discipline.

As regards school authorities themselves, the list of offences, I am glad to notice, is much lighter. The Rajgram school in the Bankura district was deprived of the privilege of competing for junior scholarships for two years, in consequence of serious breaches of the transfer rules. The cases of false muster at the reward examination of primary schools were also very rare; only one such being reported from the Bhagalpur Division and a few from Orissa, and the delinquents in each case were adequately punished.

80. *Moral Text-books.*—A few words are necessary regarding the preparation of special text-books for imparting moral instruction in schools, as the subject has again engaged the attention of the Supreme Government. As stated in the report for 1890-91, the need for preparing such books by special agency does not arise in Bengal, since Readers and other books of the required kind have been published in large numbers by private persons, and additions are constantly being made to them. The Central Text-book Committee, to whom the matter was referred, advised the Department as to those books on the authorised list which might be recommended for the purpose; and such books are marked in the list with an asterisk. The first list of this kind was issued in 1891, when the number of text-books, English and vernacular, with a definite moral purpose, was as large as 88; and since that time the annual supplementary lists issued on the Committee's recommendation have each contained a number of such books. A revised and consolidated list is now under preparation, in which the number of books thus signalised will be 24 English and 70 vernacular. These lists, it will be remembered, are for the use of middle schools; but the Text-book Committee have also been preparing similar lists for primary and high schools; and when that is done, every school in the Province, of whatever grade, will be provided with a guide to show it which books to choose. As regards high schools, the University has again availed itself of the services of Mr. C. H. Tawney, now retired to England, for the preparation of a new book of English Selections for the Entrance Examination, of the same character as his former one. This book is read in the first two classes of high schools. For the lower classes, the Circle Inspectors are entrusted with the duty of drawing up lists of text-books for use in all Government schools, and these lists are circulated for information to the headmasters of all schools under private management. All but the two lowest classes of primary schools have also to follow the text-books prescribed by the Education Department. Considering the strictly limited character of our control over non-Government schools, I think that we may claim to have done all that lies in our power towards securing the use of wholesome text-books in schools of all classes.

81. *Boarding-houses.*—The importance of boarding-houses in connexion with schools, as a means of enforcing discipline and strengthening character, is now fully recognised, and many public-spirited gentlemen have come forward to help in the erection of houses for the accommodation of students. As instances of liberality in this direction, may be mentioned the gift of a pucca house, and of the land on which it stands, by Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., for the benefit of the Taki Government School in the Presidency Division; and the erection of a house at his own cost by Babu Gobinda Nath Saha Chaudhuri, of Parsadanga, for the use of boarders attending the Pabna Zilla School. The Maharaja of Sonbarsa in the Bhagalpur Division is also stated to have attached a boarding-house to his unaided high school for Rajputs. The members of the Oxford Mission House established a hostel in the Chorbagan quarter of the town of Calcutta, in which the management is left with the students themselves so far as concerns their boarding, their conduct and behaviour being closely supervised by a member of the Mission.

But the benefit to be derived from boarding-houses cannot be fully realised so long as all non-resident pupils, or all those who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, are not compelled to live in them. A new attempt in this direction is about to be made in Calcutta in respect of the students of the Presidency College, for which purpose large additions are being made by Government to the buildings now occupied by the Eden Hindu Hostel, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,85,145. This hostel has been for many years under a committee of Native gentlemen, who have now made it over to Government on certain conditions to enable it to carry out that object. The Government of Bengal has also sanctioned a liberal grant, in aid of private subscriptions, for the erection of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa. At Chittagong, land has been taken up for a boarding-house for the students of the local college, in aid of which considerable subscriptions have been collected from private sources.

82. *Physical Training.*—Athletic sports continued to be as popular as ever, and there is little to add to what has been said under this head in previous reports. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Handley of Krishnagar, Mr. Kiran Chandra

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De and Dr. Hari Mohan Sen of Chittagong, Mr. Drake-Brockman of Chapra, Mr. Hare of Muzaffarpur, Mr. Carstairs of Dumka, and Babu Satyendra Nath De of Balasore, have been prominently mentioned for the special encouragement they have given to students in the pursuit of manly games by personal example, ready advice, and the offer of prizes. A cricket match was played between the students of Arrah and the officers and men of the second Field Artillery, Dinapore, in which the students came off victorious. The best feature of such a victory is that it inspires those Europeans who thus meet them in the field with a kindly regard for their opponents, and respect for their skill and pluck. In Calcutta, there was a keen contest for the Lansdowne Challenge Shield, in which six colleges entered, including Hooghly and Patna from the mufassal. The final tie was won by Bishop's College, and the prize was presented to the victors by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. For the Elliott Football Shield of 1894 there was an equally keen competition. Fourteen colleges competed, including (among Government institutions) the Presidency College, the Hindu and Hare Schools, the Sibpur College, the Calcutta Madrasa, the Eden Hindu Hostel, and the Patna College. The final tie was won by Bishop's College from the C. M. S. Boarding School in Amherst Street. Bishop's College again won the Shield in 1895; the final tie being played with the Calcutta Madrasa. The other competing colleges in 1895 were the Presidency, Medical, Sibpur, Hooghly, and Patna Colleges, the Hare School, and the Albert, London Mission, St. Xavier's and City Colleges of Calcutta.

The District Board of Balasore is reported to have allotted Rs. 300 for the appointment of a peripatetic gymnastic teacher, who is to teach physical exercises in middle and primary schools controlled by the Board. The attempt is praiseworthy, and may be recommended as an example for the other Boards to follow. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, states that the Puri Board contemplate the appointment of a similar teacher in the near future.

No. II.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards.....

" 2. 30 to 40 per cent.....

" 3. 15 to 30 " " .....

" 4. below 15 " " .....

V.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[*N.B.*—From this section are excluded European schools, and also Native girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated.]

83. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1893-94.		1894-95.							
			Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Under public management—										
Managed by Government	10	280	6	146	...	...	4	117	10	263
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	367	13	479	...	...	...	...	13	479
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,522	133,435	1,879	73,708	1,037	38,655	716	29,518	3,632	141,881
Unaided	221	7,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	8,255
Total ...	3,763	141,483	1,898	74,333	1,037	38,655	720	29,635	3,901	150,878

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—										
Managed by Government	10	285	5	146	...	...	5	112	10	258
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	12	471	7	205	...	...	...	...	7	205
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	33,563	815,837	2,293	67,967	30,388	745,373	1,184	36,010	33,865	849,350
Unaided	10,435	172,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,015	205,440
Total	44,020	988,745	2,305	68,318	30,388	745,373	1,189	36,122	45,897	1,055,253
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,783	1,130,228	4,203	142,651	31,425	784,028	1,909	65,757	49,798	1,206,131

The number of schools has increased by 2,015, or 4·2 per cent., and their pupils by 75,903, or 6·7 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala has therefore advanced from 23·6 to 24·2. There has been an increase in upper primaries in all the Divisions except Rajshahi and Orissa. The lower primaries also show an increase in all the Divisions except Chittagong and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The decline is, however, too slight to require special notice. It may be assumed that the increased agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

84. The fluctuations in the number of boys attending primary schools during the past five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91 ...	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92 ...	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93 ...	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95 ...	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253

The upper primaries show a steady advance in the number of schools as well as of pupils; but the progress of the lower primaries was arrested just at the middle of the quinquennial period. It may be noted that while the upper primaries receive a continuous accession of strength from the natural development of the lower primaries, these latter depend in a great measure on agricultural and other conditions, and are, therefore, liable to greater fluctuations.

85. The following statement compares for two years the expenditure incurred, by the Department and by District Boards together, on primary education, including charges for schools for boys and girls, for the subsidiary

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and subordinate inspecting agency, for lower primary scholarships and for contingencies of various kinds:—

	From Provincial revenues.	From District Funds.	Total.
1893-94.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,56,003	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools	24,129	3,11,375	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year	4,335	9,216	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits ...	13,281	80,483	93,764
Examination charges	1,150	12,455	13,605
Scholarships and prizes	7,039	31,584	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture ...	5,598	1,956	7,554
Other payments	9,394	23,932	33,326
Total ...	1,68,627	6,27,004	7,95,631
Allotment	1,77,561	6,51,380	8,28,941
Saving	8,934	24,376	33,310
1894-95.			
Stipendiary schools	1,06,269	1,70,079	2,76,348
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	3,57,494	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	86,058	98,194
Primary scholarships	2,183	22,256	24,439
Buildings and furniture	5,722	2,337	8,059
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	11,346	14,374
Examinations, prizes, and rewards ...	6,399	35,100	41,499
Stipends to gurus under training	51	1,595	1,646
Miscellaneous	11,131	21,495	32,626
Total payments ...	1,74,437	7,07,760	8,82,197
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspecters ...	41,180	1,18,385	1,59,565
Grand Total ...	2,15,617	8,26,145	10,41,762
Total allotment for primary education, including allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and lower primary scholarships ...	1,85,664	7,29,856	9,15,520
Saving ...	11,227	22,096	33,323

86. The expenditure, excluding the cost of Sub-Inspectors, was Rs. 8,82,197, against Rs. 8,28,941 of the preceding year.

The budget grant for primary schools controlled by the Department for 1894-95 was Rs. 2,13,971, against Rs. 2,10,038 in the preceding year. To this grant of Rs. 2,13,971 was added a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94, which was re-granted by Government. By another Resolution of Goverment, dated the 1st October 1894, the balance of the allotment for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95 was also placed at my disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report, in addition to the sum of Rs. 31,000 above referred to. Of the original grant of Rs. 2,13,971, Rs. 1,19,640 had been assigned to non-Board districts, and Rs. 9,899 to municipal areas in Board districts; the grant for schools in Government estates was Rs. 43,864, leaving thus a balance in my hands of Rs. 40,568, in addition to the grant of Rs. 31,000 above mentioned, to meet the further requirements of different districts. Out of these two sums, Rs. 56,500 were allotted to 26 different District Boards, on the condition that any portion of the grant remaining unspent at the end of the year should be re-allotted, by the Boards concerned, for primary education in 1895-96; and the allotments of non-Board districts were also increased by Rs. 5,500. I had thus a balance of Rs. 9,568 left in my hands for future distribution; and further urgent demands, amounting to Rs. 4,409 from non-Board districts, reduced this to Rs. 5,159 at the end of one year.

The sum of all these grants on account of schools in non-Board districts, Government estates, and municipal areas in Board districts, amounted to Rs. 1,83,312, or, including an allotment of Rs. 2,352 for lower primary scholarships, to Rs. 1,85,664; and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 1,74,437. Thus there was a saving, on the departmental allotment, of Rs. 11,227. The districts which failed to spend the full amount of their allotments were Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, and Palamau; and others with smaller savings.

The allotments in Board areas increased by Rs. 78,476, inclusive of the additional grant of Rs. 56,500 made from Provincial revenues. The expenditure increased by Rs. 80,756, so that the savings of the year decreased by Rs. 2,280. But it appears from returns furnished by local officers that out of the additional grant of Rs. 56,500, the Boards spent only Rs. 26,100. The districts which failed to spend a large portion of the additional grants were:—Jessore (1,166), Rajshahi (2,500), Dinajpur (1,690), Rangpur (2,000), Bogra (1,012), Pabna (2,000), Gaya (1,437), Shahabad (1,711), Champaran (1,175), Muzaffarpur (2,475), Darbhanga (3,071), Purnea (4,000), Malda (1,500), Puri (1,000), Bhagalpur (2,308), Monghyr (887), besides smaller savings in other districts. These amounts have been re-appropriated for primary education in the current year. Some of the districts have exceeded their allotments; namely, Burdwan (Rs. 7,000), Bankura (11,000), Midnapore (2,000) and Backergunge (11,000); the excess being due to the regrant of savings, and to the payment of cheques not cashed in the previous year. These savings and excesses nearly balance one another; and in other districts there have been savings to the extent of over Rs. 22,000, as shown in the table.

The cost of inspecting pandits amounted to Rs. 98,194, against Rs. 93,764 in the preceding year.

The details of "miscellaneous payments" (paragraph 85) are given in the following statement:—

	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,226	...
Ditto to khas mahal, circle, and other schools ...	7,382	7,883
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	3,145	...
Commission for money-orders	6,924	7,582
Contingencies and miscellaneous	14,649	17,161
Total ...	33,326	32,626

87. The following table shows district by district the amounts expended in stipends and rewards and the number of pupils (boys and girls) passing at the different examinations:—

Districts.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends, and finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	Number of pupils passed at the—Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.		Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.		Standard A.		Standard B.		Remarks.
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Burdwan	12,686	4,502	18,564	31,250	205	...	629	...	2,149	4	4,197	49	
Birbhum	1,828	314	6,403	8,231	94	1	432	...	1,200	11	2,329	51	
Bankura	6,928	100	18,391	25,319	162	...	839	17	3,111	107	3,016	120	
Midnapore	8,450	1,432	22,586	31,036	206	...	2,124	20	4,878	34	13,227	484	
Hooghly	5,260	...	3,873	9,133	94	...	814	6	3,273	106	3,987	217	
Howrah	4,257	665	5,152	9,409	62	...	336	1	1,593	24	3,212	91	
Total for Burdwan Division.	39,409	7,013	74,969	1,14,378	823	1	5,174	44	16,204	286	29,968	1,015	
24-Parganas	2,770	2,072	20,206	22,976	91	...	730	14	5,374	57	6,267	214	
Nadia	5,613	2,576	10,470	16,083	64	1	206	6	910	7	2,817	128	
Murshidabad	3,903	850	9,058	12,961	55	...	238	4	2,034	7	1,825	9	
Jessore	6,993	144	8,309	15,302	90	1	191	1	1,198	1	2,487	52	
Khulna	5,687	954	7,258	12,945	67	1	99	13	1,077	23	2,858	100	
Total for Presidency Division.	24,966	6,596	55,301	80,267	367	3	1,464	38	10,493	95	16,254	503	
Calcutta	6,187	...	2,232	8,419	10	...	172	...	247	...	895	...	

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Districts.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends, and finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	Number of pupils passed at the— Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.		Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.		Standard A.		Standard B.		Remarks.
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Rajshahi	2,458	...	9,977	12,435	43	1	333		2,112	6	2,281	13	
Dinajpur	1,256	2,217	3,601	4,857	48	...	398	125	1,470	35	1,888	48	
Jalpaiguri	5,785	639	3,896	9,681	10	...	131	2	542	21	663	23	
Darjeeling	7,474	...	55	7,529	4	...	11	1	4	...	3	4	
Rangpur	10,654	1,180	10,867	21,521	100	1	435	15	1,433	6	1,519	20	
Bogra	1,812	418	4,493	6,305	47	...	249	4	1,539	14	1,445	19	
Pabna	2,240	3,316	10,746	12,986	171	...	540	8	1,983	...	1,805	10	
Total for Rajshahi Division	31,679	7,770	43,635	75,314	423	2	2,097	47	8,183	82	9,604	137	
Dacca	5,307	...	13,884	19,191	284	1	1,159	29	3,488	90	3,307	140	
Mymensingh	7,741	3,114	15,214	22,955	282	3	712	33	2,096	49	3,317	589	
Faridpur	6,634	1,952	4,986	11,620	97	...	421	19	1,402	97	1,914	418	
Backergunge	9,260	1,658	10,178	28,438	230	5	1,394	125	3,361	234	3,878	346	
Total for Dacca Division.	28,942	6,724	53,262	82,204	893	9	3,686	206	10,347	470	12,416	1,493	
Tippera	7,569	...	16,995	24,564	297	1	791	36	3,422	289	5,921	392	
Noakhali	5,407	...	9,088	14,495	213	1	741	11	1,653	49	2,431	107	
Chittagong ...	7,473	1,394	9,423	16,896	239	...	834	8	3,863	22	3,727	257	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,920	...	...	2,920	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for Chittagong Division.	23,369	1,394	35,506	58,875	750	2	2,368	55	8,938	360	12,079	756	
Patna	2,380	...	12,807	15,187	20	2	1,414	...	6,008	...	6,377	...	
Gaya	4,154	1,084	6,262	10,416	62	...	646	1	1,454	53	2,030	206	
Shahabad	2,335	...	4,127	6,962	74	...	298	8	1,227	22	2,077	23	
Saran	2,435	...	15,015	17,450	44	...	1,182	1	2,928	...	3,374	...	
Champaran	2,381	1,298	9,273	11,654	30	...	540	...	2,821	19	3,230	65	
Muzaffarpur	2,902	646	7,492	10,394	35	...	609	10	1,360	...	1,851	2	
Darbhanga	2,060	1,679	11,612	13,672	33	...	781	...	3,107	40	4,023	85	
Total for Patna Division.	19,147	4,707	66,588	85,735	298	2	5,440	20	18,900	134	22,962	381	
Monghyr	5,211	124	8,787	13,998	46	1	763	70	1,943	6	2,031	25	
Bhagalpur	3,627	...	5,820	9,447	45	...	359	12	1,178	8	1,885	42	
Purnea	3,610	20	12,353	15,993	34	...	435	5	1,012	5	2,259	24	
Malda	3,362	...	3,357	6,719	72	2	283	3	708	12	896	15	
Sonthal Parganas ...	6,745	...	8,053	14,798	117	3	715	49	1,486	51	1,626	64	
Total for Bhagalpur Division.	22,585	144	38,370	60,955	314	6	2,545	139	6,327	82	8,697	170	
Cuttack	5,598	...	12,748	18,346	67	10	537	24	4,376	101	6,124	252	
Balasore	4,584	...	6,643	11,227	47	3	68	3	1,129	20	1,866	79	
Angul	2,191	...	618	2,809	10	...	44	...	108	4	703	64	
Puri	3,329	...	5,694	9,023	46	2	359	16	989	37	1,598	104	
Total for Orissa Division.	15,702	...	25,703	41,405	170	15	1,508	43	6,602	162	10,291	490	
Tributary Mahals ...	*...	...	*...	...	47	1	146	4	2,359	103	431	5	
Hazaribagh	10,546	...	2,313	12,859	7	1	303	23	317	22	533	58	
Lohardaga	8,749	...	3,988	12,737	8	6	198	23	726	28	2,196	401	
Palamau	5,350	...	481	5,831	11	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	
Manbhum	11,844	...	2,815	14,659	23	...	94	2	1,079	6	1,664	23	
Singhbhum	10,116	...	36	10,152	29	...	221	2	...	...	...	...	
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	46,605	...	9,633	56,238	78	7	904	50	2,122	56	4,396	481	
Grand Total ...	2,58,591	34,348	(a)4,05,199	6,63,790	(b)4,173	48	(c)25,594	646	90,722	1,830	127,993	5,431	
Grand Total for 1893-94.	2,46,473	23,860	3,49,634	5,96,107	3,181		19,359		82,713		121,977		

* All the schools in the Tributary Mahals are paid from private funds.
(a) Including Rs. 2,430 paid from District Funds to khas mahal upper and lower primary schools.
(b) Excluding 12 candidates passed from training schools and guru training classes.
(c) Excluding 3 candidates passed from a training school.

The amount spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends has risen from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591. The increased expenditure on stipends is practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, which show Rs. 4,531 and Rs. 6,290 respectively, or an aggregate of Rs. 10,821 out of a total increase of Rs. 12,118 for the whole Province. A more detailed examination of the figures for the past two years shows that while three of the districts of the Burdwan Division, namely, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah, exhibit a decrease in the expenditure upon stipends, Burdwan shows an increase of Rs. 3,781, and Bankura an increase of Rs. 1,300. In the Rajshahi Division the main increase has taken place in the Darjeeling district, which shows an advance of Rs. 5,151; Rangpur contributing Rs. 2,454 and Dinajpur Rs. 900 to the total, while Pabna shows a decrease of Rs. 2,077.

88. The system of paying rewards in advance, as explained in the previous year's report, is in partial though increasing operation in several districts, the payments under this system having advanced from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348. It is not found in Hooghly, Calcutta, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Bhagalpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, or in the districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month were originally intended to ensure the stability of the weaker schools; but these being precisely the institutions which were least likely to earn Rs. 12 or Rs. 18 a year in rewards, the Deputy Inspectors in many districts felt some hesitation in incurring expenditure, the adjustment of which at the end of the year might involve them in difficulty. The fact, however, that the system is making progress in the more advanced districts shows that it possesses an element of convenience which renders its further extension only a question of time.

89. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and their cost to Provincial and district funds taken together, are shown in the following table, district by district:—

Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan Division — Burdwan	30,049	11,169	20,081	186	1,073	7,434	28,601	60·0	18·7	24·3	11·2
Burdwan Division — Birbhum	11,843	2,166	6,065	80	659	2,937	14,943	27·07	9·5	11·3	6·4
Burdwan Division — Bankura	21,027	5,990	19,329	126	1,031	3,470	27,071	47·5	18·7	27·3	11·4
Burdwan Division — Midnapore	38,601	7,949	23,087	201	3,924	7,187	86,952	39·5	5·9	17·6	4·2
Burdwan Division — Hooghly	18,078	4,045	5,088	91	989	3,909	27,673	44·4	5·1	16·5	2·9
Burdwan Division — Howrah	10,370	3,124	6,285	65	561	2,871	20,721	48·06	11·2	17·4	4·8
Total for the Division	1,29,968	34,443	79,935	749	8,237	27,898	205,961	45·9	9·7	19·8	6·2
Presidency Division — 24-Parganas	27,916	3,331	19,645	91	1,079	4,184	37,809	36·6	18·2	12·7	8·
Presidency Division — Nadia	20,485	3,220	12,863	66	602	2,665	14,947	48·8	21·4	19·3	13·8
Presidency Division — Murshidabad	15,184	2,324	10,637	46	525	2,088	14,108	51·8	20·2	17·8	12·7
Presidency Division — Jessore	21,889	4,928	10,374	106	721	4,174	19,331	46·3	14·3	18·	8·
Presidency Division — Khulna	16,846	3,417	9,528	78	963	2,970	24,125	43·8	9·9	18·4	6·3
Total for the Division	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	387	3,890	16,081	110,320	44·5	16·2	17·1	9·1
Calcutta	11,000	1,264	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79·	38·2	18·9	13·2
Rajshahi Division — Rajshahi	16,119	3,461	8,974	59	300	2,179	9,303	58·6	29·9	25·4	15·
Rajshahi Division — Dinajpur	20,463	2,024	2,833	86	250	2,921	6,661	23·5	11·4	11·1	6·8
Rajshahi Division — Jalpaiguri	11,157	2,889	6,792	47	297	1,321	6,354	61·4	22·8	34·9	17·1
Rajshahi Division — Darjeeling	8,972	750	6,779	6	92	223	3,056	12·5	73·6	53·8	35·4
Rajshahi Division — Rangpur	24,927	6,484	15,037	94	663	3,312	17,448	68·9	22·6	31·3	13·7
Rajshahi Division — Bogra	10,183	1,624	4,681	41	235	1,784	7,082	39·6	19·9	14·5	10·5
Rajshahi Division — Pabna	19,975	5,521	7,465	100	356	4,145	9,780	55·2	20·9	21·3	12·2
Total for the Division	1,11,796	22,753	52,561	433	2,193	15,885	59,684	52·5	23·9	22·9	14·
Dacca Division — Dacca	25,653	6,378	12,813	192	888	6,664	24,084	33·2	14·4	15·3	8·3
Dacca Division — Mymensingh	30,217	8,551	14,404	223	1,493	7,830	29,540	38·4	9·4	16·1	7·7
Dacca Division — Faridpur	21,131	5,264	6,356	124	439	4,665	9,407	42·45	14·47	18·05	10·81
Dacca Division — Backergunge	27,723	5,954	22,484	134	2,143	4,767	51,495	44·5	10·4	19·9	6·9
Total for the Division	1,04,724	26,147	56,057	673	4,963	23,926	115,126	38·8	11·3	17·4	7·8
Chittagong Division — Tippera	27,632	8,552	16,012	226	1,231	8,115	30,787	37·8	12·4	16·8	8·3
Chittagong Division — Noakhali	17,765	4,114	10,381	103	1,311	4,033	30,354	39·9	7·9	16·3	5·4
Chittagong Division — Chittagong	19,158	6,278	10,618	123	749	6,442	23,722	51·	14·2	15·6	7·6
Chittagong Division — Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,888	424	2,496	2	31	58	553	212·	80·5	116·9	72·2
Total for the Division	69,443	19,368	39,507	454	3,372	18,648	85,416	42·6	11·7	16·6	7·4
Patna Division — Patna	21,212	2,011	13,176	22	924	1,190	22,154	91·4	14·2	27·0	9·5
Patna Division — Gaya	19,185	3,144	7,272	35	913	1,825	18,651	89·8	7·9	27·5	6·2
Patna Division — Shahabad	18,685	1,957	5,605	28	339	1,280	9,581	69·8	12·5	24·4	8·3
Patna Division — Saran	17,143	2,075	15,375	23	592	1,201	15,375	90·2	25·9	27·6	16·0
Patna Division — Champaran	16,631	1,937	9,717	20	622	797	14,717	97·8	15·9	38·8	10·5
Patna Division — Muzaffarpur	18,950	2,059	8,335	24	426	1,084	11,038	85·8	19·5	30·3	12·0
Patna Division — Darbhanga	19,237	2,195	11,477	22	628	1,151	16,892	99·7	18·2	30·5	10·8
Total for the Division	1,31,043	15,378	70,357	174	4,504	8,528	108,408	88·4	15·6	28·8	10·4
Bhagalpur Division — Monghyr	24,110	2,072	11,926	20	648	920	14,542	103·6	18·4	36·	13·
Bhagalpur Division — Bhagalpur	20,019	2,382	7,065	23	459	1,084	9,995	103·6	15·3	35·1	11·3
Bhagalpur Division — Purnea	17,630	2,472	13,521	32	507	1,143	10,916	77·2	26·6	43·	19·8
Bhagalpur Division — Malda	10,742 (a)	3,304	3,415	54	176	2,384	4,759	61·1	19·4	22·1	11·4
Bhagalpur Division — Sonthal Parganas	24,636	4,661	10,137	85	444	2,990	9,916	55·	23·	25·	16·
Total for the Division	97,137	14,891	46,064	214	2,234	8,521	50,128	69·5	20·6	27·9	14·7

(a) Allotment from the primary grant only.

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Districts.	Allotment.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Orissa Division... Cuttack ...	29,351	4,389	13,957	99	1,778	3,132	26,995	44·3	7·8	22·4	8·2
Orissa Division... Balasore ...	17,962	3,407	7,320	64	834	1,744	15,363	53·2	9·3	31·2	8·1
Orissa Division... Angul ...	7,544	543	2,366	9	112	275	1,728	60·3	20·2	31·5	20·4
Orissa Division... Puri ...	14,097	3,201	5,822	50	657	1,392	8,903	65·3	8·8	37·3	10·4
Total for the Division ...	68,954	11,540	29,865	222	3,381	6,543	52,989	51·9	8·8	28·2	9·
Chota Nagpur Division. Hazaribagh ...	17,332	1,611	11,848	23	384	1,055	11,311	43·9	30·8	15·3	15·8
Chota Nagpur Division. Lohardaga ...	16,267	1,160	11,557	22	601	749	13,201	53·6	19·2	25·2	14·2
Chota Nagpur Division. Palamau ...	9,525	1,150	4,681	16	162	667	3,822	71·8	28·9	27·5	19·5
Chota Nagpur Division. Manbhum ...	17,060	2,653	12,006	39	510	1,392	11,965	68·	23·5	30·4	16·
Chota Nagpur Division. Singhbhum ...	12,458	1,773	8,379	26	278	1,741	11,034	68·1	30·1	16·2	12·1
Total for the Division ...	72,582	7,767	48,471	126	1,935	5,604	51,153	61·6	25·	23·1	15·1
Grand Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,967	1,70,771*	4,93,019*	3,448	34,696	132,611	847,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3
Grand Total for 1893-94 ...	7,33,710	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	820,675	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4

* Rupees 2,430, paid from District Fund to Khas Mahal upper and lower primary schools, is included in this table.

The average annual cost of an upper primary school to public funds has increased from Rs. 47·7 to Rs. 49·5, and that of a lower primary school from Rs. 12·5 to Rs. 14·1. The cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has advanced from Rs. 20·4 to Rs. 20·8, and in a lower primary from Rs. 8·4 to Rs. 9·3. As noted in the previous reports, the totals of columns 3 and 4 fall short of the amounts shown in column 2, because the former do not include indirect payments, such as the salaries of inspecting pandits, examination charges, money-order commission, prizes to pupils, &c. The table includes only those schools that received payments from the primary grant (departmental and District Fund), and therefore the number of schools in columns 5 and 6 is less than that shown in the first paragraph of this section.

90. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares the position of the districts with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit-mark" is found by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages of instruction :—

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Merit-marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit-marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,136	29	4,165	31,267	1,573	32,840	6,162	451	6,613	41,565	2,053	43,618	120,643	5,315	125,959	40·5	1·9	20·8	117·7	4·9	60·3
Birbhum	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,668	27	1,695	14,632	531	15,163	7,015	580	7,595	23,315	1,138	24,453	59,251	2,308	61,559	39·8	1·8	20·4	101·3	3·7	51·4
Bankura	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,160	8	2,168	25,755	2,993	28,748	5,262	834	6,096	33,177	3,835	37,012	93,327	9,853	103,180	42·	4·7	23·0	118·3	12·0	64·3
Midnapore	196,215	198,512	394,727	3,982	67	4,049	70,910	3,335	74,245	34,727	2,762	37,489	105,619	6,164	115,783	267,367	13,102	280,469	55·8	3·1	29·3	136·2	6·6	71·5
Hooghly	79,370	82,135	161,505	3,356	158	3,514	30,331	1,816	32,147	9,600	1,090	10,690	43,287	3,064	46,351	117,373	7,328	124,701	54·5	3·7	28·7	147·9	7·2	77·2
Howrah	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,207	54	2,261	18,438	1,055	19,493	7,767	705	8,472	28,412	1,814	30,226	74,116	4,140	*78,256	51·9	3·3	27·9	142·9	7·7	72·3
Total for Burdwan Division	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	17,509	343	17,852	191,333	11,303	202,636	70,533	6,422	76,955	279,375	18,068	297,443	732,077	42,046	774,123	49·0	3·0	25·8	128·4	7·2	67·1
24-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,118	52	4,170	43,378	3,390	46,768	15,021	2,093	18,014	68,417	5,535	68,952	166,645	12,523	179,168	42·7	4·08	24·2	120·7	9·2	68·1
Nadia	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,200	6	2,206	16,467	1,907	18,374	5,197	1,379	6,576	23,864	3,292	27,156	65,598	7,130	72,728	19·9	2·6	11·0	55·0	5·6	29·5
Murshidabad	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,801	22	1,823	15,962	763	16,725	3,668	330	3,998	21,431	1,115	22,546	60,559	2,729	63,288	23·5	1·2	12·0	69·6	2·8	33·7
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,583	9	2,592	21,102	1,740	22,902	5,841	812	6,653	29,586	2,361	32,147	87,242	6,077	93,319	20·9	1·8	11·3	62·5	4·2	31·1
Khulna	92,697	83,951	176,648	2,090	11	2,101	22,535	2,015	24,550	7,706	557	8,243	32,331	2,563	34,894	85,161	6,637	92,398	34·9	3·05	19·7	92·5	7·9	52·3
Total for Presidency Division.	593,460	584,574	1,178,034	12,792	100	12,892	119,504	9,815	129,319	38,333	5,151	43,484	170,629	15,066	185,695	460,805	35,096	495,901	28·7	2·5	15·7	77·3	6·0	42·0
Calcutta	49,000	35,000	84,000	4,574	205	4,779	10,887	4,223	15,110	2,413	1,784	4,197	17,874	6,212	24,086*	57,944	15,478	73,422	66·7	19·5	47	118·2	44·2	87·4
Rajshahi	98,150	98,848	196,998	806	10	816	13,674	585	14,259	2,661	221	2,882	17,141	816	17,957	47,713	2,026	49,739	17·5	·8	9·1	48·6	2	25
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	790	12	802	12,205	771	12,976	1,058	89	1,147	21,053	872	21,925	62,623	2,462	65,085	17·2	·78	9·3	51·3	2·2	27·8
Jalpaiguri	54,698	47,503	102,201	391	4	395	8,557	452	9,009	198	30	228	9,146	486	9,632	27,824	1,406	29,230	16·7	1·	9·4	50·8	2·9	28·9
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	146	...	146	2,218	239	2,457	935	106	1,041	3,298	345	3,644	8,319	823	9,142	17·8	2·2	10·8	45·0	5·4	27·2
Rangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,342	10	1,352	20,527	836	21,363	2,525	175	2,700	24,394	1,021	25,415	70,816	2,733	73,549	15·3	·6	8·2	44·4	1·8	23·7
Bogra	62,837	59,784	122,621	876	7	883	9,673	214	9,887	2,554	137	2,671	13,083	358	13,441	35,933	814	36,747	20·8	·5	10·9	57 1	1·3	29·9
Pabna	101,686	102,672	204,358	2,030	3	2,033	12,354	565	12,919	3,785	590	4,375	18,169	1,158	19,327	50,997*	2,300	53,297	17·8	1·1	9·4	50 1	2·2	26·0
Total for Rajshahi Division	616,905	585,962	1,202,867	6,381	46	6,427	86,208	3,662	89,870	13,696	1,348	15,044	106,285	5,056	111,341	304,225	12,564	316,789	17·2	·8	9·2	49·3	2·1	26·3
Dacca	180,087	183,010	363,097	4,024	54	4,078	34,702	2,321	37,023	8,213	1,324	9,537	46,939	3,690	50,638	132,439	8,557	140,996	26·0	2·0	13·9	73·6	4·6	38·8
Mymensingh	268,292	252,535	520,827	3,880	20	3,900	36,635	2,766	39,401	6,959	951	7,910	47,474	3,737	51,211	136,264	9,349	145,613	17·6	1·4	9·8	50·7	3·7	27·9
Faridpur	133,963	135,634	269,597	2,138	61	2,199	21,650	2,532	24,182	7,129	2,092	9,221	30,917	4,685	35,602	82,769	9,·93	92,762	23·0	3·4	13·2	61·7	7·3	34·4
Backergunge	165,666	157,428	323,094	2,505	55	2,560	49,576	3,424	53,000	24,596	2,751	27,347	76,677	6,230	82,907	185,849	13,298	199,147	46·2	3·9	25·6	112·1	8·4	61·6
Total for Dacca Division ...	748,008	728,607	1,476,615	12,547	190	12,737	142,563	11,043	153,606	46,897	7,118	54,015	202,007	18,351	220,358	537,321	41,197	578,518	27·0	2·5	14·9	77·3	5·6	39·1
Tippera	136,770	130,690	267,460	2,618	21	2,639	38,198	3,477	41,675	10,551	2,281	12,832	51,367	5,779	57,146	133,235	12,817	151,052	37·5	4·4	21·3	101·0	9·8	56·1
Noakhali	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,549	4	1,553	25,083	1,154	26,237	8,742	1,291	10,033	35,374	2,449	37,823	91,736	4,773	96,509	46·4	3 2	24·9	120·2	6·3	63·8
Chittagong	92,386	101,145	193,525	2,570	11	2,581	34,798	2,369	37,167	2,332	846	3,178	39,700	3,226	42,926	119,576	8,008	127,584	43	3·2	22·2	129·4	7·9	65·9
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,935	7,158	16,093	19	...	19	801	49	850	...	...	...	820	49	869	2,498	147	2,645	9·2	·7	5·4	27·9	2·1	16·4
Total for Chittagong Division	314,394	314,137	628,531	6,756	36	6,792	98,880	7,049	105,929	21,625	4,418	26,043	127,261	11,503	138,764	352,045	25,745	377,790	40·5	3·6	22·0	102·3	8·2	60·1

Districts.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Merit-marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit-marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Patna	129,859	135,490	265,349	1,078	5	1,083	19,591	758	20,349	14,740	1,033	15,773	35,409	1,796	37,205	78,903	3,332	82,235	27·3	1·3	14·0	60·8	2·5	30·9
Gaya	156,751	103,998	260,749	894	...	894	12,412	760	13,172	8,932	716	9,648	22,238	1,476	23,714	50,638	29,96	53,634	14·18	1·4	9·09	32·3	2·8	20·5
Shahabad	148,619	160,880	309,499	782	...	782	7,656	102	7,758	6,189	204	6,393	14,627	306	14,933	33,067	510	33,577	9·8	·19	4·8	22·2	·3	10·8
Saran	170,688	200,632	370 120	795	1	796	13,032	659	13,691	7,221	976	8,197	21,048	1,636	22,684	50,292	2,958	53,250	12·3	·8	6·1	29·5	1·4	14·3
Champaran	140,420	138,499	278,919	330	...	330	7,971	129	8,100	10,763	219	10,982	19,064	348	19,412	36,326	606	36,932	13·5	·3	13·8	25·8	·4	13·2
Muzaffarpur	195,806	210,910	406,716	696	...	696	9,898	297	10,195	9,661	372	10,033	20,255	669	20,924	42,835	1,263	44,098	10·3	·3	5·1	21·9	·5	10·8
Darbhanga	205,647	214,645	420,292	629	...	629	14,631	258	14,889	6,938	347	7,285	22,198	605	22,803	53,976	1,121	55,097	10·75	·2	5·42	26·24	·5	13·19
Total for Patna Division ...	1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,204	6	5,210	85,191	2,963	88,154	64,444	3,867	68,311	154,839	6,836	161,675	346,037	12,786	358,823	13·4	·5	6·9	30·1	1·1	15·5
Monghyr	148,060	157,342	305,402	712	1	713	10,701	1,507	12,208	9,214	1,747	10,961	20,627	3,255	23,882	44,877	6,273	51,150	13·9	2·	7·8	30·3	3·9	16·7
Bhagalpur	150,730	154,175	304,905	637	17	654	9,669	523	10,192	6,980	871	7,851	17,286	1,411	18,697	39,172	2,525	41,697	11·	·9	6·1	25·9	1·6	13·6
Purnea	140,024	142,674	291,698	444	2	446	7,822	257	8,079	6,551	302	6,853	14,817	561	15,378	32,237	1,083	33,320	9·9	·3	5·2	21·6	·7	11·4
Malda	59,957	62,250	122,207	826	3	829	6,512	236	6,748	1,903	258	2,161	9,241	497	9,738	25,569	981	26,550	13·4	·7	7·9	42·6	1·5	21·7
Sonthal Parganas	130,585	132,544	263,129	863	42	905	12,216	555	12,771	4,962	284	5,246	18,041	881	18,922	45,925	2,159	48,084	14·9	·7	7·8	38·	1·8	19·7
Total for Bhagalpur Division	638,386	648,985	1,287,371	3,482	65	3,547	46,920	3,078	49,998	29,610	3,462	33,072	80,012	6,605	86,617	187,780	13,021	200,801	12·0	1·0	6·7	29·4	2	15·5
Cuttack	141,083	149,567	290,650	1,058	48	1,106	26,527	1,220	27,747	15,905	1,316	17,221	43,490	2,584	46,074	100,776	5,216	105 992	30·8	1·7	15·8	71·4	3·4	36·4
Balasore	72,245	76,948	149,193	730	30	760	18,983	989	19,971	12,093	921	13,014	31,805	1,940	33,745	72,689	4,038	76,727	44·02	2·5	22·6	100·6	5·2	51·5
Angul	12,865	12,643	25,508	77	...	77	1,219	73	1,292	709	56	765	2,005	129	2,134	4,751	275	5,026	15·5	1·02	8·3	36·9	2·1	19·7
Puri	71,179	70,570	141,749	640	7	647	11,348	665	12,013	3,742	265	4,007	15,780	937	16,667	40,986	2,295	43,281	22·09	1·3	11·7	57·5	3·2	30·5
Total for Orissa Division ...	297,372	309,728	607,100	2,505	85	2,590	58,076	2,947	61,023	32,449	2,558	35,007	93,030	5,590	98,620	219,202	11,824	231,026	31·2	1·8	16·2	73·7	3·8	38·05
Mourbhanj	39,882	39,953	79,835	128	...	128	1,871	52	1,923	2,048	102	2,150	4,047	154	4,201	8,301	258	8,559	10·1	·3	5·2	20·8	·6	10·7
Keonjhar and Nilgiri ...	22,941	22,702	45,643	147	4	151	842	28	870	1,861	63	1,924	2,850	95	2,945	5,122	167	5,289	12·4	·4	6·4	22·3	·7	11·5
Dhenkanal	17,808	17,934	35,742	146	5	151	1,722	80	1,802	418	33	451	2,286	118	2,404	6,314	298	6,612	12·8	·6	6·7	35·4	1·6	18·4
South Mahanadi	26,865	26,550	53,415	111	1	112	1,152	22	1,174	1,329	6	1,335	2,592	29	2,621	5,340	77	5,417	9·6	·1	4·9	19·8	·2	10·1
North ditto	19,911	19,904	39,815	104	2	106	897	22	919	1,458	49	1,507	2,459	73	2,532	4,669	125	4,794	12·3	·3	6·3	23·4	·6	12·
Total for the Orissa Tributary States.	127,407	127,043	254,450	636	12	648	6,484	204	6,688	7,114	253	7,367	14,234	469	14,703	29,746	925	30,671	11·1	·3	5·7	23·3	·7	12·
Hazaribagh	85,044	89,603	174,647	694	32	726	5,855	554	6,409	6,664	1,120	7,784	13,213	1,706	14,919	27,699	2,942	30,641	15·5	1·9	8·7	32·5	3·3	17·5
Lohardaga	82,780	86,551	169,331	574	38	612	8,534	758	9,292	7,347	1,265	8,612	16,455	2,061	18,516	35,819	3,729	39,548	19·9	2·4	10·9	43·3	4·3	23·4
Palamau	44,148	45,368	89,516	122	...	122	1,875	98	1,973	2,819	140	2,959	4,816	238	5,054	9,054	434	9,488	10·9	·5	5·6	20·5	·9	10·6
Manbhum	88,980	90,019	178,999	568	4	572	10,424	437	10,861	2,825	234	3,059	13,817	675	14,492	36,937	1,565	38,502	15·5	·7	8·1	41·5	1·7	21·5
Singhbhum	40,712	41,110	81,822	473	21	494	8,704	728	9,432	4,615	583	5,198	13,792	1,332	15,124	33,092	2,872	35,964	33·8	3·2	18·4	81·3	6·9	43·9
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	341,664	352,651	694,315	2,431	95	2,526	35,392	2,575	37,967	24,270	3,342	27,612	62,093	6,012	68,105	142,601	11,542	154,143	18·1	1·7	9·8	41·7	3·2	22·2
Grand Total ...	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,817	1,183	76,000	881,438	58,862	940,300	351,384	39,723	391,107	1,307,639	99,768	1,407,407	3,369,783	222,224	3,592,007	24·	1·8	12·9	61·9	4	33
Grand Total for 1893-94	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,006	1,654	75,660	813,701	54,538	868,239	341,076	36,241	377,317	1,228,783	92,433	1,321,216	3,152,209	208,125	3,360,334	22·4	1·6	12·6	57	3·8	30·7

As explained in the previous report, the differences shown in column 22 in the progress made in various districts are due generally to two causes, namely, differences in the advancement of different parts of the country, and differences in the system of administration of the primary grant in different districts, of which the former is the more permanent and effective cause. While the indigenous system of primary instruction was in operation in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and Orissa, a new system had to be organised for Chota Nagpur and other outlying tracts of the country, the people of which had no educational traditions of their own to guide them.

The most important figures in the foregoing table are those shown in column 19. This column shows the actual and relative position of each district, by giving a numerical value to the educational results attained. Comparing the totals for 1894-95 with those for 1893-94, it appears that there has been an advance, thus numerically measured, from 3,360 to 3,592, or by 7 per cent. In the preceding biennial period, the advance was from 3,304 to 3,360, or by 1·7 per cent. This greatly improved result is chiefly of course, but not entirely, due to the increased allotments made last year by Government for primary education, as already explained. In the Burdwan Division, for example, which had no share in these allotments, the merit-mark has advanced from 740 to 774, or by nearly 5 per cent. The Presidency Division shared in the increase to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Its merit-mark has advanced by 8 per cent.; and the districts of Nadia and Jessore, to which the additional grants were confined, are, with Khulna, those in which the advance is most marked. In the Rajshahi Division grants were made to the amount of Rs. 12,000, and the improvement in the merit-mark reaches as high as 11 per cent. for the Division. In less advanced parts of the country, the improvement is not so rapid. Thus, in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which received grants of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 12,500 respectively, the advance in each case amounts to 7 per cent. In any case, however, it is highly satisfactory to find that the timely liberality of Government has already resulted in an educational advance that can be measured.

Very important results, again, are given in column 25, which shows the merit-mark in proportion to the population, and therefore supplies a valid comparison between the educational advancement of different districts and Divisions. The Burdwan Division stands easily first (after Calcutta), and the Chittagong Division holds the second place. Bihar is but slightly in advance of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The three districts of Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore stand higher than any others in Bengal. Malda, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Palamau occupy the lowest place.

91. Upper Primary Schools.—The following statement shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for Native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	263	262	148	1,445	...	...	...	...	1,445
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	13	479	475	320	...	698	752	179	28	1,657
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,632	141,881	130,085	102,295	38,827	1,38,121	13,841	2,07,584	63,058	4,61,431
Unaided	246	8,255	7,406	5,820	...	...	...	11,267	9,062	20,349
Total ...	3,901	150,878	138,228	108,583	40,272	1,38,819	14,593	2,19,050	72,148	4,84,882
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	131,749	102,970	45,162	1,28,954	12,295	2,04,513	75,853	4,66,781

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The number of upper primary schools managed by Government was 10, as in the preceding year. Nine of them are situated in Orissa, and one in the Patna Division. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards have risen from 10 to 13. The aided schools have increased by 110, or by 3·1 per cent., and their pupils by 8,446, or by 6·3 per cent. The unaided schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 854. These latter are in course of absorption into the aided system in most cases. There has been a gain of 36 schools in the Burdwan Division, 57 in Dacca, 16 in Chittagong, 14 in Bhagalpur, and 19 in Chota Nagpur. The average number of pupils to a school was 38·7, against 37·5 in 1893-94, and 37·8 in 1892-93.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 18,101. The contributions from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 4,890, while those from District funds rose by Rs. 9,865, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 2,294. The fees collected from the pupils increased by Rs. 14,537, while receipts from other local sources declined by Rs. 3,705. The average income of an upper primary school was Rs. 124, of which Rs. 49-10 were paid from public sources, against Rs. 124 and Rs. 49 respectively of the preceding year. The Government schools being situated in extremely backward localities, their cost was comparatively high.

92. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for native boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private candidates) are concerned, are shown below for each Division :—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Candidates.								Number of Candidates.					Number passed from—					Race or Creed of Passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan ...	...	...	617	389	23	12	640	401	...	1,470	54	8	1,532	...	632	18	2	652	...	625	...	25	...	1	1	...
Presidency ...	...	...	250	189	6	4	256	193	...	563	13	12	588	...	311	5	7	323	...	269	...	54	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	7	4	2	2	9	6	...	14	6	1	21	...	6	3	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	252	109	3	1	255	110	...	581	10	6	597	...	122	1	1	184	...	105	...	79	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	431	256	24	7	456	263	1	960	42	12	1,015	...	397	8	2	407	...	317	...	90	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	301	202	3	2	304	204	...	772	4	27	803	...	372	2	5	379	...	274	...	97	...	...	...	...
Patna ...	1	1	151	134	2	1	154	136	3	337	5	16	361	1	237	2	10	250	...	236	...	14	...	...	...	8
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	148	128	1	1	149	129	...	344	2	34	380	...	260	2	22	284	...	207	...	49	...	16	12	...
Orissa ...	12	10	141	100	1	...	154	110	24	285	2	3	314	15	145	...	2	162	...	153	...	7	1	...	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	28	24	28	24	...	...	62	...	62	...	...	35	...	35	...	33	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	79	37	...	...	79	37	...	191	...	4	195	...	63	...	2	65	...	46	...	4	...	1	14	...
Total ...	14	11	2,377	1,548	93	54	2,484	1,613	28	5,517	200	123	5,868	16	2,605	76	54	2,751	...	2,275	...	419	1	18	30	8
Total for 1893-94...	8	8	2,433	1,770	91	80	2,532	1,858	14	5,657	225	172	6,068	14	3,040	148	95	3,297	...	2,769	1	495	2	3	22	5

The number of competing schools declined from 2,532 to 2,484, and of successful schools from 1,858 to 1,613. The number of candidates fell off from 6,068 to 5,868, and of successful candidates 3,297 to 2,751. Except in the Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions, where the number of successful candidates shows an increase, there has been some loss in every Division, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Orissa showing the largest falling off. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates declined from 495 to 419. The number of candidates for pass certificates sent up by middle schools to this examination was 2,806 against 2,739 in the preceding year, and the number of passes was 1,403 against 1,684.

There is therefore a serious falling off all round. The inspecting officers generally explain this result by a progressive increase in the difficulty of the standard; and the fact that the proportion of success among candidates from middle schools has fallen from 61 to 50 per cent. lends some probability to this explanation. But in upper primary schools another cause has been at work. Complaints had been rife that in this class of schools the useful subjects of the

lower primary course were more or less neglected. I therefore directed that in future years no candidates should be admitted to the upper primary who had not passed the lower primary examination. This order at once threw an additional task upon the head teachers of upper primary schools, who had now to spend a considerable share of their time in preparing their third-class boys for the lower primary test. They had consequently less time to give to their first class, and the results are manifest in the above table. I do not regret it; for I am confident, not only that the boys get a better and more useful education by having to pass through the lower primary standard, but also that they will reap the advantage of this training when they enter for the upper primary examination. I consider therefore that the falling off is only temporary.

93. The following statement shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private candidates, for the last four years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,631	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8

There has therefore been a steady improvement up to the examination before the last.

94. Lower Primary Schools.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for native boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	258	262	106	539	...	...	...	...	539
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	7	205	207	149	...	213	265	395	...	873
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,865	849,350	765,951	626,749	1,01,755	3,54,105	33,486	11,54,012	2,79,238	19,22,596
Unaided	12,015	205,440	180,469	151,027	...	...	...	2,97,149	73,821	3,70,970
Total ...	45,897	1,055,253	946,889	778,031	1,02,294	3,54,318	33,751	14,51,556	3,53,059	22,94,978
Total for 1893-94 ...	44,020	988,745	892,024	730,529	97,924	3,09,923	29,120	13,87,183	3,52,404	21,76,553

The ten schools managed by Government are all situated in the backward parts of Orissa, where no fees are collected from the pupils. The seven schools managed by Municipal or District Boards are—five in the Rajshahi and two in the Dacca Division.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1,18,425. The contributions from Provincial, District, and Municipal funds rose by Rs. 4,370, Rs. 44,395, and Rs. 4,631 respectively. The income from fees shows an increase of Rs. 64,374.

The average income of lower primary schools, aided and unaided, taken together was Rs. 50, of which Rs. 10-10 were paid from public funds. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 49 and Rs. 9-14.

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The number and strength of these schools are compared in the following table, Division by Division, for the past two years:—

Division.	1893-94. Schools.	1893-94. Pupils.	1894-95. Schools.	1894-95. Pupils.	Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
Burdwan	9,260	222,888	9,557	231,829	297	...
Presidency	4,089	17,467	4,406	127,070	317	...
Calcutta	158	7,768	170	8,017	12	...
Rajshahi	2,708	67,385	2,960	78,349	252	...
Dacca	6,091	135,724	6,729	153,222	638	...
Chittagong	4,254	95,950	4,118	101,643	...	136
Patna	5,635	129,021	5,908	137,772	273	...
Bhagalpur	3,019	63,356	3,155	66,353	136	...
Orissa	5,804	84,045	5,821	84,964	17	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,116	12,995	1,015	11,866	...	101
Chota Nagpur	1,886	52,147	2,058	54,168	172	...
Total ...	44,020	988,745	45,897	1,055,253	2,114	237
				Net increase	... 1,877	

There is a net increase of 1,877 schools and 66,508 pupils. There is a decrease in the number of schools in the Chittagong Division, and in the number of schools and of pupils in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The loss in Chittagong is confined to the Tippera district, where the scarcity consequent on the extraordinary floods of 1893-94 was felt in all its intensity during the first few months of the year, and continued up to the end of October. Many schools were closed on this account, and were not re-opened when plenty returned. The loss in Tippera alone amounted to 351 schools, while in the other districts of the Division there was a gain of 215. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, several causes are said to have been at work. In Dhenkanal, many lower primary schools were closed in order to provide funds for upper primaries. In Tigiria the inspecting pandit is said to have omitted a number of schools from his returns. In Athmallik the inspecting pandit was dismissed and his post not filled up—a neglect which led to the closing of a large number of new schools.

95. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following table shows the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for Native boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private candidates) are concerned:—

Divisions.	Number of Institutions sending Candidates: Institutions under public management: Competing schools.	Institutions under public management: Successful schools.	Aided institutions: Competing schools.	Aided institutions: Successful schools.	Other institutions: Competing schools.	Other institutions: Successful schools.	Total: Competing schools.	Total: Successful schools.	Number of Candidates: Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Number passed from: Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Race or Creed of Passed Scholars: Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races: Christians.	Aboriginal races: Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,620	1,780	5	3	2,625	1,783	...	9,329	7	59	9,395	...	4,595	3	45	4,643	...	4,338	...	287	...	...	18	...
Presidency ...	...	...	1,337	713	2	1	1,339	714	...	3,804	9	1	3,814	...	1,297	7	1	1,305	...	927	...	374	1	...	3	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	98	65	...	...	98	65	...	279	...	1	280	...	144	...	1	145	...	111	...	33	1	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	2	1,059	759	98	1	1,161	762	17	2,923	206	8	3,160	12	1,384	1	5	1,402	...	539	...	863	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	1,270	945	83	58	1,354	1,003	2	3,865	244	5	4,116	...	2,046	101	1	2,148	...	1,384	...	769	2	...	1	1
Chittagong ...	1	1	731	544	4	3	736	548	2	2,259	13	7	2,281	1	1,154	5	4	1,164	...	582	...	557	...	...	...	25
Patna ...	...	...	1,534	1,345	...	...	1,534	1,345	...	6,496	...	121	6,617	...	4,739	...	99	4,838	...	4,473	...	362	3	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	787	684	1	1	788	685	...	2,486	11	74	2,571	...	1,843	1	55	1,899	...	1,446	...	334	7	32	75	...
Orissa ...	5	5	880	562	...	...	885	567	10	2,372	...	...	2,382	6	1,326	...	...	1,332	...	1,315	...	9	6	...	2	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	71	68	71	68	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	112	...	112	...	101	...	1	...	...	10	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	670	397	2	...	672	397	...	1,433	3	36	1,472	...	663	...	24	687	...	530	...	26	...	9	122	...
Total ...	11	8	10,986	7,794	266	135	11,263	7,937	31	35,252	613	312	36,208	19	19,191	230	235	19,675	...	15,746	...	3,611	20	41	231	26
Total for 1893-94	12	7	10,330	6,841	106	83	10,498	6,931	35	32,748	233	428	33,444	15	16,359	158	332	16,864	...	13,985	...	2,546	16	44	258	15

The number of competing schools rose by 765, and of successful schools by 1,006. The number of candidates rose by 2,764, and of successful candidates by 2,831. There has been a gain in every Division except Orissa, where

the number of successful candidates is 614 less than in the previous year, Burdwan showing a loss of 11 and the Orissa Tributary Mahals of 32. The decrease in Orissa is largely attributed to the temporary absorption of trained teachers in the Settlement Department. There is, however, a wide difference in the results of different districts, since Cuttack and Puri have gained, while Balasore has lost. These variations will probably disappear with the introduction of a uniform set of question-papers for all the districts of a Division.

There were also 9,776 candidates from schools other than lower primary, of whom 5,934 were successful.

96. The course of study prescribed for the lower primary scholarship examination includes the subjects of two printed books, a Reader and a Sanitary Primer, which cost not more than 4 annas in all, together with an elementary knowledge of arithmetic, manuscript reading, land-measuring, and accounts, mostly after the native method. The reader in use for many years was 'Bodhoday,' a Bengali adaptation of Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge, by the late Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E. The book has been of the highest value in imparting useful knowledge and a healthy tone to our primary schools; but having been written about half a century ago, it was believed to be to some extent wanting in modern requirements, and the desirability of replacing it by a Reader of a more practical character had often been expressed. Such a Reader, entitled 'Nutanpath,' was brought out during the year by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L., Bengali Translator to Government, who occupies a distinguished place in the field of Bengali literature; and on the recommendation of the Central Text-Book Committee, which works under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerjea, the work has been prescribed as the text-book in language for the lower primary examination of 1896 and subsequent years. Besides being written in an easy and colloquial style, a fair portion of the book has been devoted to agricultural topics, the necessity of teaching which in our schools has frequently been dealt with by the Supreme Government. It may be added that both Dr. Voelcker, in his report on Indian Agriculture, and the Government of India in their Resolution on the second quinquennial report, admitted the undesirability of prescribing a separate agricultural text-book for primary schools, inasmuch as such a step would involve a departure from the general educational programme. They recommended instead the use of "Readers," which would deal with familiar agricultural lessons, and thus turn the attention of the learner rather towards than away from the land. That 'Nutanpath' is the first Bengali Reader answering this description is admitted.

97. *Night schools.*—Two hundred and forty-nine night schools have been returned from the Burdwan Division, 86 from the Chittagong Division, 58 from the Orissa Division, 250 from the Chota Nagpur Division, and one from the town of Calcutta. These schools are intended for day-labourers, and accordingly thrive most in towns and other industrial centres. The remarks, therefore, of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, that "though they sit at night, the pupils are generally boys who might as well attend during the day, if there were day pathsalas in the neighbourhood," and that the only night school in the Division, situated in urban tracts, is that at Brahmanbaria, show that, in the districts under him at least, they have not served any special purpose, and deserve no special support, since it is as easy for the teacher to teach during the day as at night. Most of these schools are lower primaries; only two schools are reported to have reached the upper primary status—one in the Burdwan Division and the other in the Chota Nagpur Division. The districts in which these schools appear to flourish best are Bankura, Noakhali, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh. As most of these schools are conducted by teachers of day schools, in the hope of earning additional rewards, the falsification of school registers and similar abuses need to be strictly guarded against. The number of pupils who passed the various departmental examinations from these schools is as follows:—In the middle vernacular examination 2; in the upper primary 1; in the lower primary 58. The first three boys belong to the district of Bankura.

98. *School Post-Offices.*—A short history of the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work, was given in paragraph 129 of the last report. Most of the divisional

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reports are unfortunately silent on this important matter, and so it is impossible to say what advance the system has made during the year; to what extent, if any, the combination of the two-fold duties has affected efficiency in either of the departments, and how far the system has worked smoothly. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, reports the existence of 62 school post-offices in the different districts under him (except Burdwan, for which no returns were furnished), six of which were opened during the year in the district of Midnapore alone. A note of complaint is heard from this district that "there is a growing tendency on the part of these two-fold functionaries to neglect their primary duty (*i.e.* school work), and employ themselves *in* and out of school hours in what is only their secondary work." The remedy is easy enough; the inspecting officer should, in consultation with the postal authorities, warn the neglectful teachers, and if they prove incorrigible, deprive them of one or other of their appointments.

There were 76 school post-offices in the Presidency Division. The Assistant Inspector is of opinion that the work is not very popular, especially with middle school teachers, who do not attach much value to the small remuneration offered by the Postal Department and are unwilling to give the required money security. Another potent cause for dislike on the part of teachers who do not happen to be natives of the place is that the postal duties deprive them of their school vacations. In some cases, moreover, secretaries of aided schools have now and then objected to the employment of their teachers as local post-masters, and the Deputy Inspector of Nadia is at a loss to make out "whether they are to be compelled to comply with the request of the Postal Department." Much of these inconveniences can be avoided under judicious management. There will be no holiday difficulty if care is taken to secure the services of local men for these combined duties; and the postal remuneration, however small, will not fail to be attractive to such men, and especially to teachers of primary schools, whose incomes from school are admittedly very poor. Again, since it is an express condition in the scheme that the postal duties should be done *out of school hours*, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be raised by managers of schools to allow their teachers to do postal work, when such a permission sensibly adds to their emoluments and enhances the value of the school-appointment. If, through oversight or otherwise, the postal routine in any case is likely to interfere with the school work, the fact should at once be reported to the postal authorities for rectification, while cases of contumacy on the part of school committees should be brought to the notice of the District Boards or other authorities for needful action.

Twenty-eight school post-offices are reported as existing in the Orissa Division, all of which are invested with money-order and savings bank duties, except three rudimentary ones, newly opened during the year, with a delivery allowance of Rs. 2 a month in each case. It is this latter class of post-offices, the Inspector says, that are more likely to work well in connexion with schools. The complaint heard from this Division is of a different nature; with the gradual expansion of the money-order system, the duties of school post-offices are becoming more and more onerous. But so long as these duties are not done during school hours, the expansion in question is a public good; and as to the growing difficulty of the work itself, if the teacher-postmaster considers the task too burdensome for the remuneration offered, it is open to him to resign it.

There are 70 school post-offices in the Chota Nagpur Division. As regards their working, the Assistant Inspector, after echoing the Burdwan complaint that the school post-master "has the inevitable tendency to look upon his postal duties as of greater consequence, and the school a matter of secondary importance," goes on to remark:—

> The belief that the work in such post-offices is exceedingly light and can be performed by our teachers with ease in their leisure hours is anything but correct. The clerical and other work in a school post-office is very nearly, if not exactly, the same, as it is in a departmental branch office, and takes several hours of the officer's time to perform it. Then, the hours of the arrival and despatch of mails cannot be regulated strictly with reference to the working hours of the school, nor the payment and issue of money-orders put off until the classes are dismissed for each day. In the course of my inspection of such schools, I have very often been asked by teacher-postmasters to give them leave for an hour or so for the performance of such business, which, of course, cannot be delayed without serious

inconvenience to the public, as well as to the Postal Department. Besides these, the appointment, dismissal, transfer, leave, suspension, &c., of teachers must all be managed in consultation with the postal authorities. Such a course, I beg respectfully to submit, does not always prove to be convenient. A teacher-postmaster who capitally suits a school must be transferred elsewhere in the interest of the Postal Department. A teacher cannot go home during his vacations for the sake of his postal duties. All these matters should be settled once for all by definite rules issued with the sanction of the heads of both the departments, so that there might remain no room for any difference of opinion or clashing between postal and educational officers.

The Deputy Inspectors are as a body against the recent proposal of the Postal Department to effect a reduction in the allowances at present made to school-masters for the performance of postal duties, and I am at one with them. The allowances are already too low, and any attempt to reduce them further is likely to render the additional work less attractive and acceptable to our teachers. The suggestion to deliver letters, paid, bearing and registered, as well as the payment of money-orders, through school-boys, does not seem to me to be either wise or practical.

Some of the points raised in the foregoing extract will form a subject for reference to the Postmaster-General.

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99. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional or technical education, besides others of a miscellaneous kind. In the following statement the statistics for two years are compared:—

Class of Institutions.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	21	910	21	818
Ditto for mistresses	8	215	5	188
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	218	907	149	664
Law schools	14	509	14	642
Medical schools	11*	1,747	9*	1,784
Engineering and Survey schools	4†	933	5†	922
School of Art	1	269	1	270
Industrial schools	26	765	29	795
Other schools	17	586	18	701
Total ...	320	6,841	251	6,784

* Including the Medical College, Calcutta.
† Including the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The large reduction here shown is due to the decrease in the number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools, in conformity with the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the Report for last year. Under this head there has been a loss of 69 classes, containing 243 pupils. Under other heads there has been a gain of 186 pupils, the total number of schools remaining unchanged at 102, though there have been fluctuations under separate heads, as the table shows.

A.—Training Schools.

100. The following table supplies the figures for training schools of different classes:—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Expenditure, 1894-95—					
					From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training schools for masters—					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	15	15	599	540	71,282	517	...	275	411	72,485
District Board ...	1	1	8	8	284	359	...	...	...	643
Aided ...	5	5	303	270	4,734	...	...	...	16,532	21,266
Training schools for mistresses—										
Aided ...	6	4	190	155	2,580	...	...	906	9,964	13,450
Unaided ...	2	1	25	33	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940

	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—					
					From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	203	131	820	559	5,177	174	...	...	...	5,351
District Board ...	1	5	5	15	...	426	...	...	...	426
Aided ...	...	1	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	11
Unaided ...	14	12	82	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	247	175	2,032	1,670	84,068	1,476	...	1,181	32,847	1,19,572
Total Expenditure for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	86,444	2,242	...	6,054	23,063	1,17,803

There is an apparent loss of two aided and one unaided training schools for mistresses. The schools have not really disappeared; in one case no returns have been furnished; and in the other two the returns of the training departments have been amalgamated with those of the institutions to which they are attached. Another school of this class has passed from the aided to the unaided group, involving corresponding changes in the total expenditure under these heads. There is a reduction of Rs. 2,376 in the Government expenditure on training schools of all descriptions, explained by the reduction in the number of guru-training classes. The increase in the total expenditure is due to a large increase in the private expenditure on aided training schools for masters.

101. The following table furnishes the detailed statistics of these institutions:—

Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March—		Total expenditure in 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—						Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
				From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.	
	1894.	1895.		From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—										
First grade—										
1. Calcutta ...	76	69	11,690	11,879	...	...	46	...	11,925	177·3
2. Hooghly ...	128	103	10,331	10,546	...	...	110	...	10,656	92·5
3. Dacca ...	77	66	11,470	11,345	...	...	47	...	11,392	169·3
4. Rangpur ...	59	52	5,963	6,025	...	...	12	5	6,042	98·7
5. Chittagong ...	39	36	5,200	5,345	...	...	19	...	5,364	137·
6. Patna ...	56	58	10,807	10,840	...	...	...	...	10,840	154·8
7. Ranchi ...	26	30	3,672	3,866	...	...	...	...	3,866	143·2
8. Cuttack ...	43	42	7,119	6,241	...	...	41	...	6,282	152·2
Third grade—										
1. Lohardaga ...	15	18	558	665	...	...	...	...	665	44·3
2. Kokpara ...	9	9	445	417	...	...	...	...	417	52·1
3. Puri ...	15	15	1,206	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,279	98·3
4. Balasore ...	18	10	1,397	1,270	28	...	...	...	1,298	97·6
5. Angul ...	10	10	783	382	...	...	...	406	788	38·2
6. Motihari ...	17	15	1,344	690	489	...	...	...	1,179	49·3
7. Taljhari ...	11	7	700	492	...	...	...	...	492	54·6
Total ...	599	540	72,685	71,282	517	...	275	411	72,485	125·4
District Board—										
1. Guru-training school in Purnea ...	8	8	695	284	359	...	...	...	43	40·5

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Name of School.	Number of Pupils on the rolls on 31st March—		Total expenditure in 1893-94.	Expenditure, 1894-95—						
				From Public funds.			From Private funds.		Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1894.	1895.		From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters—*concld.*										
Aided—										
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	32	31	3,561	1,200	...	...	...	2,542	3,742	41·3
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	21	23	5,585	1,500	...	...	...	4,292	5,792	71·1
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	164	144	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	8·9
4. Bankura Training School	30	24	1,125	300	...	...	...	1,214	1,514	11·1
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission)	56	48	2,516	384	...	...	...	7,134	7,518	8·1
Total ...	303	270	15,487	4,734	...	...	...	16,532	21,266	17·2
Training Schools for Mistresses.										
Aided—										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School ...	19	26	3,306	600	...	...	114	2,616	3,330	28·5
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School	26	35	5,604	900	...	...	656	3,614	5,170	30
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School	66	72	2,748	720	...	...	...	2,165	2,885	9·1
Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta (a) ...	33	...	4,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Training School, Calcutta (b)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...	26	22	1,750	360	...	...	136	1,569	2,065	14·0
Total ...	190	155	18,168	2,580	...	...	906	9,964	13,450	16·9
Unaided—										
Church of Scotland Normal School, Calcutta (c)	13	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist Normal School in Calcutta (d)	12	...	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940	14·1
Total ...	25	33	2,802	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940	14·1

(*a*) Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta, transferred to the unaided class.
(*b*) American Mission ditto ditto did not furnish returns.
(*c*) Church of Scotland Normal School, Calcutta, amalgamated with the Orphanage (aided).
(*d*) Baptist Normal School in Calcutta amalgamated with an unaided middle school.

102. There was no change up to the close of the year in the number or distribution of the Government training schools, a first-grade school being attached to the head-quarters of each Division of Bengal, except Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are otherwise supplied. The pupils are drawn, as far as possible, from all the districts of the Division, in some proportion to the actual demand for masters. There is some diminution in the Provincial expenditure on these schools, and some reduction in the number of pupils, chiefly at Hooghly, which has lost 25. Since the close of the year, the third-grade schools at Purnea and Puri have been closed; that at Lohardaga has been transferred to Palamau; the guru department attached to the first-grade training school at Rangpur has been closed, and the guru department attached to the first-grade training school at Cuttack has been remodelled, so as to provide also for the needs of the Puri district, the third-grade school at Balasore being retained for the present. All these changes have been carried out in conformity with the orders of Government on the last Annual Report above quoted.

There is a nominal reduction of three in the number of aided and unaided training schools for mistresses, all in Calcutta. The American Mission Training School (aided) has furnished no returns; the Native Training class under the Church of Scotland Mission was amalgamated with the Orphanage; and the Baptist Mission Training School with the middle boarding school under the same agency. The latter two were unaided. The Church of England Zanana Mission Training School has passed from the aided to the unaided class. When a grant-in-aid was first sanctioned for this school, its work was to train European mistresses for zanana education. In 1892, owing apparently to the failure of supply of that class of teachers, the character of the school was changed, and a training class for native teachers was opened. It was therefore decided that the old normal school had ceased to exist, and the grant, which had been under suspension since 1892, was withdrawn. All these Calcutta schools are under Missionary management, and are attended by Native Christians exclusively. Besides a general education in the standards for girls'

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schools, the pupils receive instruction in the art of teaching and school management in the attached practising schools. With the exception of the Baranagar Boarding and Training School, under the management of Mr. Sasipada Banerjea, which is intended chiefly for Hindu widows, all the other aided training schools for mistresses, as well as those for masters, are under Missionary management, and are maintained for the supply of teachers to the schools which the Missions support.

The reduction of 59 in the number of pupils in Government training schools has led to an increase, from Rs. 119 to Rs. 125, in the average cost to Government of each pupil trained therein. The large increase (Rs. 2,516 to Rs. 7,518) in the cost of the Kalimpong Training School, under the Darjeeling mission, is explained, partly by the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 on scientific apparatus and school furniture, and partly by the transfer to this head of a portion of the salary of Mr. Sutherland, the Missionary in charge, whose services have been made over wholly to the school. The withdrawal from the returns of three training schools for mistresses, and the transfer of a fourth from the aided to the unaided class, account for the variations in expenditure from last year.

103. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1895 for pupils of first-grade training schools. The first six schools, which teach a common course, are examined by the same papers, prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by me. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are given to successful students who have completed a course of three years, two years and one year respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium or low according to the marks gained at the examination, including marks for the art of teaching, theoretical and practical, efficiency in the latter being judged by a local Board of Examination at each centre. None are admitted to training schools but those who have passed the middle scholarship examination :—

Name of School.	First Grade Certificate.					Second Grade Certificate.					Third Grade Certificate.					Total.	
	ex-amined.	Number passed.				ex-amined.	Number passed.				ex-amined.	Number passed.					
	Candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Calcutta	19	1	6	6	13	24	...	10	4	14	26	...	5	7	12	69	39
Hooghly	23	...	9	8	17	35	...	8	9	17	43	...	6	14	20	101	54
Dacca	19	...	7	4	11	17	...	6	5	11	30	...	8	11	19	66	41
Chittagong	10	...	4	4	8	15	2	6	4	12	10	1	3	1	5	35	25
Rangpur	13	...	6	1	7	15	...	3	2	5	17	...	11	4	15	44	27
Krishnagar (aided) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	2	8	3
Total ...	83	1	32	23	56	108	2	33	25	60	132	1	34	38	73	323	189
Patna	16	...	10	2	12	18	4	9	1	14	22	5	4	4	13	56	39
Ranchi	4	1	2	...	3	11	3	2	...	5	4	1	1	1	3	19	11
Cuttack	8	...	1	4	5	8	...	3	3	6	10	...	5	1	6	26	17
Total ...	28	1	13	6	20	37	7	14	4	25	36	6	10	6	22	101	67
Grand Total ...	111	2	45	29	76	145	9	47	29	85	168	7	44	44	95	424	256*
Total for 1893-94 ...	138	7	43	16	66	154	4	50	30	84	191	10	65	51	126	483	276†

* Excludes 8 (out of 38) private candidates, of whom one obtained a first grade low certificate, one a second grade low, one a third grade medium, and five third grade low certificates.

† Excludes 22 successful private candidates, of whom seven obtained first grade low certificates, four second grade medium, two second grade low, one a third grade medium, and eight third grade low certificates.

Eight teachers also passed the examination as private candidates. In the previous year, out of 381 candidates from the six first-grade training schools, 194 passed, or about 51 per cent. At the last examination 189 passed out of 323, or nearly 59 per cent. In last year's report a very heavy reduction in the percentage of successful candidates was noticed—from 80 to 51 per cent. This was ascribed to two causes,—first, the fixing of a minimum pass mark for each subject of examination, and, secondly, the introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject. The improvement this year in the percentage of passes shows that these causes are operating less destructively than they did at first. There is a reduction in the number of candidates from these schools for each grade of certificate; and this means not merely that fewer candidates enter the

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schools, but that those who fail do not return; in other words that ill-qualified students are being steadily weeded out under the increasing stiffness of the examination.

The first-grade training schools at Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack are examined by separate sets of papers, owing to differences of language. The number of candidates remains about the same; but the percentage of success has fallen from 81 to 67, due to a heavy falling off at the Patna Training School, especially at the final examination. This chiefly arose from the application of a more rigorous standard to the examination in language, in which a minimum of 33 per cent. was for the first time required in both Hindi and Urdu—languages which are taught to all pupils of the Patna Training School, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, since Muhammadan as well as Hindu pupils may be found in any school to which they may afterwards be sent.

Of all the schools Chittagong again stands first, with 71 per cent. of its candidates successful. The first six places on the list are taken by the Calcutta, Rangpur, Dacca and Hooghly schools—a satisfactory result as showing that excellence is pretty evenly distributed.

104. In my last report I pointed out that as many as 25 third-year candidates had gained 60 per cent. or more of the marks in drawing at the final examination, and thus had become entitled to special certificates as teachers of drawing. Several of these have since found employment as additional pandits in zilla schools, where there is already some, and will be a larger, demand for teachers of this class, in view of the recent orders, to come into effect in 1897, under which drawing is to count in the award of junior scholarships. I was therefore keenly disappointed at finding that, in the recent vernacular master-ship examination, not a single candidate qualified as a teacher of drawing, and that only six gained over 50 per cent. of the marks. A good deal may have been due to difference of standard, the examiner in 1894 having been the head-master of the Dacca Survey School, and in 1895 the head-master of the Calcutta School of Art; but even though the standard may have been a bit lax to start with, and is now being pulled up, it was to be hoped that the candidates would advance in correspondence with the standard. I have now drawn the attention of all Inspectors and head-masters of training schools to these results, pointing out the importance of the subject, and the necessity of securing a due supply of qualified teachers to meet the anticipated demand; and requiring them to give more hours a week to drawing, so that these lamentable results may not recur.

At the Cuttack and Ranchi schools, similarly, no candidate gained 60 per cent. of the marks, but at Patna, 16 students of the third-year class are said to have reached this high standard. I have called for the exercises sent in; but in future it will be well to hold a common examination in drawing for the whole Province.

105. It is interesting to note the number of candidates from schools in Bengal Proper who failed in drawing at the examination of training schools, excluding teachers and other private candidates. For the first-grade certificate there were 83 candidates, of whom 56 passed. Of the 27 who failed, 12 failed in drawing, and four of these in drawing alone. For the second-grade there were 108 candidates, of whom 60 passed and 48 failed. Of the latter 35 failed in drawing and 13 in drawing only. For the third-grade there were 132 candidates, of whom 73 passed and 59 failed. Of these, 27 failed in drawing and 16 in drawing only. Three candidates failed in drawing only at Ranchi, three at Cuttack, and none at Patna. Having regard to the novelty of the subject, I cannot consider these results unsatisfactory or unpromising.

106. The loss of pupils in the Hooghly Training School, from 128 to 103, has been mentioned above. It is ascribed to the cause just referred to—fewer entries, and the weaker pupils driven away by the prospect of repeated failure. Of the 103 pupils, 39 came from the district of Burdwan, 24 from Birbhum, 16 from Midnapore, 13 from Bankura, only 6 from Hooghly and Howrah, and single students from five other districts. It is stated that the 17 students who passed the final examination have all succeeded in getting appointments.

In the Calcutta Training School the number fell from 76 to 69, including six pay-students. The pupils came not only from the several districts of the Presidency Division, but from Midnapore, Bankura, Hooghly and Burdwan. The demand for trained teachers from this school continues unabated, and all who

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pass get immediate employment. This has its inconveniences; for the head-master reports that he has sometimes been unable to fill up from the training school temporary vacancies arising in the attached model school. Again, two pupil-teacherships of Rs. 6 a month each have been created; and these are offered to the best of the trained pupils in order to give them further practice in the model school under the eye of trained teachers. But as all the passed pupils secured employment, these two posts remained unfilled.

The number of pupils in the Rangpur school fell from 59 to 52, of whom seven were in the guru-training department. Of the 45 pupils in the pandit department, 12 came from the Rajshahi district, 8 each from Rangpur and Pabna, and smaller numbers from other districts of the Division. Dinajpur is not represented—presumably because no qualified students could be found willing to become teachers; but there were seven students from the Dacca Division, and five from other districts. All the pupils who passed the final examination obtained employment. The guru-training department, containing seven pupils, was closed at the end of the year, as before stated.

In the Dacca Training School there has been a continuous decline for many years, as noticed in the last report. There has been a further fall during the past year from 77 to 66 pupils. The head-master believes that the decline has now been arrested. As explained last year, there has been for some time in Eastern Bengal an excess in the supply of trained pandits over the demand; but with the large reduction in the numbers of the school that has recently taken place, this disparity will disappear, and the attendance may again be expected to rise in correspondence with the demand. At present, all the stipends are not taken up. Of the 66 pupils on the rolls, 20 came from the district of Dacca, 14 each from Faridpur and Mymensingh, 8 from Backergunge, a smaller number from Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. Four of the stipend-holders are Assam scholars.

At Chittagong there was a small falling off, from 39 to 36. Of this total, 16 came from the Chittagong district and the same number from Noakhali, and only 4 from Tippera. Five pupils from Tippera read in the Dacca Training School. A new house for the accommodation of the boarders has been built at a cost of Rs. 511. The Chittagong school has for two years stood first of all the training schools in the Province at this examination, having passed 69 per cent. in 1894 and 71 per cent. in 1895. All but two of the passed pupils are said to have found employment in high and middle schools.

The Patna Training School had 58 pupils, against 56 in 1894. Twelve pupils came from Saran, 24 from the other districts of the Patna Division and from Monghyr, and 22 from the districts of Ballia and Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces. As stated last year, pupils from these districts readily take service in Bihar.

The Ranchi Training School increased its attendance from 26 to 30. Of the 30 pupils, 14 were from Hazaribagh, 6 from other districts of the Division, and the remainder from Bankura, Burdwan, Gaya and Patna. For pupils from Bengali-speaking tracts, provision has now been made for a pandit to teach Bengali literature, but in other subjects all pupils are both taught and examined in Hindi. Drawing was introduced into the examination of 1895 for the first time, the pupils having been excused this subject in the previous year. Of 20 candidates at the test examination, five failed in drawing, three in that subject only.

At Cuttack the number in the pandit classes fell from 30 to 29, of whom 13 belonged to Cuttack, 9 to Puri, 2 to Balasore, and 5 to the Tributary Mahals. Pupils from Balasore and Angul, qualified for either career by having passed the middle scholarship examination, are said to show a marked preference for the medical school, which offers better prospects. The results in drawing are satisfactory. As in other similar cases, the services of the drawing-master are common to the training school and the neighbouring collegiate school. The guru department of the Cuttack Training School was remodelled at the close of the year, its staff being strengthened on the abolition of the third-grade school at Puri.

107. I now turn to the third-grade training schools maintained by Government.

Most of the pupils of the Lohardaga school were actual gurus brought in for training; one passed the middle vernacular and seven the upper primary

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examination. The school has, since the beginning of the year, been closed and transferred to Daltonganj in Palamau, where the need for a training school is much more clearly felt. By way of compensation, two new middle schools are to be opened in the Lohardaga district.

The Kokpara school in Singhbhum is doing very useful work. None but actual gurus are brought in to be trained; the Sonthal aborigines for one year, the rest for six months. At the periodical examinations 12 candidates passed out of 13 sent up, and returned to their schools. Five of these were Sonthals.

From the Balasore, Angul, and Puri schools, 27, 13, and 23 pupils passed out during the year with certificates. Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, expresses an opinion not very favourable to the training school of the district. He considers, first, that the supply of Uriya teachers nearly all over the Gurjats is in excess of the demand, and, secondly, that "if some decent proportion of them [pupils of the Angul training school] are not found to become school-teachers, the institution might cease to exist." With this second opinion no fault can be found; but though in a country where indigenous education is of very old growth there is a plentiful supply of teachers, there are but few trained teachers, and we want to increase their number. As before stated, the Puri school was closed at the end of the year. Its two teachers were to be transferred to the Central School, to be maintained at Cuttack for the training of teachers for upper primary schools. The Balasore school was also to be retained for the present under a single master.

Of the Taljhari school in the Sonthal Parganas a bad account was given in the previous report. The fact is that the school thrived under the management of the Revd. Mr. Blaich up to 1892, when he left for Europe. He has now returned, and has already taken vigorous steps to restore the school to its former condition. At the last examination one candidate out of two sent up passed the upper primary, and three out of four the lower primary examination. Mr. Blaich is confident of success, provided he gets proper help from the Sonthal Sub-Inspectors. What he desires is that in filling up vacancies in the schools, which are mainly stipendiary, preference should be given to Sonthal gurus who have been trained at Taljhari; and secondly, that pressure should be put upon actual gurus to come in to Taljhari for training whenever found incompetent. Both the Deputy Commissioner and the inspecting officers consider the school a necessity.

The Motihari school, though included under this head, is really of the second grade. It had 15 pupils (against 17) at the close of the year. From the first class five pupils appeared at the higher examination and four passed. From the second class seven appeared at the upper primary examination and six passed.

The Purnea Training School under the District Board was closed at the end of the year. The grant of Rs. 50 a month from the District Fund was utilised in opening two new middle vernacular schools; and Government has agreed to transfer to the Board the equivalent departmental grant, in order to increase the provision for primary education in the district.

108. *Guru Training Classes.*—There is a reduction of 69 in the number of these classes, as shown below:—

Division.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	25	137	6	20
Presidency	66	305	60	306
Rajshahi	6	14	...	...
Dacca	34	107	13	27
Chittagong	7	22	9	22
Patna	6	22	...	...
Bhagalpur	11	30	2	2
Orissa	25	50	23	44
Chota Nagpur	38	220	36	243
Total ...	218	907	149	664

The chief losses are found in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, in which the majority of the classes were closed before the end of the year, in accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the last annual report. A certain proportion of the pupils under training passed the middle or the upper primary scholarship examination, or the special examination for gurus. The latter is the favourite test in the Orissa Division, and it appears that in the third-grade training schools and attached classes in this Division, nearly 2,500 intending or actual gurus have been trained up to date. The expenditure on the attached guru-training classes for the whole Province fell from Rs. 7,086 to Rs. 5,788, chiefly incurred in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, forming the Presidency Circle, which, it will be seen from the foregoing table, have not only the largest number of classes, but the largest attendance in each class. All the guru-training classes were closed at the end of the year, with the exception of those in the Presidency Circle and a few in the districts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas.

109. The aided training schools may be briefly noticed:—

(1) The Barrackpore Training School is a boarding institution under the Wesleyan Mission. It prepares teachers for primary and middle schools, and sends up candidates for the University as well as the departmental examinations. One student passed the last Entrance examination and two the middle vernacular examination. All the pupils are Christians.

(2) The Krishnagar school is a training school of the first grade, which regularly sends candidates to the vernacular mastership examination, a large proportion of whom qualify by the full test, including drawing.

(3) The Bhimpur school in Midnapore is a training school for Sonthals under the management of the American Baptist Mission, Of the 144 pupils (88 males and 56 females) 114 were Christians, and the rest (with the exception of two Hindus) non-Christian Sonthals. Two Sonthals and one Hindu passed the middle vernacular examination, and the same number of each race the upper primary. One of the Sonthal teachers also passed the middle vernacular examination.

(4) The Bankura Training School is also for the education of Sonthals. It is managed by the Revd. G. W. Olver under the Wesleyan Mission. The number of pupils decreased from 30 to 24. One Christian Sonthal passed the vernacular mastership examination.

(5) The attendance at the Kalimpong Training School fell from 56 to 48, of whom 45 were Christians under the Darjeeling Mission. The Government contribution of Rs. 384 represents the amount of eight stipends at Rs. 4 a month each. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,516 to Rs. 7,518; this large increase being due to the inclusion of part of the salary of the European Missionary, who now gives his whole time to the school (Rs. 2,738), and to the purchase of school furniture (Rs. 500) and scientific apparatus (Rs. 2,000).

110. Of the aided and unaided training schools for mistresses there is nothing new to be said, except, as before explained, that three of them have disappeared from the returns, and that a fourth after a long suspension of its grant has now been definitely transferred to the unaided class as no longer fulfilling the conditions on which the grant was originally sanctioned.

111. The usual tables are appended, showing the qualifications of the teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools. The points to be noticed are (1) the gradual increase in the number of teachers possessing the higher qualifications in middle English schools; (2) in middle vernacular schools the comparatively small proportion of teachers who have passed the vernacular mastership examination, a fact which explains the strength of the demand for trained teachers, referred to above; (3) in upper primary schools the increase in the number of teachers possessing the middle vernacular certificate—a class of men who are fully competent for the work of upper primary schools, and in whose favour the third-grade training schools and the guru-classes attached to middle schools have now been largely reduced.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools for Native Boys and Girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	179	760	3	27	169	171	9	78	71	3	...	229	760	
Presidency	126	550	3	28	132	107	8	58	42	5	...	167	550	
Calcutta	10	78	2	4	16	22	...	3	5	...	...	26	78	
Rajshahi	73	279	1	19	63	75	1	30	55	2	...	33	279	
Dacca	119	488	...	10	114	116	1	37	103	2	2	103	488	
Chittagong	27	117	...	2	26	30	...	12	28	...	...	19	117	
Patna	33	147	...	5	20	32	7	18	22	7	2	34	147	
Bhagalpur	31	136	...	7	26	39	1	7	25	5	2	23	135*	* One vacant.
Orissa	36	148	...	1	23	29	10	21	20	4	...	40	148	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chota Nagpur	36	138	5	6	27	23	7	13	29	4	...	24	138	
Total ...	670	2,841	14	109	616	644	44	277	400	32	6	698	2,840†	† One vacant.
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	649	2,761	10	97	594	635	29	256	392	37	5	704	2,759‡	‡ Two vacant.

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools for Native Boys and Girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	150	468	...	...	20	166	11	27	152	10	...	82	468	
Presidency	201	604	...	1	35	172	4	37	196	9	2	148	604	
Calcutta	10	64	...	2	3	23	...	4	7	1	...	24	64	
Rajshahi	125	303	...	3	4	129	5	7	115	9	...	31	303	
Dacca	246	585	...	6	29	183	5	16	221	9	1	115	585	
Chittagong	119	294	...	1	6	95	2	7	132	7	...	44	294	
Patna	42	142	...	...	2	86	2	3	24	4	2	19	142	
Bhagalpur	44	134	...	1	3	46	5	3	47	6	5	18	134	
Orissa	45	123	...	...	1	39	3	2	53	4	...	21	123	
Chota Nagpur	29	72	...	...	2	31	3	2	21	6	...	7	72	
Total ...	1,011	2,789	...	14	105	970	40	108	968	65	10	509	2,789	
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	1,016	2,800	1	11	104	971	49	127	921	67	20	529	2,800	

Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools for Native Boys and Girls.

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	819	1,023	...	...	13	72	38	45	483	47	19	306	1,023	
Presidency	513	675	...	...	4	56	24	55	256	36	6	238	675	
Calcutta	27	106	...	...	5	7	...	8	6	6	1	73	106	
Rajshahi	*443	589	...	...	1	14	30	51	275	93	24	101	589	
Dacca	723	936	...	...	5	35	7	45	500	91	19	234	936	
Chittagong	464	651	...	...	1	30	4	20	364	62	35	135	651	
Patna	209	395	...	1	...	49	9	8	164	80	49	35	395	
Bhagalpur	245	359	...	...	3	20	4	17	165	83	38	29	359	
Orissa	258	323	...	...	...	11	38	27	159	41	5	42	323	
Chota Nagpur	141	192	...	...	...	18	14	12	64	50	5	29	192	
Total ...	*3,840	5,249	...	1	32	312	168	288	2,486	589	201	1,222	5,249	
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	*3,729	5,017	...	2	30	339	177	244	2,337	550	153	1,183	†5,015	

* Excludes one school of which the teachers' qualifications are not known.
† Two vacant.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

112. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with

the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The following table supplies the figures for 1894-95 :—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure— From Public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Private funds, From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges.											
Hooghly College	1	12	11	...	...	...	1,148	...	1,148	...	104 4 9
Krishnagar ,,	1	3	3	...	...	...	167	...	167	...	55 9 7
Dacca ,,	1	44	44	—1,670	...	...	4,070	...	2,400	...	54 8 0
Patna ,,	1	21	18	—115	...	...	1,895	...	1,780	...	98 12 9
Rajshahi ,,	1	2	4	...	...	...	147	189	336	...	84 0 0
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	10	9	...	...	...	670	...	670	...	74 6 4
Total ...	6	92	89	—1,785	...	...	8,097	189	6,501	...	73 0 0
Municipal Law College.											
Midnapore College	1	3	3	...	...	...	241	...	241	...	80 4 9
Unaided Law Colleges.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	75	71	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.							
City College	1	105	110	...	...	...	4,540	...	4,540	...	41 3 2
Ripon ,, ...	1	330	286	...	...	...	16,345	...	(a)16,345	...	57 1 7
Berhampore ,, ...	1	9	9	...	...	...	495	383	978	...	108 9 7
Raj Chandra ,, Barisal ...	1	9	8	...	...	...	474	126	600	...	75 0 0
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	4	4	...	...	...	585	...	585	...	146 3 2
Bihar National ,, Bankipore	1	15	14	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.							
Total ...	7	547	502	...	...	...	22,539	509	23,048	...	45 14 4
Total Law Colleges ...	14	642	594	—1,785	...	...	30,877	698	29,790	...	50 1 7
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	311	420	1,99,124	...	...	25,067	...	2,24,191	474 1 7	533 11 2
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	329	362	43,038	...	...	10,463	...	55,501	118 12 9	147 11 2
Dacca	1	214	197	12,785	...	...	7,824	...	20,609	64 12 9	104 9 7
Patna	1	180	189	10,336	...	...	2,944	18,461	31,741	54 9 7	167 14 4
Cuttack	1	125	134	6,003	...	...	2,007	565	8,575	44 11 4	63 14 4
Total ...	4	848	882	72,162	...	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta School of Medicine ...	1	370	405	...	...	...	1,377	...	1,377	...	3 6 4
Ditto ditto of Homœopathy ...	1	115	80	...	...	...	1,810	890	2,700	...	33 11 2
Schools of Homœopathy in the Dacca Division.	2	140	128	...	...	...	2,240	...	2,240	...	17 8 0
Total ...	4	625	613	...	...	...	5,427	890	6,317	...	10 4 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	...	...	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 7	180 1 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	304	293	67,722	...	...	11,142	...	78,864	231 1 7	269 1 7
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	399	417	1,298	...	...	8,209	...	9,507	3 1 7	22 11 2
Patna	1	155	152	3,518	...	...	2,020	...	5,538	23 1 7	36 6 4
Cuttack	1	51	47	2,420	...	...	447	...	2,867	51 6 4	61 0 0
Total ...	3	605	616	7,236	...	...	10,676	...	17,912	11 11 4	29 0 0
Unaided Survey School.											
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	13	13	...	...	...	...	142	142	...	10 14 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	922	922	74,958	...	...	21,818	142	96,918	10 4 9	105 1 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	270	249	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
Government Industrial Schools.											
Ranchi Industrial	1	29	30	1,682	...	...	...	1,881	3,563	56 0 0	118 11 2
Dumka ,, ...	2	3	3	404	...	...	...	932	1,336	67 4 9	222 9 7
Pathra ,, ...	1	3	3								
Total ...	4	35	36	2,086	...	...	...	2,813	4,899	57 14 4	136 0 0
Board Industrial Schools.											
Burdwan Technical	1	42	40	...	1,396	240	...	295	1,931	40 14 4	48 3 2
Sonarpur ,, ...	1	15	19	...	396	...	...	...	396	20 12 9	20 12 9
Rangpur ,, ...	1	95	92	960	1,961	...	430	1,500	4,151	24 1 7	45 1 7
Pabna ,, ...	1	30	23	...	2,891	...	...	...	2,891	125 9 7	125 9 7
Barisal ,, ...	1	41	39	...	3,262	...	237	...	3,499	83 9 7	89 11 2
Mymensingh Kalikisor ,, ...	1	16	16	...	...	...	...	6,412	6,412	...	400 11 2
Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	30	27	800	2,130	...	...	2,410	5,340	108 8 0	197 11 2
Purnea Technical	1	15	15	...	2,295	...	...	553	2,848	153 0 0	189 12 9
Total ...	8	284	271	1,760	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9

(a) Inclusive of the expenditure of the Pleadership class.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure— From Public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From Private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—Art and Industry—*concluded.*				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Aided—											
Burdwan Division	1	33	29	650	726	...	...	1,149	2,525	47 6 4	87 0 0
Presidency ,, ...	1	49	47	...	...	327	...	335	662	6 14 4	14 0 0
Calcutta	2	74	79	150	...	60	1,918	1,187	3,315	2 9 7	41 14 4
Bhagalpur ,, ...	1	9	8	103	...	...	...	1,706	1,809	12 12 9	226 1 7
Orissa ,, ...	1	21	19	...	120	...	15	345	480	6 4 9	25 3 2
Chota Nagpur ,, ...	5	48	41	254	...	...	...	63	317	6 1 7	7 11 2
Total ...	11	234	223	1,157	846	387	1,933	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9
Unaided—											
Patna Division	2	75	68	...	...	...	...	7,567	7,567	...	111 3 2
Bhagalpur ,, ...	2	149	139	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	17 3 2
Chota Nagpur ,, ...	2	18	17	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	2 11 2
Total ...	6	242	224	...	...	...	...	7,854	7,854	...	35 0 0
Total Art and Industrial Schools	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,975	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 9
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government.											
Gautama Pathsala in Saran	1	57	44	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	9 0
Aided—											
Burdwan Division	3	36	27	...	5	...	...	...	5	0 1 7	0 1 7
Presidency ,, ...	1	8	5	138	...	...	323	403	864	27 9 7	172 12 9
Calcutta	2	53	52	300	...	900	578	4,754	6,532	23 0 0	125 9 7
Patna ,, ...	4	158	148	241	47	82	29	2,950	3,349	2 8 0	13 14 4
Total ...	10	255	232	679	52	982	930	8,107	10,750	7 4 9	46 4 9
Unaided—											
Rajshahi	(b)2	173	162	...	...	...	41,106	120	41,226	...	254 6 4
Patna	2	119	109	...	...	...	...	600	600	...	5 8 0
Orissa	3	97	90	...	...	...	34	705	739	...	8 3 2
Total ...	(b)7	389	361	...	...	...	41,140	1,425	42,565	...	117 14 4
Total of Other Schools ...	18	701	637	1,079	52	982	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9
Grand Total ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0
Grand Total for 1893-94 ...	73	4,809	4,697	3,68,729	16,952	796	1,07,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	111 3 2

(b) Including the special departments attached to the St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

113. There is a gain of three schools, thus accounted for. One unaided survey school has been opened in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and two unaided medical schools have been closed at Barisal. A Government industrial school has been opened at Dumka, and a Board school of the same class closed at Noakhali. Among aided industrial schools, there is a gain of three; one in Calcutta has been newly returned, four have been opened in the district of Lohardaga, and a previously unaided school at Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas has received a grant. Three aided schools have been closed—at Bankura, Midnapore, and Balasore respectively. Unaided industrial schools are unchanged in number; the school at Pakour, now transferred to the aided class, having been replaced by a new school at Giridih in Hazaribagh. The miscellaneous class of "other schools" shows a net gain of one. The unaided Deaf and Dumb School in Calcutta has now received a grant from the municipality and is returned among aided schools; the closing of two Sanskrit tols in the Patna Division is met by the opening of two music schools in Balasore; and the special departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, have been returned as one school of this class.

114. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of students reading for the chief professions:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,280	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

The number of law students, which is confined to those reading for the B.L. examination, the pleadership and mukhtarship classes being excluded, is again on the increase, after the marked and sudden falling off of four years ago. The increase, noted last year, in the number of students of medicine, engineering, arts and industry, is still maintained.

115. LAW.—There is no increase in the number of law classes, though a considerable increase in that of students. The Government law classes are maintained at an average cost of Rs. 73 a head, the whole of which (with the exception of Rs. 897, the product of a private endowment attached with this object to the Rajshahi College) is paid by the students, as their fees constitute the sole income of the Law Lecturer in each College up to a limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. The fee-receipts at the Dacca and Patna Colleges having exceeded this limit, the surplus, amounting to Rs. 1,785, was credited to Government.

The three students of the Midnapore College law class paid Rs. 80 each in fees, and these sums were the sole remuneration of the lecturer, who thus received payment at the rate of Rs. 20 a month. This is the only second-grade college which has been allowed by the University to affiliate a law class.

Among unaided colleges, the law class attached to the Ripon College contains 330 students, or more than half of the whole number in Bengal. The City College, with 105 students, maintains three law lecturers; the Metropolitan Institution, with 75, has four; and no larger number is maintained by the Ripon College, whose overgrown classes, whether consistent with efficient instruction or not, are at any rate a source of great profit to the institution.

116. The following table gives the result of the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law, held in November 1894:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—	
		First division.	Second division.
1	2	3	4
Dacca College	11	...	2
Hooghly „	6	...	1
Krishnagar „	3	...	...
Patna „	12	1	4
Rajshahi „	2	...	1
Ravenshaw „ Cuttack	1	...	...
Midnapore „	2	...	1
Bihar National, Bankipore...	7	...	...
Berhampore College	4	...	1
City „	60	...	12
Metropolitan Institution	71	1	15
Raj Chandra College, Barisal	1	...	...
Ripon College	114	1	30
T. N. Jubilee, Bhagalpur	2	1	...
Total for 1894-95 ...	296	4	67
Total for 1893-94 ...	304	1	98*

* Including 35 candidates who passed at the supplementary examination held in July 1894.

Either the test is getting more severe, or the candidates come up to the examination less well prepared than in former years. In November 1892, 148 candidates passed out of 315. In November 1893, 63 passed out of 304; and this great decline produced, among other causes, so widespread a commotion that the University consented to hold a supplementary examination of the unsuccessful candidates in the following July, when 35 more passed. But the results of the late examination, when 71 passed out of 296, are hardly better than those of the previous year. There is no great difference in the performances of the different colleges. Four failed altogether, and the Rajshahi and Midnapore Colleges, with two candidates, passed one each; but the remainder, whether Government or private, met with about the same success, passing one candidate out of every four or five. All candidates for the B.L. degree must have attended a regular course of lectures for two years after taking the B.A. degree; and the more probable explanation of the reduction in the percentage of success is an increase in the severity of the standard.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

117. MEDICINE.—There has been a loss of two unaided schools of medicine, both at Barisal. One of these was a school of homœopathy. The other was a school of orthodox medicine, which was closed at the end of the previous year; the Government having declined to recognise it as qualified to teach medicine, because its course of instruction, hospital practice, and dissections were not under Government control. The second-year students were, however, admitted after examination to the schools at Sealdah and Dacca.

118. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The College completed its sixtieth session on the 31st March 1895. Except for two officiating appointments, there has been no change in the staff beyond the confirmation of Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans as Professor of Chemistry at the beginning of the year. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford was Principal of the College throughout the year.

In the College Department, reading for the degrees of the University, 238 "regular" students remained from the previous year, and 141 (including 11 casual students) were admitted or re-admitted. Twenty passed the final University examination and left the College, one died, one went to England, and 119 ceased to attend. At the end of the session, therefore, the number of regular students remaining on the rolls was 246.

In the military class, 69 students rejoined, and 21 were admitted. During the session, 28 passed and were sent to military duty, and 6 were dismissed or resigned; so that the strength of the class at the end of the session was 56.

In the certificate class, ten ladies remained over from the previous year, and five were newly admitted (including one transferred from the class of regular students). Two passed the examination and gained the certificate, two were dismissed, and two ceased to attend the class. The number of students at the end of the session was therefore nine.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was therefore 484, against 419, 401, 322, and 281 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session 311, against 317, 281, 255, and 197 of the same four years. These numbers do not include the students who, having failed at a University examination, attend lectures in the following session. Students of this class have been ignored in the College returns because they pay no fees. A proposal has now been made that they should pay fees at a reduced rate, and henceforward they will be shown on the regular strength of the College.

119. It will be seen that there was a very large reduction in numbers at the close of the session, when, notwithstanding the much greater number of admissions during the year, the final attendance was lower than that of the previous year. This was due to the exceptionally large number, 119, who brought their studies to a close in the course of the session, and left the College. Of this number, 95 were in the third to the fifth year of study; 40 had passed no examination, 61 had passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Botany and Chemistry, while 18, who left in their fifth year, had passed the 1st L.M.S. or 1st M.B. examination. These students are the admitted failures of the system, who discover, after a longer or shorter time, that they have no aptitude or not sufficient industry for medical studies, and are compelled to leave the College, after having wasted several years in the attempt to qualify. Meanwhile, they have overcrowded the class-rooms, and been a hindrance to better and more diligent students. On all grounds, therefore, but particularly in the interests of the unsuccessful students themselves, it is desirable to take such measures as will show them, at an earlier stage of their career, that they have mistaken their calling. Accordingly, after taking counsel with the Principal of the Medical College, I authorised that officer to issue a notice to the students, informing them that a test examination would for the future be held at the close of each session. This was intended to serve a double purpose,—first, to impose some check upon the promotion of idle or backward students, and upon the continued retention of those who had no chance of passing any examination; and, secondly, as a result of the first, to supply all students with that stimulus to industry which the prospect of a test examination affords. I also furnished detailed proposals to the Council of the Medical College for their consideration. In general outline these proposals are as follows:—

(1) That students of the first, second, and fourth year classes (the third and fifth year being exempted, as the University examinations are held at those

stages) shall be subjected to a compulsory test-examination, and that those who fail to gain 20 per cent. of the marks in each subject of examination shall be declared ineligible for promotion to the class above. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

(2) That students of the first or second year who fail to gain 15 per cent. of the marks, not in each subject but in the aggregate, shall be removed from the college and declared ineligible for re-admission, on the ground that their failure to reach this very low standard shows them to be so deficient, either in aptitude for medical studies or in industry, that their continuance in the college would be a mere waste of time.

(3) That students who fail a second time at the same stage, either in a college test or in a University examination, shall similarly be removed from the college.

The standard fixed is so studiously moderate that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability need run any risk of failing to gain promotion, still less of being removed from the college. The chief result of the new rules will be that such an incident, almost amounting to a scandal, as that of 119 students leaving the college in a single year, in despair, after years of attendance, of ever being able to pass their examinations and qualify for a medical degree, will in future be impossible. The majority of such students, it may be confidently predicted, will be weeded out in the first year or two after their admission; while of the remainder, it may be hoped, a large proportion will be so stimulated to exertion at the outset of their medical course that they will be able to pass their examinations without difficulty. It has been objected, not to the test-examination, but to the rule requiring the removal of students who fail to satisfy a certain test, that no such rule is enforced in any other institution. This, however, is not the case. A much more stringent rule is in force in the Campbell and other medical schools, and has tended greatly to the success of those institutions. Again, a student of the Civil Engineering College who fails at any University examination is allowed only one more chance in all. And these precedents apart, it is clear that the conditions at the Medical College are entirely different from those that prevail in Arts colleges. In the latter, save in exceptional cases, no students are found to go on attending lectures for years together in the vain hope of passing the first University examination. Even if they did, no great harm would be done to anybody; but in the case of medical students there is this further objection that, after their failure at the College, they are believed in many cases to set up as private practitioners without any proper medical qualification.

120. The following table shows the results of the several medical examinations held by the University in November 1894 and in March and April 1895. As stated in the last report, the system of medical examinations is very complicated—a result due to the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher standard at which they aim may, under the regulations of the University, be passed by some lower standard. The table has now been thrown into a clearer form, which will be adopted for the future, though it so happens that the results of the past year have been singularly free from the source of obscurity mentioned above:—

Description of Examinations.	Number of Candidates.		Number passed in— Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.		First L.M.S.		Second L.M.S.		Preliminary Scientific M.B.		First M.B.		Second M.B.		Honours in Medicine.		Doctors in Medicine.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	97	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	44
2. First L.M.S.	93	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	1	24
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Second L.M.S.	26	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
5. Ditto re-examination ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
6. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	99	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	32
7. First M.B.	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
8. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first M.B.	29	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Second M.B.	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	388	2	77	...	23	1	17	...	5	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	130	2	132

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Out of 390 candidates, including two females, at all the University examinations, 132 candidates, including two females, were successful, or at the rate of 34 per cent. In the previous year, 173 candidates passed out of 353, or at the rate of 49 per cent.; so there was a considerable falling off. The worst results are found in the "Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examination," at which 27 candidates failed out of 29. These are the men who, after failing first at the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and again at the combined examination at which they are allowed a chance of passing the former and the 1st M.B. together, finally realise that they are not suited for a medical career, and go to swell the number of those 'withdrawals' to which attention has been directed.

Seventeen native *dais* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital, and received certificates of qualification; and 16 pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

There were 17 boarders in the Sarnamayi hostel, including 14 Europeans or Eurasians, one Bramhika and two Native Christians.

121. A connected account of all the female students reading in the college may here be given.

Three matriculated students resumed their studies, and five were newly admitted after passing the First Arts Examination. One of them was subsequently transferred to the certificate class, one appeared and passed at the 1st L.M.S., and one at the 1st M.B. Examination of 1895; so there remained five at the close of the session.

In the certificate class, as before stated, ten students renewed their studies, and five (including one transferred as above) were admitted. Of the total of 15, two passed and obtained their certificates, and four were withdrawn from the class, which therefore contained nine students at the end of the session.

122. The following is a list of female students of the College:—

No.	Name.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	Nature and particulars of scholarships.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Miss Ada White ...	Eurasian ...	March 1892 ...	February 1896 ...	Certificate class ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 20.
2	,, Lizzie Phillips ...	Ditto ...	June 1892 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government, Rs. 40.
3	,, Ida Stotesbury ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
4	,, Incz Mendieta ...	Ditto ...	June 1893 ...	February 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	,, Bridget Hedding ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government, Rs. 40.
6	,, Rachel Singh ...	Native Christian	Ditto ...	February 1898 ...	Ditto ...	None.
7	,, Judith Sutherland	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burma Bigandit Scholarship, Rs. 25.
8	,, Elizabeth Cardozo	Ditto ...	June 1894 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
9	,, M. G. Lungley ...	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	,, Jamini Sen ...	Bengali ...	June 1890 ...	March 1896 ...	L.M.S. & M.B. ...	Government at Rs. 20.
11	,, R. Cohen	Jewess ...	June 1892 ...	March 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto and College senior, Rs. 12.
12	,, K. E. Southon ...	European ...	June 1894 ...	March 1899 ...	Ditto ...	Government at Rs. 20.
13	,, L. G. Xavier ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 13 and College junior, Rs. 8.
14	,, L. Pitt	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government at Rs. 40.
15	,, Khirod Kumari Ghosh.	Native Christian	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Government at Rs. 20.
16	,, Abhayabala Sinha	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 30.

123. The following table gives the present employment of the passed students of the College so far as can be ascertained:—

	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.
1	2	3
Miss Ada Niebel ...	1889	Dufferin Fund, Bhopal.
„ L. E. Sykes ...	1890	Gone to England.
„ F. Dissent ...	...	Nizam's Territory.
„ G. F. Pereira ...	...	Dufferin Fund, Chittagong.
„ L. B. Smith ...	...	Private practice, Calcutta.
„ J. Perry ...	...	Dufferin Fund, Gaya.
„ L. Kirkpatrick ...	...	Ditto, do.
„ A. D'Souza ...	...	Ditto, Amritsar.
„ Ida M. Dissent ...	...	Unemployed.
„ W. Jahans ...	...	Dufferin Fund, Cawnpore.
„ Ida Brown ...	...	Ditto, Berhampore.
„ J. B. Muller ...	1891	Ditto, Kurnal.
„ H. Forbes ...	„	Ditto, Rangoon.
Mrs. M. Scott ...	„	Ditto, Berhampore.
Miss C. Brooking ...	„	Unemployed.
Mrs. J. C. Smythe ...	„	Gone to England.
Miss L. M. Carroll ...	1893	Dufferin Fund, Balarampur.
„ E. L. Bridge ...	...	Gone to Australia.
„ S. E. Bridge ...	...	Dufferin Fund, Lucknow.
„ M. S. Martin ...	...	Ditto, Calcutta.
„ M. T. Watts ...	...	Unemployed.
„ K. O'Byrne ...	...	Dufferin Fund, Fyzabad.
„ L. Blong ...	...	Ditto, Bara Banki.
„ D. E. Pratt ...	...	Ditto, Agra.
„ J. George ...	...	Ditto, Alighar.
„ S. Anthonie ...	...	Ditto, Quetta.
„ A. Lisle ...	...	Ditto, Mooltan.
„ G. Woods ...	...	Ditto, Meerut.
Mrs. M. Neal ...	1894	Unemployed.
Miss E. George ...	„	Ditto.
„ A. Imrie ...	1895	Ditto.
„ Mitter ...	1890	Private practice, Calcutta.
„ B. M. Bose ...	„	Ditto, ditto.
„ B. B. Bose ...	1891	Dufferin Fund, Cuttack.

124. *Campbell Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major J. B. Gibbons was in charge throughout the year. At the beginning of the session 179 students remained from the previous year, of whom 19 were females. At its close there were 175 students, again including 19 females. During the year 129 male and 17 female students were admitted, making a total of 325. The sanctioned number of students for this school is 250, and the apparent excess of 75 is thus explained. The number includes 36 female students and 3 scholarship-holders from Assam, who are not counted in the sanctioned strength. Of the remaining 39, 22 were merely admitted to replace students quitting the school after passing the final examination or for other causes; while a special exception was made in the case of 14 students transferred under the orders of Government from a private medical school in Barisal. The 146 students admitted during the year came from 24 districts of Bengal and from Assam. Of the 156 male students who remained at its close, all but 20 had appeared at the Entrance Examination; and of these 58 had passed it, and 39 had failed in not more than two subjects. Of the remaining twenty, ten had passed the middle scholarship examination, and ten (including some of those who came from Barisal) had no special qualification. Of the 19 female students, 16 were admitted after a preliminary examination at the school; the other three had passed one of the departmental examinations—upper primary and higher.

Monthly class examinations are held in each subject, and on the result of these examinations alone depends the promotion of students from the first to the second year; one-third marks being required in Anatomy and Materia

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Medica. Out of 81 male students in the class, 58 were promoted; and 8 out of 15 female students. All who failed were removed from the school.

The first examination for the license is held at the end of the second year. Of 91 male students in that class, 57, who had obtained the requisite percentage at the monthly class examinations, were allowed to appear at the examination, and 48 passed. Of 12 female students, 8 were allowed to appear and 5 passed. Most of those who failed, or were not allowed to appear, were remanded for a further year to the second-year class, but four were removed from the school, having failed a second time. Of 14 students transferred from Barisal to the second-year class, five left the school during the year; eight were not allowed to appear at the first license examination, owing to failure at the class-examinations; and one alone appeared and was promoted to the third-year class.

The third-year class was composed of 61 male and five female students. Of the former, 59 were sent up to the final examination for the diploma in March 1895, and 48 passed. All the five female students passed, as their predecessors did in the previous year. Also 18 male students, who failed in one subject only at the final examination of 1894, were examined again after three months, and 17 passed.

The half-yearly examination of compounders was held twice in the year—in April and October. Seventy-five candidates appeared, of whom 52 were trained in the compounders' class attached to the school and 23 in outside dispensaries; 26 of the former and 12 of the latter were successful. No female student attended either the class or the examination in the past year.

One licentiate of the school was taken into the service of Government as a Civil Hospital Assistant. The Government service continues to be unpopular, and Surgeon-Major Gibbons reports that but few students, and those low down in the list, will accept stipends, coupled as these are with the obligation to accept Government service if offered.

At the opening of the session in June 1894, there were 36 female students, of whom five were in the third-year, 14 in the second-year, and 17 newly admitted to the first-year class. The success of all these students at the annual examinations has been noted above. Of the five students who passed the final examination in March 1895, three have obtained appointments at Jessore, Kandi and Arrah, on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 55, one is a candidate for employment under the District Board of Backergunge, and one is as yet without employment. During the session the female students attended the out-door department of the Eden Hospital under the tuition of Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli.

The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School has recently been sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 96,000. The expenditure is to be met, partly from a donation of Rs. 25,000 from Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, at whose instance it will be called the "Lady Elliott Hostel," and the balance from a bequest of Rs. 90,000, recently left by the late Mr. Walter Thomson of Beheea at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for promoting the scientific and secular education of women in Bengal.

125. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell was in charge of the school during the year. The attendance at the beginning of the session was as follows:—Eighty-two in the third-year, 93 in the second-year, and 56 newly admitted to the first-year class, or 231 altogether. During the year 17 students withdrew or were dismissed, and there remained 214 at its close. Sanction was given after the close of the year to opening a class for female students. Of the 231 students admitted to the school, 20 had passed the Entrance, 34 had failed at that examination, 82 had passed the middle English, and 90 the middle vernacular examination, while five came with certificates from Assam.

Of 56 first-year students, 48 were qualified to appear at the examination for promotion to the second-year class, and 43 of these were promoted.

At the first examination for the license, 71 out of 93 students of the second-year appeared, and 59 passed.

At the final examination 71 candidates out of 82 in the third-year class appeared, and 50 passed. Of 21 who failed, 6 failed in one subject only, and

were remanded for further examination after three months. At the two compounders' examinations held during the year there were 20 candidates, of whom 14 passed.

The compound of the school has been greatly improved during the year by the construction of walls and a railing, and a gateway with servants' quarters, at a cost of Rs. 3,996. The conduct of the students was admirable throughout the year.

126. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The school was successively in charge of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, of Surgeon-Captain L. C. Maynard, and of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicholson. The number of students at the opening of the session was 185, and 172 at its close, including 7 females. Of the male students, 31 are sent from the Central Provinces and 9 are military students. Thus, out of the sanctioned number of 160, there was room for only 120 local students. The school already contained, at the beginning of the session, 113 of this class, and thus only 7 new students could be admitted out of a large number of applicants. In view of these circumstances, the number of students for the year was increased, under special sanction, from 160 to 180. Of the 185 students in the school at the beginning of the session, 19 had passed the Entrance examination, 29 had failed at the same examination, 68 had read in the upper classes of high English schools, 26 had passed the middle English and 34 the middle vernacular examination, and 9 had lower qualifications. Thus, the great majority joined the school with some knowledge of English. It is stated, however, that with the gradual rise in the standard of qualification for admission, the number of Bihari Muhammadan students is falling off, while that of Bihari Hindus is increasing. In 1890-91 there were 113 Muhammadans to 72 Hindus; in 1894-95, 69 Muhammadans to 111 Hindus. Divided according to place of origin, 88 students belonged to Bihar, 54 came from Bengal (including naturalised Bengalis), 31 from the Central Provinces, and 12 from Assam, the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India.

Of 46 first-year students, 38 passed the test examination and were promoted to the second-year. Two of these were females.

Of 73 second-year students, 69 (including three females) were allowed to appear at the first examination for the license, and all passed and were promoted to the third-year class.

Of 54 third-year students, 50 were allowed to appear at the final examination for the license, and of these 46 passed, including one female student.

Of 9 candidates from the compounders' class of the school, 6 passed the examination; and of 13 candidates from outside dispensaries 7 passed.

Of the class for female students, Dr. Bovill writes as follows:—

> There are evidences of the female class being appreciated among the zanana ladies of the country, as during the current session 1895-96 two *purda-nashin* ladies have already joined—one a Bihari Muhammadan lady, another a Hindu lady coming from the Central Provinces.
>
> It is hoped that the class will be more successful in the course of a few years. It would be well if further arrangements were made for the complete segregation of the female from male students, and if, except at lectures from teachers, as little instruction as possible were given at school and hospital through male agency. As there is no female teacher or demonstrator in the school, it has been impossible to secure this condition of affairs. As advances in this direction, a female dissecting-room has been planned. During lectures the female students sit behind a screen, and at hospital the female wards, where only female students work as clinical clerks, dressers, and compounders, have been converted into a separate hospital, with as little male interference as possible. If only one lady doctor and one female hospital assistant were added to the staff, the female tutorial classes now held by male hospital assistants as demonstrators could be made over to the female hospital assistant, and the clinical instruction now given at hospital by the teachers could be undertaken by the lady doctor.
>
> One other difficulty in keeping up a good female class in this school is the want of a hostel or dwelling-house for the female students. At present they have to live in the bazar, and unless they are living with relatives, this is a most undesirable arrangement. Anonymous petitions are not infrequently received, denouncing the morals of the female students. Room has been made for one female student in the female hospital, and it was hoped that by acquiring a block of sheds or huts, which now disfigure the frontage of the two hospitals, all the female students might have head-quarters provided in the hospital compound. The occupant of these huts has, however, asked such a large sum as compensation for occupancy rights (Rs. 3,000) that it is impossible for us to acquire them.

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Dr. Bovill makes specific proposals on the subject, which will be dealt with in a separate communication.

There is a barrack for male students, in which 49 (chiefly military students and those from Chota Nagpur) were accommodated. As an aid to discipline, Dr. Bovill reports, the resident students elected monitors from among their own number. They were popular and capable students, and helped the resident officer in maintaining discipline. The boarders have also established certain rules for the disposal of their time out of school-hours. The conduct and health of the students were good throughout the year.

127. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab was in charge throughout the year. The number of students at the opening of the session was 139, and 125 at its close. Of these 7 were females. Nearly all the male students now admitted to the school have some knowledge of English, having read in the upper classes of high schools.

Out of 55 students of the first-year class, 28 passed, including 3 females, and were promoted to the second-year, 24 others being remanded for re-examination after two months.

Of 39 second-year students, 34 passed, including 2 females, and were promoted to the third year.

Of 26 candidates at the final examination, 24 passed, all being male students.

There is a constant demand for passed students, both male and female, in Orissa, as shown by the fact that all have obtained employment; they are to be found in every part of Orissa and the Tributary Mahals, their services being fully appreciated by the people.

128. The following table, which has been introduced under the instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of the Resolution in the General Department No. 1285, dated 28th March 1895, compares the expenditure from public and private sources, and the average cost of each pupil, in the four vernacular medical schools for two years:—

Name of School.	Number of institution.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1893-94.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sealdah	1	306	336	55,230	...	...	8,765	...	63,995	164 6 0	190 7 4
Dacca	1	198	186	13,746	...	...	6,909	...	20,655	73 14 0	110 0 8
Patna	1	200	214	22,066	380	...	3,651	1,888	27,995	104 14 7	130 13 1
Cuttack	1	118	122	5,293	...	...	1,676	460	7,429	43 6 1	60 15 0
Total ...	4	822	858	96,335	380	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1
1894-95.											
Sealdah	1	329	362	43,038	...	...	10,463	...	53,501	118 12 9	147 11 2
Dacca	1	214	197	12,785	...	...	7,824	...	20,609	64 12 9	104 9 7
Patna	1	180	189	10,336	...	...	2,944	18,461	31,741	54 9 7	167 14 4
Cuttack	1	125	134	6,003	...	...	2,007	565	8,575	44 11 4	63 14 4
Total ...	4	848	882	72,162	...	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2

Under recent orders the cost of establishment at the Campbell School has been reduced, and that of the Cuttack School increased, the effect of which will be to reduce the disparity now seen to exist in the cost of educating each pupil at the different schools.

129. In the Resolution of Government quoted in the preceding paragraph, orders were passed on the report of a Committee appointed in the previous December to consider, amongst other things, the position and requirements of the vernacular medical schools. The orders of chief importance were the following:—

(1) At Sealdah six Assistant Surgeons were to be retained as teachers, but the five resident Assistant Surgeons were to be replaced by Hospital Assistants. The Cuttack school was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Surgeon to the staff.

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(2) Special restrictions were imposed on the admission to the schools at Patna and Cuttack of students who were not natives of Bihar and Orissa.

(3) In order to improve the facilities for practical instruction in surgery and midwifery at Sealdah, sanction was given to the construction of a surgical and a lying-in ward at the Campbell Hospital.

(4) Special grants were made for the provision of models and diagrams for the medical schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack; and increased allowances were granted for the purchase of books at all four schools.

(5) The course of instruction was made more practical, and was extended in certain directions and reduced in others.

(6) The proposal that the course of study should be extended to four years was recommended to the Government of India.

(7) Sanction was given to the payment of examiners at Sealdah at a fixed rate.

(8) Transfer rules were introduced for the admission of students from one school to another.

(9) It was decided that the time had come for requiring at least an elementary knowledge of English from all candidates for admission to a medical school.

(10) The number of students was for the future to be limited to 250 at Sealdah and to 160 at each of the other schools, exclusive of female students, and of those who, failing at the annual examination in one subject only, are re-examined after three months.

(11) Bonds engaging scholarship-holders and free students to serve Government for a certain period, if called upon to do so, were in future to be enforced.

(12) The grant for scholarships and free studentships was redistributed, so as to equalise more nearly the scale at the different schools.

(13) Improved arrangements were made for the separate tuition and boarding accommodation of female students; and sanction was given to the opening of a class for such students at Dacca.

(14) A scholarship of Rs. 7 a month was sanctioned for each female student at a vernacular medical school; or if the student enjoyed a scholarship from some other source, such amount as would be needed to make it up to Rs. 7. This was to be regarded as a retaining stipend, and did not debar her from competing for the ordinary scholarships attached to the school, and open to competition for male and female students alike.

130. ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—The institutions coming under this head are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, the Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and an unaided school recently opened at Baripada in the Orissa Tributary Mahals. This last-named institution contains 13 pupils, who are taught mensuration and surveying, and find employment as amins in the settlement work of the Maurbhanj Raj.

131. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—Mr. J. S. Slater was in charge throughout the year. The College now consists of three departments; the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which contained at the close of the year 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindus, 40 Europeans and 2 Muhammadans; and the Artisan class, newly opened, with nine students, eight being Native Christians and one a Eurasian. The strength of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the artisan class, was 304, against 331 (116 Engineers and 215 apprentices) of the previous year. The reduced numbers are due to the introduction of a new rule limiting the annual admissions, as it was found that the classes in both departments were getting too crowded for efficient teaching.

132. In the Engineer Department 65 applications for admission were received, but only 40 were, under the new rules, permitted to join, including 14 old students who had failed at the annual examination and were re-admitted

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to the first-year class. Of the 26 new students, 19 were admitted to the first year after passing the F.A. Examination, while seven, who had passed the B.A. Examination on the Science side, were admitted directly to the second-year class. Ten students afterwards quitted the College from the first and second-year classes, as twelve students had done in the previous year; and for these contingencies it will probably be desirable to make provision by increasing the annual admissions to some extent.

The first-year students were taught compass-surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the College. The second and third-year students went into camp at Purulia under Mr. Heaton, from November to January. Surveys and levels were completed for a railway project six miles long. The senior students visited the following works during the year in company with the Principal:—

Messrs. Burn & Co.'s works at Howrah.
Raniganj Pottery Works.
Barakar Iron Works.
Jamalpur Workshops.
Howrah water-works at Serampore.
Head works of the Midnapore Canal.

Fewer visits than usual were paid to works such as the above, much of the time of both Principal and students being fully occupied with the operations connected with the transfer of the workshops from the Public Works Department to the College.

At the First Examination in Engineering held by the University, 21 candidates appeared and 11 passed. At the L.E. and B.E. (or final) Examinations, 20 candidates appeared and 6 passed. Very few of the candidates failed at the latter examination in any single subject; the large failure was due to their not securing half the aggregate marks—the strict condition required by the University for a pass. The only difference between the L.E. and B.E. Examination is that candidates for the latter must have previously passed the First Arts Examination, while the Entrance certificate is a sufficient preliminary qualification for the former. As no students are now admitted to the Civil Engineering College except those who have passed the First Arts standard, the College will in future train only B.E. candidates.

133. In the Apprentice Department there were 88 qualified applicants for admission, and of these 60 were admitted and 57 actually joined the College. The enhanced qualification for admission is now the passing of either the Entrance Examination, or the 7th standard under the European School Code. With the former qualification 38 were admitted, and 19 with the latter. In addition to these, 18 who had failed at the annual examination of the first-year class were allowed to rejoin, so that the new class consisted of 75 students.

Apprentices who leave the College at the end of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' course of combined class and workshop training are entitled to a third-grade overseer's certificate, and 24 were so granted during the year. Apprentices who complete the full course, with the addition of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years' work in the shops exclusively, are entitled to a first or second grade overseer's certificate, and 16 students left the College with these certificates. Two of them, one a European, the other a Hindu, gained the guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department, and they have been posted to State Railways. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and we hear of none who are without employment.

134. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department, under whose charge this branch of the work had been placed from the first establishment of the College at Sibpur, to the Principal. With that object a grant of Rs. 50,000 was placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer thereto of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into class-rooms. The transfer has been carried out with economy and with entire success by Mr. Slater, who employed the apprentices in making doors and windows, and by this and other means was enabled to purchase some greatly needed machines out of the grant made over to him, after providing for all his other requirements. Among the recent purchases are a wheel tooth-cutting machine, a large planing machine, and a plate-bending machine. For the

foundry a cupola was purchased, and a Fletcher's furnace for the brass-moulding shop. The students have also been and are still employed in making the elaborate fittings required in the laboratory and class-rooms for chemistry and physics. The new shops cover an area of 26,000 square feet, and more space is already wanted. The students are continuously employed with their instructors in the work of manufacturing new lathes and other machine-tools, so as to equip the shops with some completeness. Other machines will have to be bought; but when once in the shops, a machine can be reproduced by the apprentices to any desired extent. Thus, a lathe, costing in the market Rs. 500, can be made in the shops for Rs. 80. When all the requirements of the workshops have been satisfied, the College will then be able to manufacture tools for the various technical schools affiliated to it, and these, under the rules of affiliation lately sanctioned, will be entitled to procure them at cost price. The benefit of this will be incalculable in the promotion of technical education throughout the country. Some of the affiliated schools have already reached the stage at which they need machine-tools for their further development; and more may be expected to reach it at no distant date. A few large tools have already been supplied to some of the schools; but this part of the work has been hindered during the past year by the operations connected with the transfer of the workshops. In order to enable the College to discharge this part of its duty rapidly and satisfactorily, it will be desirable to provide the shops with a milling machine and a large-sized radial drill. These are essential if the shops are to manufacture machines, engines and boilers for technical schools, and to supply them within a reasonable time. A few thousand rupees spent on necessary machinery, which the College cannot yet manufacture, will soon be recovered in quicker production and the more rapid equipment of affiliated schools. These matters will be dealt with in a separate communication.

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135. Two of the graduate scholarships are set apart for students who are willing to undergo a course in mining—partly in a mine under skilled supervision and partly in the shops attached to the College. Last year it looked as if no graduates would accept this course of training, and it was therefore proposed to offer the scholarships to the apprentices. This year, however, one of the graduates has applied for a scholarship, and expressed his desire to undergo the two years' training required. Proposals for a mining laboratory in the College have been sanctioned, and the necessary machines will shortly be purchased. A full practical course in electrical engineering will also be introduced, with a special laboratory, and also an electrical installation for the lighting of the College. It is hoped that, in order to encourage the class at the outset, an appointment in the Telegraph Department may be offered to the best students: but its successful establishment and continuance will depend, not upon that inducement, but upon the growing demand which, it is believed, is certain to arise before long for young men trained in the practical applications of electricity.

136. The Principal was able to visit during the year the following technical schools:—Ranchi, Giridih, Bankipore (two visits), Comilla (two visits), Mymensingh, the school attached to Bishop's College, and the Dacca Survey School. Mr. Slater points out that technical schools are in some districts hampered by the variety in the views of those responsible for them, and the experimental proposals now and then put forward by non-professional advisers. He considers it essential that, at least in the early stages of instruction, a uniform course should be followed in all such schools; and affiliation will greatly promote this end. He finds that almost all over Bengal there is a desire to add surveying to the course in technical schools. But, he maintains, the Sibpur College and the existing survey schools are quite capable of turning out as many surveyors as are needed in Bengal, and he would have no surveying in any technical school while still in the primary stage. A few, such as the Bihar Industrial School, have passed beyond that stage, and in them surveying may rightly be taught; but in all others the course should rigidly be confined at the outset to work in wood and iron. Else we shall find increasing difficulty in overcoming the traditional repugnance to manual labour which meets us at every turn amongst certain classes in India. Offer them the option of a gentlemanly pursuit like surveying, and they will be too ready to turn away from work which soils the hands. We should not expose them to that temptation, since

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experience has shown us that with proper encouragement the young native of good caste becomes a capital workman.

137. Sanction has been given to providing the following buildings, some of them being necessitated by the new constitution of the College:—Quarters for two foreman instructors; quarters for the Superintendent of the Hindu mess, the compounder, and the head laboratory assistant; a cook-room for Muhammadan students, for whom separate lodging arrangements have also been made; a verandah along the south side of the chemical laboratory; and other useful improvements. It is hoped that the special provision now made for the accommodation of Muhammadan students will lead to a considerable increase in their numbers.

138. Under the special sanction of Government Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, delivered two lectures on navigation canals in Bengal; and Mr. Steele, of Messrs. Burn and Company, gave four lectures on launch-building, accompanied by diagrams, showing all details of hull, engine and boiler. These lectures serve a very useful purpose as delivered; and will in time form a body of original engineering literature at the service, not only of the College staff, but of the outside public, since all are to be printed.

139. Athletics and sports are sedulously practised. The students were very successful during the football season, but less so at cricket, as the College eleven were beaten by the Medical College in the final tie for the Senior Harrison Challenge Shield, and the native team lost the final tie for the Lansdowne Shield, owing to their best bowler being disabled with a bad hand. The reclaimed foreshore of the College makes an excellent football ground. Gymnastics are compulsory on all students, and the classes are held every afternoon. Once a year the measurements and weight of every student are taken.

140. *Dacca Survey School.*—The total number of students on the 31st March was 399, against 398 of the previous year. At the beginning of the session the number rose to 469, many additional students being attracted by a proposal that had been made to open a class for foreman mechanics, like that at Sibpur. Several of them left the school for Sibpur when they found it was not to be at once carried out; and others left from other causes.

The gross expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 9,507 (against Rs. 9,600) and the receipts from fees to Rs. 8,209 (against Rs. 7,916). The Government expenditure on the school was therefore Rs. 1,298, or less than 14 per cent. of the total cost. The additional expenditure included the purchase of tents, at a cost of Rs. 610, and of new instruments, as well as the appointment of a clerk.

The practical training of the students was carried on as in the previous year, with the exception that the first-year students went out into camp with the second-year class, after some preliminary training in the neighbourhood of Dacca. The field work of the second-year class again covered an area of 90 square miles, a cadastral map of the whole tract having been made with the plane-table. Azimuth observations were taken at 21 stations to test the work.

On a reference being made to the Survey Department, the accuracy and value of the cadastral map executed in 1893-94 were disputed; but it appears probable that this adverse opinion was based on a misunderstanding. The head-master has submitted a full explanation of his mode of procedure, and has challenged the closest inquiry.

Of 248 students sent up to the first examination last April, 114 were promoted to the second-year class. The results of the final examination of 1895 have not yet been announced; but in that for 1894, out of 130 candidates who appeared, 106 passed and obtained certificates.

141. *Patna Survey School.*—The number of students was 155 (102 Hindus and 53 Muhammadans) against 162 of the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,538 (against Rs. 5,076), of which fee-receipts contributed Rs. 2,020 (against Rs. 2,026). The Government expenditure therefore amounted to 64 per cent. of the cost of the school.

The students of the first-year class were divided into eight parties, about ten in each. They went into the field fortnightly, four parties at a time, and each group on returning spent a fortnight in plotting and drawing. They surveyed among them the Line-maidan and race-course by chain only, and the Collectorate, Judge's Court, Temple Medical School, Patna College, and other sites by the

compass. The general compass survey embraced circuits from the Bankipore gola to Golakpur. The second-year class was similarly formed into eight parties. They surveyed with the plane-table a considerable tract of land under *rabi* crop; while with the theodolite they surveyed two large circuits by Gale's traverse method, took fly-levels with the dumpy level for practice in levelling, and section-levels for a projected road two miles in length. They also practised the method of laying out a railway course with one theodolite.

From the first-year class 69 students went up to the first examination in April 1895, and 59 passed; and for the final examination of the same year 85 students appeared from the second-year class, and of these 60 passed and received certificates.

The Principal of the Patna College points out that the school is being gradually transformed into one in which all the instruction is given in English. This is a fact of great importance in relation to the amalgamation of the Survey School with the Bihar Industrial School, as noted below. In the latter, all the students of the higher or Apprentice Department are required to know English, and it would have been difficult to carry out the amalgamation but for Mr. Ewbank's successful efforts in recent years to improve the English acquirements of the Survey School students.

142. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students increased from 42 to 51. Of these 25 were natives of Orissa, and the rest came from Bengal districts. Orders have recently been issued by Government declaring that the school scholarships, both here and at Patna, are to be confined to natives of the Province. The expenditure fell from Rs. 3,052 to Rs. 2,867, of which fees contributed Rs. 447. The Government expenditure amounted therefore to 84 per cent.

In the course of the field-work the students were trained in theodolite and other surveys, and particularly in cadastral survey. They took sections along embankments and the beds of rivers, and laid out road courses with the theodolite and offsets.

From the first-year class 24 students appeared for examination at the end of the session, and 20 were promoted; for the final examination 22 students of the second-year appeared, of whom 15 passed.

143. The constitution, character and utility of these survey schools have been actively criticised during the year, and many suggestions have been made for their improvement. The following proposals among others have been made:—

(1) That the fee should be raised so as to make the schools more self-supporting. The fees at Dacca have recently been raised; and as the cost of this school to Government is inconsiderable, no further increase is necessary. At Patna and Cuttack, where the cost is much greater, an increase of 50 per cent. can be made without much difficulty; but in these less advanced parts of the country it is too early to hope that the schools will soon approach the self-supporting stage.

(2) That a certain amount of English knowledge should be required from students; more at Dacca, less at Patna and Cuttack. To this proposal a not unreasonable objection has been taken at Cuttack, on the ground that the number of candidates passing the middle English examination from the whole Province is only about 50 in the year. But it is somewhat surprising that a similar objection has been raised at Dacca. The objection, however, may not be sustained when the success of a similar policy at Patna is known; though it is true that the objection is based, not merely on the apprehension that the numbers may decline and the school become less self-supporting, but on the further grounds that, as shown by the good work done by the students in past years, English is not really necessary, and that to close the school to those who know only the vernacular would injuriously affect a deserving class of students.

(3) That the course for the first year should be so arranged that students passing through it should be qualified for Government service as amins; the salaries attached to these appointments being lower

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than what students who have passed through the full course find they can look to. The proposal is generally approved.

(4) That the course be extended, either for all students or for those only who care to take it up, by the addition of some manual work in wood and iron, so as to make them fitted for a larger range of employment, and especially to fit them for service in the Public Works Department. This has already been settled at Patna by the amalgamation of the two schools; while at Dacca, as stated above, the mere rumour of such an extension brought a large addition of students. It is perhaps doubtful whether the proposal is equally suited to Cuttack at the present time.

(5) That the survey schools shall become more closely connected with the public offices, so that untrained men may no longer be employed by officers ignorant of the fact that the survey schools turn out trained men in abundance. Such closer connexion will be cordially welcomed by schools and students alike.

(6) That a cadastral survey, similar to that undertaken every year by the Dacca School, be carried out by the students of the other schools, so as to turn out a series of maps of permanent value. The schools have readily fallen in with this suggestion; but for the present it hangs fire, until the question of the actual value of the Dacca cadastral survey has been settled.

Upon all the foregoing points a report will shortly be submitted to Government. Colonel Sandeman, the Director of Surveys, has also suggested, with regard to the Patna and Cuttack schools, that there is too much map-making and too little actual surveying; that the time devoted to elaborate drawings might be more usefully employed in mensuration and the construction of scales. These points will receive the attention due to the Director's high authority.

144. ART AND INDUSTRY.—Under this head are included the Government School of Art, and the several industrial schools maintained either by Government, by District Boards, or by private agencies with or without Government support, in various parts of Bengal. They are already beginning to be numerous; and though mostly of humble pretensions and (in some cases) of doubtful stability at present, it is in them and in their gradual improvement that the future of technical instruction in Bengal lies. This result will, it is hoped, be greatly helped by the affiliation rules sanctioned by Government during the year. The effect of them is (1) that technical schools affiliated to the Sibpur College shall be subject to the periodical inspection of the Principal; (2) that students of these schools shall be admitted, under certain conditions, to the annual examination of the Sibpur College, and if successful thereat shall be admissible to the second or third-year class; (3) that the schools shall be entitled to obtain machinery from the Sibpur workshops at cost price.

145. *Government School of Art.*—The number on the rolls was 270 against 269. The Superintendent remarks that the school would have gained much more in strength but for the unusual prevalence of sickness at the beginning of the year, combined with the severe outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta, which kept most of the mufassal students at their homes, and deterred many of the intending applicants from taking admission into the school.

The general quality of the work done has been excellent, and the conduct of the students uniformly good. Mr. Jobbins draws special attention to the pleasant relations existing between the students and the teachers, and also amongst the students themselves, which, he says, were as harmonious as could be desired. In connection with the re-opening of the Art Gallery in January, there was an exhibition of students' work, which was much admired, especially the studies from life in water-colour, which showed a great advance as compared with similar works in former years. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin were present, and after visiting the gallery and the school were pleased to express their approbation. One gold medal was awarded by the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., and three silver medals by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., to the successful students of the school. Five works of drawing from the cast were purchased by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., for the Jaipur Museum.

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Dr. Hendley, who is well known as an authority on matters connected with art in India, expressed his surprise at the unusual excellence of the work done, not only in the advanced drawing and painting classes, but also in the technical classes of lithography and wood engraving. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur generously presented, through Colonel Jacob, six parts of the valuable and beautifully-illustrated work known as the "Jaipur Portfolio," to be awarded as prizes to the students in the architectural class. The advanced classes, in addition to their school course, were engaged in the production of coloured illustrations of Rinderpest for the Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Hospitals. Lesson-sheets issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department were also coloured by the students. Students in the lithographic class have been engaged upon—(1) illustrations for a standard work on Sericulture by Mr. N. G. Mukherjea, Deputy Collector on special duty, Berhampore; (2) botanical plates for the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India; (3) drawing examples from Oriental sources for the Revenue and Agricultural Department. In the wood-engraving class a large amount of work has been done for the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, including, among other commissions, the whole of the illustrations for Mr. Rogers' "Manual of Forest Engineering," entomological plates for the Indian Museum, diagrams and plates for the Geological Survey of India, and various other works for the Inspector-General of Police and the Christian Tract Society.

Twenty-two students of the school secured employment during the year, two as teachers of drawing in Government schools, and the rest as draftsmen in railway offices, private firms and under Government.

The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 31,785, of which Rs. 6,375 was raised from fees.

146. *Art Gallery.*—Attached to the school is the Art Gallery. It was removed in the course of the year from Bowbazar Street to its permanent abode in Chowringhee, adjoining the School of Art and the Indian Museum; and all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished. The frames were re-gilt or replaced by new ones. To adapt the old building to the requirements of a picture gallery, important additions and alterations were necessary. This took a considerable time, and the gallery was finally opened on the 29th January 1895 by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The gallery was open to the public for 27 days in February and March. The number of visitors during the year was 2,936. The following is a list of the pictures now in possession of the gallery:—

Oil-colour paintings, 83; water-colour paintings, 96; engravings, 18; chromo-lithographs, 51; chalk and pencil drawings, 20; photographs and other works of art, 96. No additions were made during the year. The budget grant was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 4,854 was spent—Rs. 1,656 in establishment, Rs. 348 in contingencies, and Rs. 2,850 for the restoration of pictures.

I deeply regret to add that Mr. Jobbins, who was compelled by ill-health to leave India for England shortly before the submission of this report, died on his way home. The loss to the school is well-nigh irreparable.

147. *Industrial Schools.*—The number has increased from 26 to 29.

The carpentry school at Dumka, maintained from the Sonthal Education and Estates Improvement Funds, was mentioned in the last report; a new blacksmith's school, supported from the same funds, has now been opened. The Deputy Commissioner no doubt looks to the future; for at present these two schools have but two and one apprentices respectively.

The Noakhali School, as intimated in the last report, failed to attract pupils, and the District Board decided to close the school from the beginning of the year.

There is a net gain of three schools among those under private management, aided or unaided. In the last report reference was made to the unsatisfactory state of the Bankura Industrial School. The grant has since been withdrawn and the school closed. The Midnapore Technical School under the American Baptist Mission was an upper primary school in which elementary carpentry and rope-making were also taught. These additional subjects have now been dropped, and the school is returned as upper primary. In Calcutta a new school at Bhowanipur has been returned under the name of "The School of Industrial Arts and Educational Nursery." In addition to

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imparting general education in English and Bengali, the school trains pupils in a mixed curriculum comprising carpentry, drawing, modelling, and the repairing of clocks and watches. It receives a grant of Rs. 5 a month from the Calcutta Municipality. It had 25 pupils, raised Rs. 36 from fees and Rs. 410 from subscriptions. An elementary school (of carpentry and tailoring) in the town of Balasore has been closed. Four schools aided from the primary grant have been opened by Colonel Evans Gordon in Lohardaga, and placed under pupils of the Ranchi Industrial School. A sum of Rs. 200 was spent on buildings, and Rs. 139 on tools. The unaided school at Giridih, to which reference was made in paragraph 214 of the last report, has now been included in the returns. It is intended to instruct the sons of men employed in the colliery in the work of mechanics, in addition to the vernacular and arithmetic and elementary English, so that they may form a competent medium of communication between the overmen and the workers. The pupils themselves are all employed in the Company's workshops. The school was visited by Mr. Slater, who considers it a highly promising institution.

148. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the condition of the other technical schools coming under this head, as the subject was treated at sufficient length in the last report, and no important changes are to be now recorded. The only school that demands special notice is the Bihar Industrial School. Arrangements have now been completed for amalgamating the school with the Patna Survey School, an object which has been long under consideration. The amalgamated school would thus teach a course combining the best elements of both; a fuller course in surveying for those whose work has hitherto been mostly in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, and the addition of manual training in wood and iron to the Survey School course, together with the introduction of an elementary course in dynamics. It is believed that the pupils thus turned out from the school will be fitted for a much wider range of employment; while for those who show special aptitude facilities will be provided for admission to the third-year class of the Sibpur College. It is proposed that the school should become a Government institution, the income of the Bihar Technical School Fund, amounting to about Rs. 8,000 a year, being contributed to Government in aid of its expenditure; and that the institution should be called the "Bihar School of Engineering." These proposals have now received the sanction of Government.

149. OTHER SCHOOLS.—This is a miscellaneous class including Sanskrit schools, music schools and others, which need no special description. The only addition of importance is the Deaf and Dumb School of Calcutta. It was started in May 1893 with two pupils, and during the first year it was maintained by the gratuitous services of the teachers, and the liberality of the authorities of the City College, who granted it the free use of its rooms. Public attention was soon attracted to it, and in the course of the next two years, subscriptions came in to the amount of nearly Rs. 12,000, including a munificent donation of Rs. 6,180 from Srimati Kamini Dasi of Kidderpore, in memory of her deceased husband. The Corporation of Calcutta has also given a grant of Rs. 100 a month for one year. The numbers rose during the year under report from 11 to 21. The method of instruction adopted is that of lip-reading, by which the pupils are taught to articulate words and sentences by observing and imitating the movements of the lips of their teachers. Many of the boys have already learnt to articulate about 100 words, while a few can utter short sentences. They are also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the arts of drawing, painting and tailoring. The head-master of the school has been deputed to England, with the aid of funds specially raised for the purpose, to receive the best practical training in the art of teaching deaf-mutes.

150. The special departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, have also been included as one school under this head. It contains 31 pupils, distributed as follows:—London Matriculation Class, 7; Roorkee Entrance Examination, for Engineers, 8, for Subordinates, 1; Public Works Accounts, 7; Provincial Service, 2; Opium Department, 3; Police, 1; Forest School at Dehra Dun, 2. Much power is wasted by the necessity of having to maintain separate classes for all these different tests; and it would be an immense relief to this and other institutions if measures were taken to assimilate in some degree the standards for admission to different branches of the public service.

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
in 1894-95.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or nearer
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—
Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.
,, 2. 1 to 2 ,,
,, 3. ½ to 1 ,,
,, 4. below ½ ,,
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the Ganges
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
BURMA
HILL TIPPERA
CHOTA NAGPUR
CHANGBHAKAR
JASHPUR
ORISSA
MAYURBHANJ
PURI
CHILKA LAKE
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Bankura
Burdwan
Nadia
Krishnagar
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Chittagong
Comilla
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Purnea
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Patna
Gaya
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Malda
English Bazar
Bogra
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Nadia
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamau
Daltonganj
Sambalpur
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Akyab
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
ALLAHABAD
Sasaram
Sherghati
Deoghar
Giridih
Ramgarh
Purulia
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Sonpur
Patkum Hills
Cachar
Sylhet
Goalpara
Rungpur
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges R.
Hooghly R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kosai R.
Mahananda R.
Karatoya R.
Padma R.
Meghna R.
Surma R.
Barak R.
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Lungleh
Rangamatia
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Tura

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

151. The progress of female education has already been partially noticed in connexion with University education, and with the Medical College and the several medical schools of the Province. The present section deals with the secondary and primary education of Native girls only, the education of European girls being treated in the following section of this report.

152. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for Native girls for the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	252	2	253
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	171	3	137
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,613	53,986	2,732	56,662
Unaided	381	6,625	479	7,515
Total ...	2,999	61,034	3,216	64,567
Girls in boys' schools	...	33,686	...	37,553
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,999	94,720	3,216	102,120

The total for 1892-93 was 2,821 schools with 56,679 pupils, besides 34,200 girls in boys' schools, or 90,879 pupils in all.

The number of girls' schools has again increased by 217, and their pupils by 3,533. Girls in boys' schools have increased by 3,867. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca.

153. The following table shows the comparative figures for girls' schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	20	2	2	67	73	82	75	2,783	2,784	321	325	5,316	5,555	406	403	8,174	8,432
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	...	22	16	761	590	373	427	9,201	10,341	396	443	10,089	10,931
Calcutta ...	4	4	357	345	...	...	...	...	8	3	686	182	16	15	1,604	1,433	135	118	4,328	4,625	163	140	6,975	6,585
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	109	121	7	10	263	361	120	147	1,915	2,335	130	160	2,287	2,817
Dacca ...	1	1	114	125	...	...	...	...	3	2	147	105	28	36	1,041	1,160	660	744	10,217	11,688	692	783	11,519	13,078
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	30	88	15	14	344	287	455	443	6,764	6,632	471	459	7,138	7,007
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	69	47	258	280	4,414	4,385	260	281	4,483	4,432
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	62	27	5	8	144	233	227	263	3,784	4,299	234	272	3,990	4,556
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	414	378	9	9	461	406	87	93	1,676	1,956	102	108	2,551	2,740
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	58	54	7	5	137	119	9	7	195	173
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	615	639	123	147	3,018	3,174	136	160	3,633	3,813
Total ...	5	5	471	470	1	1	8	20	26	19	1,642	974	201	199	8,143	7,994	2,766	2,992	50,770	55,109	2,999	3,216	61,034	64,567

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There has been a gain in schools in all the Divisions except Burdwan and Chittagong, and in the town of Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but the losses in these latter are so small as not to call for detailed remark. In Calcutta, the falling off was due to the closing of some of the zanana schools.

154. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for Native girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	253	242	183	23,603	...	120	6,813	302	30,838
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	137	139	79	...	...	776	4	...	780
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,732	56,662	52,305	39,572	74,328	37,120	10,735	26,554	2,07,911	3,56,648
Unaided	479	7,515	6,917	5,264	...	...	...	1,534	15,678	17,212
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,682			2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1,26,520			2,24,567		3,51,087

There has been an increase of Rs. 18,989 in the total expenditure, due to the opening of new schools. The expenditure from public funds has increased by Rs. 6,896, and that from private sources by Rs. 12,093. The contribution from municipal funds shows a slight increase.

155. *High English schools for Native girls.*—Five schools are returned under this head as in the previous year, four of them being in Calcutta and one in the town of Dacca. Of these, the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca are Government institutions.

156. The Bethune Collegiate School had a roll-number of 128, against 138 in the preceding year; of these 56 were Hindus, 59 Brahmos, and 13 Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The decrease in the number of Hindu pupils from 70 to 56 is to be regretted. Six girls appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed,—one in the first division and two in the second. The first of these, Snehalata Majumdar, gained a first grade junior scholarship. The total expenditure, including the boarding establishment, was Rs. 23,858, against Rs. 22,291 in the preceding year, the cost to Government being Rs. 17,137, against Rs. 15,959. The income from local sources, which includes boarding fees (Rs. 3,539) paid by both school and college pupils, was Rs. 6,721. As the returns furnished by the Lady Principal have not separated the school charges proper from the boarding charges, the latter has not been included under the head "Miscellaneous expenditure" in General Table IV. The institution is managed by a representative Committee, with the Chief Justice as President.

157. The Eden Female School had 125 pupils on the rolls, against 114 in the previous year, and 115 in the year before. The total cost was Rs. 6,980, of which Rs. 92 were raised from fees, Rs. 253 from subscriptions, and Rs. 120 from munic pal funds. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 6,466, against Rs. 6,219 in the preceding year. Of the three pupils prepared for the Entrance examination, one failed to attend, and the two others were unsuccessful. No girl appeared at the middle examination; the two who appeared at the upper primary examination failed to pass as in the two previous years.

The condition of this school is unquestionably far from satisfactory. I paid two visits to the school during the year. On the first occasion I found that the classes were extremely ill-organised, and I spent some time in discussing the state of the school, and considering measures for its re-organisation, with Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, the Secretary, who has its interests much at heart, and who entered with zeal and energy into the proposals for its improvement. At my second visit I ascertained that these changes had been carried out, and I hope that they will bear good fruit. I am not disposed to recommend any drastic measures at present, until it is seen what the future of the school is likely to be. After all, it is something to bring up a number of girls to the neighbourhood of the upper primary, the middle, or the Entrance standard, even though they do not succeed in passing it. In the words of a high authority, "they get the soup without the ticket."

158. The other high schools for girls were the Christ Church School, the Free Church Normal School, and the Brahma Balika Sikshalaya, all aided.

Christ Church School.—Roll number 101, the same as in the preceding year. Six of the pupils were Brahmos, one was a Muhammadan, and the rest were Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The total expenditure was Rs. 6,375, of which Government paid Rs. 1,920 as before. Three girls attended the last Entrance examination, of whom two passed—one in the first and one in the second division. In the special standards for Calcutta and neighourhood, 8 passed in Standard IV, 4 in Standard V, 8 in Standard VI, and 4 in Standard VII—a brilliant record of work. The old school building was pulled down, and a new house constructed on an enlarged and better plan.

Free Church Normal School.—This is at once a training school for mistresses and a high English school for girls. The Entrance standard being higher than that of the training course for girls, it has been the practice for some years to classify this institution as high English; but during the last two years no girl has passed the Entrance examination, though three were sent up in 1894 and one in 1895. Roll number 41, against 39 in the preceding year, of whom 36 were non-aboriginal and 5 aboriginal Native Christians. Total expenditure Rs. 4,310, of which Government paid Rs. 2,000 as before. Two girls passed in Standard VI and one in Standard VII.

Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.—Roll number 75, against 79 in the preceding year, of whom six were Hindus and the rest Brahmos. The special Calcutta standards have been introduced, and the girls will compete at the examination of 1895. A class was opened during the year for training mistresses, and lessons were given in the theory and art of teaching. Two girls appeared at the last Entrance examination, and both passed—one in the second division and the other in the third. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,013, of which Government paid Rs. 858. Rupees 4,023 were raised from fees, and the rest met from other sources.

159. *Middle English School for Girls.*—The only school of this class borne on our list is the one at Chinsura, supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which amounts to Rs. 50 (sicca) a month. It had 20 pupils on the rolls against 8 in the preceding year. It teaches a little elementary English reading and Bengali writing and arithmetic.

160. *Middle Vernacular Schools for Girls.*—There were 19 of this class, against 26 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 2, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 2, Chittagong 2, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 6. There has been a loss of five schools in Calcutta, owing to change of classification on the result of the last examination held in the special standards.

161. *Upper Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 199 schools, against 201 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 75,

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Presidency 16, Calcutta 15, Rajshahi 10, Dacca 36, Chittagong 14, Patna 1, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 9, Orissa Tributary Mahals 2, and Chota Nagpur 13.

162. *Lower Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 2,992 schools, against 2,766 in the preceding year. Dacca reports the largest number of these schools, 744; Chittagong comes next with 443, the third place being taken by the Presidency Division, with 427 schools of this class.

163. The system of administration of grants-in-aid to female schools in Calcutta and the neighbourhood was matured during the year under report.

The changes in the constitution of the schools for Native girls, sanctioned by Government in September 1893, were summarised in paragraph 231 of the last year's report. A preliminary inquiry was held during the year into the condition of every girls' school in Calcutta, with a view to ascertain how far the new rules for payment, by results and by attendance, would affect the existing grants-in-aid, and whether any modification would be necessary. It was found that by calculating the grants on the scale as it then stood, even after making liberal concessions in some cases, and on extending the benefit of the rules to all the unaided schools in the town, there would still be a saving of above Rs. 9,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total grant which the schools had for long been drawing. Such a sudden reduction appeared undesirable; and in order to enable the schools to tide over the change, a revision of the rules was recommended. It was pointed out that, as pioneers of female education, the services of the Missionary societies (by whom chiefly the schools are managed) could not be over-estimated, and that it was only reasonable to treat them with full consideration when the system of grants was about to be entirely altered. This view of the case was accepted, and the following important changes were made in the rules:—(1) In the scale of attendance grants, a higher value was assigned to Standard V than to Standard IV, the rules issued in 1893 having recognised no difference between these two. (2) For girls under training as mistresses, a capitation grant of a rupee a month was sanctioned, in addition to Rs. 2 for such of them as might be boarders in training schools. (3) The change was to be spread over three years. For 1895-96, the grants to be calculated as follows:—Two-thirds of the now-sanctioned grants, *plus* one-third of the grants under the new scale. For 1896-97, the grants to be one-third of the present grants, *plus* two-thirds of those determined by the examination of 1895. In 1897-98, the new scales were to come into full operation; the grants to be determined exclusively by the examination of 1896, and to run on for three years without further revision. The grants for the present year have been calculated on the results of the examination in the revised standards held in December 1894. At present, the scheme embraces all the girls' schools in Calcutta, and those in the 24-Parganas and Howrah that are under Missionary management. The grants to zananas as such have been practically withdrawn, except in the case of pupils who are certified by the Inspectress as having passed by standards higher than the elementary. This is in conformity with the original theory of zanana grants, which were intended to promote the further education of Native ladies after they had left school and had acquired the rudiments. It may be remarked that these reforms were recommended by a Conference of school managers themselves, held in 1893 under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction.

164. The following statement shows the monthly expenditure from Provincial revenues on female education in Calcutta, exclusive of the Bethune College:—

	Pupils.	Monthly grants. Rs. A. P.
36 Grant-in-aid schools	2,984	1,281 2 8
36 Primary grant schools	1,587	181 8 0
3 Orphanages	196	215 0 0
5 Zanana agencies, including many schools	1,446	1,222 0 0

The American Mission maintains 16 schools with 1,205 pupils out of its zanana grant.

165. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of girls' schools, has furnished the following statement of the results of the examinations *in situ* held by her in and near Calcutta during the year under report:—

Name of Agency.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number passed in—									Number rejected in—								Total rejected.	Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.	Remarks.
			Standard I (*a*).	Standard I (*b*).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total passed.	Standard I (*a*).	I (*b*).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
In Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
American Mission ...	13	1,061	172	129	139	94	...	...	...	...	534	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	346	96	74	
Baptist Mission ...	1	82	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	48	
Church of Scotland ...	8	701	115	92	64	32	...	...	...	...	303	1	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	288	45	53	
Free Church	4	355	45	58	36	22	...	...	...	...	161	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	152	23	7	
London Mission ...	4	300	23	21	28	33	...	...	...	...	105	24	23	8	22	...	...	...	...	77	64	41	13	
Diocesan Mission ...	2	192	22	17	26	17	...	...	...	...	82	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	41	55	5	
Church of England ...	12	960	136	93	98	48	...	2	2	...	379	24	13	14	21	...	...	...	...	72	353	114	42	
Episcopal	1	54	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	1	8	
Total Schools	45	3,705	519	417	396	246	...	2	2	...	1,582	59	57	41	45	...	1	...	...	203	1,295	375	250	
Zananas.																								
Church of Scotland ...	...	9	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
American Mission ...	...	13	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Episcopal	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
London Mission ...	...	12	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	
Total Zananas ...	...	36	1	6	4	10	1	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	3	7	3	...	...	13	....	...	...	
Out of Calcutta.																								
Schools.																								
American Mission ...	3	93	25	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	32	...	3	
Church of Scotland ...	1	68	16	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	6	
Free Church	5	209	36	27	13	16	...	...	...	...	92	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	13	91	3	10	
Diocesan Mission ...	28	1,035	119	77	29	11	3	...	...	...	239	55	42	18	27	7	...	...	...	149	556	31	60	
Church of England...	28	949	174	118	64	37	4	2	4	...	403	23	8	4	7	4	...	...	...	46	442	14	44	
Miscellaneous	26	1,131	99	67	82	40	13	...	...	...	301	41	14	42	47	20	...	14	...	178	619	4	29	
Total Schools ...	91	3,485	469	310	206	107	20	2	4	...	1,118	129	64	64	80	31	...	14	...	391	1,770	54	152	
Zananas.																								
Miscellaneous	...	9	...	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Grand Total ...	136	7,235	989	735	609	366	21	4	7	...	2,731	188	121	105	137	38	4	14	...	607	3,065	429	408	

Out of 3,338 pupils examined, 2,731 passed, at the rate of 82 per cent. In the Calcutta schools the rate was 89 per cent. Very few pupils of those examined *in situ* have read beyond Standard III. The more advanced pupils attend the central examination.

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Among the "miscellaneous" schools examined were some in Chota Nagpur, which the Inspectress has received special permission to visit once in two years. Mrs. Wheeler gives an indifferent account of most of the Hindu schools in these parts, which, with the exception of Dr. Saise's colliery schools at Giridih, are said to receive but little attention from their managers. There is a school for leper children at Purulia.

166. The following table shows the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls' schools, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and now extended to Murshidabad, Barisal and Burdwan:—

	Number of candidates.		Number successful.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Standard VIII	...	4	...	...
„ VII	54	47	20	9
„ VI	180	96	65	30
„ V	...	97	...	65
„ IV	312	307	180	213
Total ...	546	551	265	317

Standard VIII is a new standard, intermediate between Standard VII and the University Entrance Examination. It will be seen that no girl succeeded in passing it at the last examination, when it was introduced for the first time. The numbers passing in Standards VII and VI show a considerable decline, which the Inspectress explains, partly by the prevalent sickness of the year, and partly by the increased difficulty of these standards. A distinction as to the rate of aid claimable was for the first time made between schools teaching efficiently Standard IV and Standard V, and a large number passed by the latter standard. The considerable increase in Standard IV is due to the fact that most schools attempt the lower primary scholarship standard, to which it conforms.

167. The following statement shows the success of girls at the departmental examinations for boys, needlework in one form or another being made an optional subject in place of zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry, and science. Girls passing from boys' schools are included:—

Division.	1893-94. Number of Girls passed at the—				1894-95. Number of Girls passed at the—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Burdwan ...	...	3	...	32	...	...	1	44
2. Presidency ...	...	...	4	42	...	...	3	38
3. Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rajshahi ...	...	...	3	23	...	...	2	47
5. Dacca ...	1	2	15	261	...	...	9	206
6. Chittagong ...	...	...	7	49	...	2	2	55
7. Patna ...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	20
8. Bhagalpur ...	...	...	4	60	...	...	6	139
9. Orissa ...	1	4	16	68	1	11	15	43
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	4
11. Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	8	53	...	...	7	50
Total ...	2	9	62	597	1	13	48	646

The results are much the same as in the preceding year. While those of the middle scholarship examination are slightly better, those of the upper primary examination are decidedly worse. The lower primary examination shows a marked advance.

168. In addition to the departmental agencies for testing the progress of female education there are a few private associations for carrying on the work. The Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha is one of the most successful among them. The following table shows the results of the examinations conducted by this body:—

District.	Number of Examinees.				Number passed.				Scholarships gained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9.	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	31	3	1	35	26	3	1	30	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	28	5	5	38	26	5	5	36	5	2	1	8
Bankura ...	29	12	...	41	29	9	...	38	11	2	...	13
Midnapore ...	65	9	6	80	58	9	2	69	9	2	...	11
Hooghly ...	49	13	2	64	41	12	1	54	10	5	1	16
Howrah ...	27	7	4	38	25	6	2	33	5	3	2	10
Total ...	229	49	18	296	205	44	11	260	49	15	4	68
Total for 1893-94	177	51	6	234	139	39	5	183	50	18	3	71

The increase in the number of successful candidates is satisfactory.

169. The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, and the creation of a separate system of scholarships for those who pass these examinations, has to be taken up at an early date, as the present multiplicity of standards is a puzzle to all new workers in the field, and a source of difficulty to inspecting officers. The Calcutta standards would probably be the best for general adoption; but they require to be supported by a special system of scholarships. I have not yet been able to ascertain from the Uttarpara Society how far they are prepared to accept the departmental standards.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

170. The following table gives the number of Government, aided, and unaided European schools in Bengal, and the number of scholars in them, for the last two years:—

		31st March 1894.				31st March 1895.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.	Government	1	103	...	103	1	96	...	96
	Aided	40	2,508	2,757	5,265	43	2,610	2 501	5,111
	Unaided	16	1,300	407	1,707	12	1,169	373	1,542
	Total ...	57	3,911	3,164	7,075	56	3,875	2,874	6,749
Primary Schools.	Aided	14	350	343	693	16	354	478	832
	Unaided	1	3	6	9	4	42	17	59
	Total ...	15	353	349	702	20	396	495	891
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	103	...	103	1	96	...	96
	Aided schools	54	2,858	3,100	5,958	59	2,964	2,979	5,943
	Unaided schools	17	1,303	413	1,716	16	1,211	390	1,601
Grand Total for all Schools ...		72	4,264	3,513	7,777	76	4,271	3,369	7,640

One newly-opened school and two schools previously unaided were placed under the Code as aided schools during the year. The increase in the number of aided schools is shown in the table as five; this further increase of two schools being due to the Loretto Free and Pay Schools in Bow Bazar, and the Loretto Free and Pay Schools in Dhurrumtollah, being this year counted as separate schools. One unaided school was closed during the year, two others were transferred to the aided list, as mentioned above, and two schools which have been closed for some time were re-opened, the net result being a decrease of one in this class. On the whole there is an increase of four schools, with a decrease of 137 in the number of scholars, girls exclusively.

The number of scholars attending the Government Boarding School at Kurseong is smaller by seven than last year. The reduction was purposely made, as the dormitories had been overcrowded. The number of scholars on the rolls of aided schools shows a decrease of 15, and of 115 in unaided schools. This is entirely due to the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta, which lasted for some months from January last. Only the names of those children who return to school are entered on the rolls when the schools re-open after the Christmas holidays, and many parents were afraid to send their children to school while the epidemic was raging.

171. A classification of the schools according to their management is given in the next table:—

Management.	31st March 1894.			31st March 1895.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	1	103	1·32	1	96	1·26
Church of England	17	1,908	24·53	17	1,908	24·97
Roman Catholic	27	4,083	54·50	30	3,950	51·70
Nonconformist	5	451	5·80	5	468	6·13
Jewish	2	194	2·50	2	189	2·47
Armenians	1	64	·82	1	73	·96
Undenominational	3	275	3·54	3	287	3·76
Railway	9	300	3·86	10	299	3·91
Private	7	399	5·13	7	370	4·84
Total ...	72	7,777	100·	76	7,640	100·

There has been very little fluctuation for the last two or three years in the proportional attendance at the various classes of schools shown in the table.

Nearly all the Roman Catholic schools are managed and taught by members of various religious orders.

The three undenominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School at Dinapore.

Three of the seven schools under private management receive grants under the Code.

172. The following table shows the total expenditure upon European education in Bengal during the last two years, and the amount contributed towards this from Provincial revenues:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,18,505(*a*)	9,15,665(*b*)	1,19,570(*c*)	8,00,979(*b*)
Primary ,,	7,846	28,850	10,093	33,548(*b*)
Buildings and furniture	31,353	1,45,245(*b*)	21,915	1,75,651(*b*)
Scholarships ...	5,139	5,139	5,142	5,142
Cadets ...	4,884	4,884	5,406	5,406
Superintendence ...	15,179	15,179	13,752	13,752
Total ...	1,82,906	11,14,962(*b*)	1,75,878	10,34,478(*b*)

(*a*) A grant of Rs. 2,400 (Rs. 200 a month) to the European Orphan Asylum is not included, as it is not paid through this office.

(*b*) These figures are defective, owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.

(*c*) The following grants are not included, as they are not paid through this office:—
Rs. 7,200 (Rs. 400 a month and Rs. 200 a month on separate accounts) to the European Orphan Asylum.
Rs. 339, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorji.
Rs. 240, a military grant to St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.
Rs. 130, a grant for medicines to the Free School, Calcutta.
The sicca rupee grant to the Free School (Rs. 836 a month) is also excluded.

The cost to Government of the Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 14,293, giving an average of Rs. 142 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1893-94 were Rs. 14,910 and Rs. 164. The total expenditure gives an average of Rs. 324 for each scholar, against Rs. 330 in the previous year.

The grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 1,13,053, and the grants to pupil-teachers to Rs. 2,317, the two together being Rs. 860 below the estimate.

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The cadet grants amounted to Rs. 5,406 against Rs. 4,884 in 1893-94, a larger increase than had been anticipated.

The abolition of the post of Assistant Inspector from the 1st of September 1893 accounts for the decrease in the cost of inspection.

173. The next table shows, for the different classes of schools, the average Government expenditure upon each scholar, building and furniture grants not being included:—

Class of Schools.	Average Government Expenditure per Scholar in 1894-95.	
	Including boarding and orphanage grants, as well as those for tuition.	Tuitional grants only.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Secondary	20 2 4	18 11 2
Primary	12 2 1	11 14 8
All classes	19 0 5	17 12 0

174. The distribution of the scholars throughout the various Divisions of the Province is as follows:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools—					
	On the 31st March 1894—			On the 31st March 1895—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	361	4,656	5,017	553	4,104	4,657
Presidency ...	63	593	656	52	770	822
Burdwan ...	104	375	479	119	384	503
Rajshahi ...	46	708	754	46	719	765
Dacca ...	...	51	51	...	53	53
Chittagong ...	...	163	163	...	172	172
Patna ...	97	306	403	83	306	389
Bhagalpur ...	22	98	120	13	103	116
Orissa ...	...	113	113	...	117	117
Chota Nagpur ...	9	12	21	25	21	46
Total ...	702	7,075	7,777	891	6,749	7,640

The schools in Calcutta and its suburbs and in Howrah educate 5,808 out of the total number of 7,640 scholars.

175. Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. During the latter half of the year he was able to spend only a short time in visiting schools. The end of September and the beginning of October were entirely taken up by an inquiry connected with the Darjeeling Girls' School, which lasted nearly a month. Following upon this, his time was largely occupied until the end of November by the pupil-teachers' examination, the scholarship and the high school examinations, and the drawing up of proposals for the revision of the Code for submission to the Government of India. The schools were only opened for about a fortnight after the Christmas holidays before the meeting of the Committee for the revision of the Code, of which he was a member.

During the year Mr. Bamford was on tour 68 days, travelled 3,676 miles, and paid 148 visits to schools.

176. *High Schools.*—The following table gives statistics for the last two years concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government, and the total expenditure, for those schools which have, under the new grant-in-aid rules, been definitely graded as high schools :—

High Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Protestant ...	10	72	9	55	4,800	4,800	47,970	27,713
2	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	7	89	8	92	2,712	2,635	18,982	16,317
3	Loretto House	Roman Catholic	11	177	13	149	(*a*) 4,750	4,529	52,376	46,338
4	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	...	111	...	138	(*b*) 13,999	2,816	24,298	23,925
5	St. James's High	Ditto ...	108	...	116	...	(*c*) 3,012	(*d*) 3,262	21,454	23,349
6	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic	278	...	293	...	(*e*) 4,842	(*f*) 5,972	9,438	50,876
7	St. Michael's, Coorji ...	Ditto ...	195	...	192	...	(*g*) 7,815	(*h*) 8,130	40,890	25,036
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	182	...	215	...	(*i*) 15,340	(*j*) 7,742	1,17,283	1,16,250
	Total ...	.....	791	449	846	434	57,300	39,886	3,32,700	3,29,554
	Unaided Schools.									
1	Armenian College	Greek Church...	64	...	73	...	(*k*) 168	(*k*) 180	19,031	...
2	Doveton College	Protestant ...	156	...	157	...	(*k*) 354	(*k*) 354	51,669	38,727
3	La Martinière College for Boys.	Christian ...	169	...	156	...	(*k*) 456	(*k*) 360	97,671	(*l*) ...
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	75	...	77	...	...		
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	29	96	20	80	...	...	49,818	40,002
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	143	...	160	...	(*k*) 492	(*k*) 312	35,066	48,357
7	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	460	...	427	...	(*k*) 648	(*k*) 552	39,000	42,220
	Total ...	.....	1,021	171	993	157	2,118	1,758	2,92,255	1,69,306

(*a*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 490.
(*b*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 11,289 and a furniture grant of Rs. 105-12.
(*c*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 216.
(*d*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 228.
(*e*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 762.
(*f*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 80 and a cadet grant of Rs. 720.
(*g*) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 203 and a cadet grant of Rs. 450.
(*h*) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 552, and special boarding grants of Rs. 225. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 339 not paid through this department.
(*i*) Includes a building grant of Rs. 10,840, a furniture grant of Rs. 392, and a cadet grant of Rs. 336.
(*j*) Rs. 2,200 of the grant-in-aid of 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000, a furniture grant of Rs. 400, and a cadet grant of Rs. 240.
(*k*) Cadet grants.
(*l*) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

All the aided schools, except the first and the last on the above list, drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the year, in addition to the annual grant for 1894-95. The Darjeeling Girls' School draws a special grant of Rs. 400 a month. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, was on the fixed-grant list before the introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules, and had drawn Rs. 2,200 during the year 1893-94, on account of some months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. This school therefore only drew the balance of the annual grant, Rs. 2,102, during the year.

Darjeeling Girls' High School.—This school has been placed under the control of Sisters belonging to the Community of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, who took charge on the re-opening of the school after the Christmas holidays. This change, and the opening of a new school by the American Mission, reduced the numbers at the beginning of the year, but it is probable that this effect will not be lasting.

St. Joseph's School, Bow Bazar.—This well-conducted school has been rapidly and steadily growing for a long time. Eight years ago there were only 162 boys on the roll; on the 31st of March last there were 293. To accommodate the increased numbers it became imperative that the school should be enlarged, and the Brothers last year determined to add a large three-storied building to the existing premises. This building is now nearly completed, and it has been erected without Government aid.

St. Michael's School, Coorji.—This school was placed under the control of the Christian Brothers in October last.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—The large new building opened a year ago merely gave the increased accommodation which was required during the year, and the question of further extension, which is a matter of urgent necessity, is now under discussion.

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177. *High School Examination.*—The results obtained at the last two examinations are as follows :—

High School Examination.

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1893.				1894.			
	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.			Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9
Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	2
Calcutta Girls'	4	...	2	2	3	2	...	2
Girls' High, Darjeeling	6	4	1	5	2	1	1	2
Jewish Girls'	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
La Martinière College for Girls	4	1	2	3	1	...	...	...
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Loretto High, Intally	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	3	1	1	2	1	...	1	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
Ditto Convent, Chandernagore	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ditto College, Darjeeling	5	1	...	1	7	3	1	4
Ditto High, Bow Bazar	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
St. Michael's, Coorji	4	...	2	2	5	...	2	2
Teachers	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Private students	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total ...	38	8	9	17	34	10	7	17

There was a decrease of 4 in the total number of candidates, the falling off being chiefly in the number of teachers and private students who attended the examination. Fifty per cent. of the candidates passed; namely, 8 out of 14 boys, and 9 out of 20 girls. Of the 17 candidates who failed, 11 passed in 4 out of the 5 compulsory subjects, and 3 others in 3 out of the 5; all 14 gaining sufficient marks in the aggregate for a pass.

178. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—The results, as far as candidates from European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

Schools from which the candidates were presented.	1894.						1895.					
	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Successful Candidates.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aided Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	12	...	2	1	3	...	12	...	1	2	3	...
Ditto Girls'	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	1 (c)
Ditto Free Boys'	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Doveton Institution	3	1	2	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	...
Loretto House	4	3	1	...	4	2(a),(c)	9	6	2	...	8	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	2	1	1	...	2	1 (b)	1	1	...	...	1	...
Pratt Memorial	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant European, Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 (b)
St. James's High	8	...	...	4	4	...	7	...	3	3	6	...
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	13	7	2	3	12	1 (c)	7	2	4	1	7	1 (b)
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	17	5	6	...	11	2(b),(c)	19	3	10	3	16	...
Welland Memorial	5	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Total ...	66	17	18	9	44	6	65	17	23	9	49	3
Unaided Schools.												
Armenian College	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
Doveton College	9	2	3	1	6	...	8	2	1	1	4	...
La Martinière Boys'	7	1	3	...	4	...	5	...	3	1	4	...
La Martinière College for Girls	5	...	2	1	3	...	4	1	1	...	2	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
St. Xavier's	24	6	5	5	16	2(a),(b)	28	...	9	8	17	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	47	9	13	7	29	2	52	3	15	12	30	...
Grand Total ...	113	26	31	16	73	8	117	20	38	21	79	3

(*a*) First grade. | (*b*) Second grade. | (*c*) Third grade.

179. The following is a classified statement of the percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination:—

Year.	From all classes of schools.	From European Schools only.								
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1894 ...	42·1	61·1	91·7	66·7	63·4	50·	61·7	62·1	77·3	64·6
1895 ...	47·4	70·2	88·9	75·4	58·3	50·	57·7	64·2	81·8	67·5

The superiority of the European candidates is very marked.

180. *Middle Schools.*—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Government.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	103	...	96	...	14,910	14,293	30,096	32,428
	Aided Schools.									
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	144	...	164	...	(a) 9,564	(b)10,074	27,717	32,373
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto ...	242	...	254	...	(c)19,906	(d)17,127	73,094	75,180
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	177	...	181				
4	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	25	177	14	172	2,721	3,281	24,007	30,005
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	224	...	205	...	(e) 5,049	(f)4,482	26,316	26,960
6	Darjeeling Home ...	Protestant ...	7	13	10	15	...	(g)250	...	5,241
7	East Indian Railway, Day, Jamalpur.	Ditto ...	26	32	18	48	1,116	1,139	3,707	4,069
8	East Indian Railway, Night, Jamalpur.	Ditto ...	40	...	42	...	264	312	2,004	2,029
9	London Mission Day, Hastings.	Ditto ...	...	...	14	18	...	(h)...	...	181
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	15	99	6	97	1,870	2,234	16,377	16,664
11	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	331	...	232	4,548	(i)9,289	35,045	39,706
12	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	5	73	4	77	1,785	1,673	12,669	19,282
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar Pay	Ditto ...	21	116	14	119	(j) 5,871	(k)6,442	9,134	12,858
14	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto ...	68	262	48	242				
15	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Pay.	Ditto ...	21	117	14	118	2,504	3,287	9,332	9,440
16	Miss O'Brien's Day	Protestant ...	47	67	43	58	2,016	2,318	7,756	8,037
17	Misses Starks' ...	Ditto ...	16	18	13	12	780	836	2,850	3,694
18	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	28	35	28	36	1,500	1,632	7,322	7,172
19	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	11	56	11	38	1,332	(l)2,430	8,528	8,019
20	St. Aloysius,' Howrah ...	Ditto ...	50	...	47	...	...	(m) 826	1,595	1,896
21	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	14	51	32	73	1,224	1,424	4,067	4,580
22	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	23	23	28	25	1,116	1,276	4,866	5,144
23	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	...	53	...	59	1,440	1,410	6,087	8,233
24	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	...	64	3	57	2,603	(n)3,822	15,168	14,943
25	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	...	47	...	54	1,512	(o)1,795	7,064	5,270
26	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar.	Ditto ...	237	...	245	...	3,372	(p)4,122	5,965	6,345
27	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	9	41	14	39	1,008	1,092	3,260	3,298
28	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	102	...	130	...	1,944	(q)2,680	15,907	6,018
29	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant ...	49	83	48	64	(r) 2,455	(s)3,025	5,955	12,468
30	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	44	...	55	...	1,068	1,202	1,085	1,652
31	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	23	82	31	86	1,896	(t)4,560	4,299	10,188
32	St. Stephen's Girls', Hazaribagh.	Protestant ...	2	10	7	14	150	325	1,854	2,288
33	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Roman Catholic	98	50	106	43	2,172	2,358	24,505	27,360
34	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	45	33	41	36	(u) 2,423	(v)1,848	9,105	5,540
35	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	91	75	75	59	2,712	2,912	8,836	6,654
	Total ...	.....	1,727	2,192	1,764	2,067	88,518	1,01,492	3,84,576	4,22,787
	Unaided Schools.									
1	European Orphan Asylum	Protestant ...	...	56	...	53	2,400	(w)7,200	(x)...	14,894
2	Jewish Boys' ...	Jewish ...	48	...	37	...	(y) 102	(y)132	4,596	4,304
3	Jewish Girls' ...	Do. ...	57	39	53	99	...	...	5,768	6,126
4	Miss Wood's Day ...	Protestant ...	31	54	21	55	...	...	(x) ...	(x) ...
5	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	75	12	65	9	...	...	(x) ...	(x) ...
	Total ...	.....	216	220	176	216	2,502	7,332	10,364	25,324

(a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 180.

(b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 276.

(c) This amount includes, in addition to the ordinary annual grant, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 monthly, a grant of Rs. 1,225 for pupil-teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 366 to the Boys' Department.

(d) Rs. 3,450 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. The amount here given includes the balance of the grant for 1894-95, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 monthly, a grant of Rs. 1,215 for pupil-teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 348. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 130 not paid through this department.

(e) Includes a grant of Rs. 360 for pupil-teachers and a cadet grant of Rs. 354.

(f) Rs. 1,245 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. Includes a grant of Rs. 94 for pupil-teachers and a cadet grant of Rs. 486.

(g) This school has been under the Code from 1st May 1894.

(h) Ditto ditto from 1st March 1895. No grant was drawn during 1894-95.

(i) Includes a building grant of Rs. 4,200.

(j) Includes a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 285.

(k) Ditto ditto of Rs. 501.

(l) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000.

(m) This school has been placed under the Code from 1st April 1894.

(n) Includes special boarding grants of Rs. 230 and a building grant of Rs. 1,164. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through this department

(o) Includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through this department.

(p) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 240.

(q) Ditto ditto of Rs. 426.

(r) Includes a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 115.

(s) Ditto ditto of Rs. 410.

(t) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,400.

(u) Ditto ditto of Rs. 511.

(v) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.

(w) Government and military grants not paid through this department.

(x) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

(y) Cadet grants.

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The Calcutta Free School and the Catholic Male Orphanage were on the fixed-grant list before the introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules, and they had drawn during the year 1893-94 Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 1,245 respectively on account of those months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. They therefore only drew the balances of their annual grants, Rs. 5,402 and Rs. 3,802, during the year. All the other aided schools drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the official year in addition to the annual grant for the year.

The great decrease observable in the number on the rolls of several of the Calcutta schools was due almost entirely to the epidemic of small-pox which occurred in the early part of the year. Most of the schools have gradually recovered their former strength.

Government Boarding School, Kurseong.—It has been decided to build a new school large enough to accommodate 200 boys, and, as soon as this is ready for occupation, to convert the buildings now used for the boys into a girls' school.

Calcutta Free School.—A new hospital has been built for the boys at some distance from the school building; and a grant-in-aid of half the cost has been sanctioned. A small room in the main building had previously been used for this purpose.

St. Patrick's School, Asansol.—This school was opened with 34 scholars in 1891. There are now 130 boys on the roll.

181. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below:—

Middle Scholarship Examination.

		1893.									1894.								
		Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	11	41	...	8	12	13	33	80·5	8	13	36	...	16	13	5	34	94·3	5
	Girls ...	11	24	1	...	9	10	19	82·6	4	8	16	...	5	9	1	15	93·2	3
	Total ...	22	65	1	8	21	23	52	81·2	12	21	52	...	21	22	6	49	94·2	10
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	12	74	1	3	11	35	49	67·1	...	12	70	...	16	35	17	68	97·1	...
	Girls ...	12	39	1	...	7	18	25	65·8	...	13	63	2	11	28	21	60	98·4	...
	Total ...	24	113	2	3	18	53	74	66·7	...	25	133	2	27	63	38	128	97·7	...
Both classes ...		27	178	3	11	39	76	126	72·0	12	30	185	2	48	85	44	177	96·7	10

There was an increase in the total number of candidates, but there were fewer candidates for scholarships. The percentage of passes was higher for all classes of candidates, the improvement being very marked in the case of candidates for the certificate.

Ten scholarships out of the 12 sanctioned by Government were awarded.

182. The following table shows the results gained by each school, and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1894.

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of Successful Candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College	...	6	...	2	4	...	6	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	2	5	...	...	6	1	7	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	...	9	...	5	4	...	9	...
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	1	7	...	...	5	2	7	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	1	12	...	4	3	6	13	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	3	9	...	...	2	8	10	...
7. Darjeeling Home	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Doveton Institution	1	4	...	...	3	2	5	...
9. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
10. Jewish Girls'	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
11. La Martinière College for Girls	2	4	...	1	4	...	5	...
12. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1
13. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
14. Loretto High, Intally	...	4	...	...	2	2	4	...
15. Loretto House	2	8	1	3	5	1	9	1
16. Miss O'Brien's Day	1	3	...	...	2	2	4	...
17. Pratt Memorial	...	5	...	...	4	1	5	...
18. Protestant European, Cuttack	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	...
19. St. Anthony's	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
20. St. James's High	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
21. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
22. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	2
24. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	5	12	...	6	10	1	17	2
25. St. Michael's, Coorji	1	4	...	...	4	1	5	...
26. St. Patrick's, Asansol	6	12	...	14	3	1	18	1
27. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	7	8	...	4	10	1	15	1
28. St. Xavier's College	5	3	...	4	2	2	8	2
29. Welland Memorial	3	5	...	...	6	2	8	...
Private students ...	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
Teachers	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	52	133	2	48	85	44	177	10

183. *Primary Schools.*—Statistics concerning these schools are given in the following table:—

Primary Schools.

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	21	30	22	26	588	656	2,394	3,007
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	11	9	9	6	336	364	1,607	1,077
3	E. I. R., Khagole	Ditto ...	34	20	21	17	528	666	2,697	2,674
4	E. I. R., Madhupur	Ditto ...	3	4	4	4	148	195	795	962
5	E. I. R., Nawadih	Ditto ...	4	6	8	5	372	352	1,203	1,088
6	European, Dinapore	Ditto ...	10	13	14	16	624	652	1,622	1,996
7	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	28	18	28	18	636	(a)808	2,061	2,903
8	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Free.	Roman Catholic	36	112	39	117	1,252	1,033	2,227	2,033
9	Old Church Free Day ...	Protestant ...	56	80	62	67	470	1,154	3,096	2,931
10	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	27	26	22	38	612	720	2,537	2,026
11	St. James's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	29	40	37	43	(b)462	620	1,646	1,714
12	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	17	33	18	45	504	635	1,961	2,007
13	St. John's Parochial	Protestant ...	49	32	36	36	1,368	342	2,824	2,831
14	St. Mary's, Hastings	Roman Catholic	14	17	11	12	708	708	3,322	2,535
15	St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	Protestant ...	17	15	13	16	492	665	1,535	1,717
16	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	11	17	10	12	552	585	1,446	1,402
	Total ...	.....	372	427	354	478	9,672	10,164	33,173	32,903
	Unaided Schools.									
1	B.-N. Railway, Chakradharpur.	Protestant ...	3	6	9	8	...	...	392	734
2	Campbell Cottage	Ditto ...	6	3	3	3	...	...	5,234	(c)...
3	E. I. Railway, Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	1,037
4	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	25	...	25	...	...	...	970	971
	Total ...	.....	34	9	42	17	...	...	6,596	2,742

(a) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 71. | (b) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 21-8. | (c) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

All the aided schools except one, St. John's Parochial School, drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the official year, in addition to the annual grant for the year. St. John's Parochial School was on the fixed-grant list before the new grant-in-aid rules were introduced, and had drawn Rs. 1,026 during the year 1893-94, on account of those months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. The school therefore only drew the balance of the annual grant, Rs. 342, during the year.

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184. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following are the results for the last two years:—

Primary Scholarship Examination.

	1893.									1894.								
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates. Boys ...	17	89	1	24	34	17	75	85·2	14	18	86	1	30	40	10	80	94·1	8
Scholarship candidates. Girls ...	20	66	...	8	25	19	52	78·8	6	29	81	1	22	28	16	66	82·5	12
Scholarship candidates. Total ...	37	155	1	32	59	36	127	82·5	20	47	167	2	52	68	26	146	88·5	20
Certificate candidates. Boys ...	13	88	2	20	31	16	67	77·9	...	17	74	9	36	24	3	63	96·9	...
Certificate candidates. Girls ...	19	87	6	17	37	17	71	87·7	...	23	121	6	39	46	22	107	93·0	...
Certificate candidates. Total ...	32	175	8	37	68	33	138	82·7	...	40	195	15	75	70	25	170	94·4	....
Both Classes ...	40	330	9	69	127	69	265	82·6	20	50	362	17	127	138	51	316	91·6	20

There was a slight falling off in the number of boy candidates, but this was more than made good by the increase in the number of girls. There was a higher percentage of passes all round.

185. The results for the separate schools, and the distribution of the scholarships, are shown in the following table:—

Primary Scholarship Examination, 1894.

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for— Scholarships.	Certificates.	Number absent.	Number of successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of scholarships gained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College	...	8	...	4	3	...	7	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	3	6	1	2	5	1	8	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	6	8	...	6	8	...	14	1
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	4	1	...	2	3	...	5	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	2	13	...	2	9	4	15	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
7. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	3	2	...	5	...	...	5	2
8. Doveton Institution	2	4	...	3	3	...	6	1
9. East Indian Railway, Buxar	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
10. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.	6	1	...	2	3	1	6	1
11. East Indian Railway, Nawadih	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. European Day, Saidpur ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
13. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	10	1	...	4	6	1	11	1
14. Jewish Boys'	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
15. Jewish Girls'	8	...	...	3	1	2	6	...
16. La Martinière College for Girls.	9	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
17. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
18. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
19. Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	3	2	...	1	2	2	5	...
20. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla ...	4	2	...	5	1	...	6	1
21. Loretto High, Intally ...	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
22. Loretto House	4	9	2	6	4	1	11	1
23. Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	1	2	...	2	1	...	3	...
24. Miss Jewett's Day, Howrah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Miss More's, Monghyr ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26. Miss O'Brien's Day	4	3	...	3	4	...	7	...
27. Misses Stark's	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
28. Pratt Memorial	3	14	...	6	10	1	17	1
29. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	6	...	4	3	...	7	1
30. St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	5	11	...	1	6	9	16	...
31. St. Aloysius', Howrah ...	2	5	1	...	3	...	3	...
32. St. Anthony's	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	...
33. St. James's High	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...
34. St. James's Parochial	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. St. John's Parochial	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	...
36. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
37. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	4	2	...	1	2	2	5	...
38. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	3	...	1	2	...	3	...
39. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	1	5	...	3	3	...	6	...
40. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	3	2	...	4	1	...	5	1
41. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	16	17	3	18	10	1	29	2
42. St. Michael's, Coorji	6	12	1	5	9	2	16	...
43. St. Patrick's, Asansol	5	4	...	8	1	...	9	2
44. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	14	5	1	8	8	2	18	...
45. St. Paul's Mission	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	...
46. St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	1	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
47. St. Teresa's Kidderpore ...	2	21	2	3	6	6	15	...
48. St. Thomas's, Howrah	3	1	1	...	...	2	2	1
49. Welland Memorial	5	2	...	3	4	...	7	...
50. Wesleyan Preparatory ...	2	2	...	3	1	...	4	...
Total ...	167	195	17	127	138	51	316	20

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186. The following extracts from Mr. Bamford's report give a general account of the year's work. His observations are sound and sagacious as usual:—

"I am able to report satisfactory progress in the schools taken as a whole, but improvement would be much more rapid if the salaries generally offered to teachers were sufficiently high to induce intelligent and well-educated young men and women to adopt the teaching profession in earnest.

"As matters now stand, the remuneration of teachers is very often so small, particularly for men, that in too many cases those only who are unfit for other work, or who find some difficulty in getting suitable employment elsewhere, are willing to undertake the duty. Teaching is not infrequently taken up merely as a temporary means of support until some better paid appointment can be got. The effect of this on the schools may be readily imagined. Those who have no hope of getting better work elsewhere are rarely of much use as teachers; and those who are continually on the look-out for other employment are not likely either to take much interest in their work or to give that constant thought to their own improvement which is necessary before any one can become proficient as a teacher. I have noticed a gradual but slow increase in the salaries, and it is probable that this will become more marked if the proposal made by the Committee appointed for the revision of the Code that a certificate of proficiency in the art of teaching should be introduced is accepted by the Government of India; as managers of schools will probably be willing to pay a larger salary if they feel assured that they are securing the services of a good teacher.

"The teaching of such subjects as arithmetic and grammar has improved considerably in most of the schools. There is much less reliance upon rules and far more appeal to reason. In geography I do not expect much improvement until the introduction of the new course of study proposed as Schedule I.B in the new Code. In anticipation of the introduction of the new course of studies, several schools are practising English composition in the lower standards. The small specimens of needlework to which such great attention has been previously given disappeared altogether this year, and the girls have been taught to make and to mend articles of dress, &c. Two fresh schools introduced the teaching of singing by note during the year, and the schools which previously taught it have continued to do so.

"I found it necessary in three or four schools to correct the classification of the scholars, but only in one instance did the correction affect the grant by reducing scholars from a higher to a lower section of the school. This was a case where four children who were unfit for the promotion had been transferred from the Infant class to Standard I.

"*The introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules.*—The examination of individual scholars was abolished in May 1893 before the examination season for that year had begun. The grants current at that time were calculated upon the results of examinations held in 1892 except in the case of four or five schools examined in February and March 1893. The current grants were continued up to the end of March 1894, when the new rules came into force. It was only to be expected that some schools would have advanced and others gone back between the school year 1891-92 (which really determined the grants current up to March 1894) and the calendar year 1893 (which was the period to which the new rules were applied, when calculating the grants for 1894-95); and the new grants therefore exhibited, when compared with the old, not only those variations which were inevitable in consequence of the change of system by which they were calculated, but also others which resulted from the growth or the dwindling of the schools. The latter cause accounted almost entirely for the cases in which there was a great increase or decrease in the amount of grant, when calculated according to the new rules; so much so that, although every instance of any considerable decrease was carefully considered, it was not thought that there was any claim for a special grant to be given by way of compensation, and in no case was the diminution of the grant objected to or complained of. The introduction of the new system caused the grants-in-aid to be increased in the aggregate by 6·3 per cent. Of the 56 aided schools, 35 gained increased grants, 18 suffered a loss, and the grants of the remaining three were unchanged. In order to avoid any sudden great variation in the grants, the full introduction of the new system was deferred for a year, the

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grants for 1894-95 being made up of half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half the grant calculated according to the new."

187. *Volunteer Cadets.*—A grant of Rs. 6 was paid on account of 901 efficient cadets last year, against 814 in 1893-94. Inquiries have been made regarding the way in which the school authorities disposed of the grant, and it was found that in most cases it was spent in purchasing ammunition for target practice, gymnastic apparatus, and material for games such as cricket or foot-ball gear, in providing prizes for drill and shooting, and in meeting expenses such as carriage hire connected with class-firing. In two of the poorer schools, the Free School and the Catholic Male Orphanage, some portion of the grant was spent in purchasing shoes and socks for the cadets to give them a more creditable appearance. Saint Michael's School at Coorji spent about half the grant they earned in the purchase of band instruments for the boys. The grant has, undoubtedly, made volunteering more popular with the boys. Nearly all the schools improved upon the results of the previous year both in drill and shooting.

The Free School Company won His Honour Sir Charles Elliott's Prize for drill, and 9 out of the 50 prizes connected with His Excellency the Viceroy's Medal. St. Joseph's Company highly distinguished itself in shooting, carrying off the Halford Shield (the third year in succession in which it has done so), the Volley Firing Prize, and His Excellency the Viceroy's Medal. Members of this company also won 16 out of the 50 prizes associated with the medal.

188. *Revision of the Code.*—A committee appointed by the Government of India met in February for the revision of the Code. It was formed of representatives of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, and Bangalore and Coorg, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The representatives of Bengal were R. Carter, Esq., Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, Revd. Brother Fabian, Director of the Society of Christian Brothers in India, and Mr. H. A Bamford, who acted as Secretary to the Committee. The most important of the recommendations concerned the substitution of the new system of determining grants-in-aid recently adopted in Lower Bengal for that given in the existing Code; the substitution of letters of recognition for the certificates of various grades now granted to teachers, and the issue of special certificates to all teachers who prove themselves to be thoroughly proficient in the art of teaching; the revision of the rules regarding pupil-teachers with the object of making definite provision for their training in the art of teaching, and for their instruction and supervision in their own studies; the revision of the rules for training colleges; and the adoption in the Code, with slight modifications, of the rules regarding building grants which have been current in Bengal for the last two years.

189. *Pupil-teachers.*—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers at the close of each of the last two official years :—

Pupil-teachers.

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1894—				Number of Pupil-teachers on the 31st March 1895—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	1	2	2	5	...	1	2	3
Catholic Male Orphanage	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	2	...	2	4	...	2	...	2
St. Paul's Mission	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	3
St. Aloysius', Howrah	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	7	9	5	21	...	4	5	9

Three 2nd-year pupil-teachers who passed at the last examination and one who failed have since resigned to take up other employment. One 1st-year pupil-teacher and two who failed have also resigned. There were no candidates

for pupil-teacherships, as it was thought better to wait until the new rules come into force.

190. *Assistant teachers.*—The number of assistant teachers recognised up to March 31st was 137.

191. *Teachers' certificates.*—The following table shows the number of certificates of each class and the changes made during the year :—

Teachers' certificates.

Class of Certificate.			Number of certificates in existence on the 1st of April 1894.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1895.
1			2	3	4	5
First grade ...	Permanent	...	13	...	+1	14
	Provisional	...	4	...	—1	3
Second grade ...	Permanent	...	24	...	...	24
	Provisional	...	19	...	...	19
Third grade ...	Permanent	...	52	1	+2	55
	Provisional	...	89	4	—2	91
	Total	...	201	5	...	206

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

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192. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools for the last two years:—

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Public Institutions—						
Arts colleges	6,240	6,122	340	362	5·4	5·9
High English schools	79,463	80,967	8,605	9,019	10·8	11·1
Middle „ „	63,875	68,988	8,907	9,758	13·9	14·1
„ vernacular schools ...	64,446	65,087	10,767	11,366	16·7	17·4
Upper primary schools ...	150,436	159,740	32,238	35,219	21·4	22·
Lower „ „ ...	1,039,555	1,110,385	294,838	328,453	28·3	29·5
Professional colleges	1,157	1,257	31	46	2·7	3·6
Technical schools	3,652	3,857	459	454	12·5	11·5
Training schools	2,104	1,670	169	138	8·	8·2
Madrasa	2,809	3,086	2,793	3,064	99·4	99·3
Total ...	1,413,737	1,501,159	359,147	397,879	25·3	26·5
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	33,303	35,006	12,299	13,567	36·9	38·7
Elementary	34,230	32,463	9,441	7,679	27·5	23·6
Teaching the Koran only ...	64,551	68,737	64,550	68,732	100·	100·
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard ...	3,446	4,154	693	1,476	20·1	35·5
Total ...	135,530	140,360	86,983	91,454	64·8	65·1
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,549,267	1,641,519	446,130	489,333	28·8	29·8

The above shows a satisfactory advance as regards both the total number of Muhammadans at school and the proportion they bear to the total number of scholars on our returns. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions has increased by 38,732, and in private institutions by 4,471, and their percentage in all classes of schools taken together from 28·8 to 29·7. This exceptional increase is perhaps mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year; otherwise it would not be unreasonable to expect that in the course of the next four or five years the proportion of Muhammadan pupils would equal the proportion of Muhammadans in the population of the Lower Provinces, which, according to the last census, is close upon 33 per cent. But, however desirable it is that the Muhammadan community should take freely to our educational system, it has been found from experience that, the majority of them being agriculturists, the increase or decrease of Muhammadan pupils at school depends chiefly upon the fluctuating state of the crops.

Every class of public institutions has shared in the increase noted above, except technical and training schools, in which there has been a small decline. Under private schools, those of an elementary standard have lost some of their Muhammadan pupils; this loss has, however, been many times covered by the increase in the advanced and other schools of this class.

There has been an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all divisions, and, with one or two exceptions only, in all districts. Tippera, which had been a sufferer in this respect in the preceding year, in consequence of "flood and scarcity," again showed a loss, owing to much the same causes.

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193. The following statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure, as returned by the Accountant-General:—

Head of Charge.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Remarks.
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Maintenance of Madrasas	36,035 (a)	34,181	37,091 (b)	34,647 (c)	
Salaries of Maulvis in High schools ...	4,350	5,822	4,350	5,912	
Scholarships ...	10,080	8,686	10,080	8,493	
Short-fee payments ...	16,562	21,144	17,847	21,342	
Miscellaneous ...	521	...	...	...	
Total ...	67,548	69,833	69,368	70,394	

(a) Includes Rs. 1,061 to the Sylhet Madrasa.
(b) Do. Rs. 800 ditto ditto.
(c) Do. Rs. 943 ditto ditto.

c The total expenditure exceeded the estimates by Rs. 1,026, the large increase against "salaries of maulavis" and "short fee payments" being not fully met by savings against "Madrasas" and "scholarships."

In consequence of the conversion of Government securities from 4 to 3½ per cent., the income from the Mohsin endowment was considerably reduced during the year. In order to bring the expenditure within the reduced income, the following changes have, with the sanction of Government, been effected in the administration of this fund since the close of the year:—(1) The share of fees payable from the Mohsin Fund on account of Muhammadan students reading in schools and colleges has been reduced from two-thirds to one-half, an exception being made in the case of the Presidency College, where students are allowed, as hitherto, to read at one-third of the ordinary fees, which are much higher than in other institutions; (2) Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta under private management have for many years been admitted to the benefits of the fund without restriction; a fixed sum has now been allotted for this purpose, which will be distributed each year among such of the colleges as are chiefly attended by Muhammadan students, in proportion to the number of those students reading in each; (3) the salaries of the Maulvis employed in collegiate and zilla schools, which were paid from the Mohsin Fund, are now to be debited to Provincial revenues, a corresponding increase in the net grants of these schools having been sanctioned from the 1st April 1895. The increased charge thus thrown upon the Provincial grant is Rs. 4,500 a year.

194. The following statement shows the success attained by Muhammadan students at the different University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

	Number of successful Candidates.				Percentage of Muhammadans.			
	Muhammadans		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
M.A.	...	5	57	52	...	7·6		
B.A.	26	17	484	416	5·3	4·	5·4	5·4
First Arts	31	59	836	1,162	3·7	4·9		...
Entrance	134	153	1,946	2,293	6·8	6·5	10·8	11·1
Middle Scholarship	451	496	3,996	4,316	11·3	11·4	15·3	15·7
Upper Primary	776	685	5,309	4,549	14·6	15·0	21·4	22·4
Lower Primary	3,436	5,051	20,768	26,153	16·5	19·3	28·3	29·5
Total ...	4,854	6,466	33,386	38,941	14·5	...	...	...

There is a very satisfactory increase all round, except that the number of B.A. graduates has fallen off. One of those is a convert to Christianity.

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195. The following table shows the general results of the common examination of Madrasas for the last two years, the papers having been set by the Central Board :—

	1894.					1895.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	78	37	18	13	68	82	29	22	17	68
Dacca ...	59	12	7	15	34	55	10	10	7	27
Chittagong ...	52	20	12	10	42	75	21	16	14	51
Hooghly ...	19	3	7	3	13	19	3	7	3	13
Tippera ...	7	2	2	1	5	15	3	2	2	7
Sasaram ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitakundu ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Fatikchari ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2
Total ...	217(*a*)	74	46	42	162	252(*b*)	66	57	46	169

(*a*) Excluding 17 absentees. (*b*) Excluding 18 absentees.

The great and increasing success of the Chittagong Madrasa, and its increasing popularity as shown by the large number of its pupils, deserve particular notice.

196. The following table gives the results of the year's examination in fuller detail:—

Class.	Madrasas.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class ...	Calcutta	8	9	9	26
	Dacca	2	3	2	7
	Chittagong	5	2	7	14
	Hooghly	2	4	1	7
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
Third-year class ...	Calcutta	7	3	1	11
	Dacca	3	2	2	7
	Chittagong	5	2	2	9
	Sitakundu	...	...	1	1
	Fatikchari	...	...	2	2
	Hooghly	...	1	...	1
	Tippera	...	...	...	...
Second-year class ...	Calcutta	8	6	3	17
	Dacca	2	2	...	4
	Chittagong	4	9	1	14
	Hooghly	1	...	2	3
	Tippera	2	1	2	5
First-year class ...	Calcutta	6	4	4	14
	Dacca	3	3	3	9
	Chittagong	7	3	4	14
	Hooghly	...	2	...	2
	Tippera	1	1	...	2
	Total ...	66	57	46	169
	Total for 1893-94 ...	74	46	42	162

There is no change of any great importance.

197. *Government Madrasas.*—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasas under Government management during the past two years :—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	360	373	10,906	10,748	13,159	13,176
Dacca	433	439	...	...	14,513	14,634
Chittagong	572	624	...	...	12,425	12,126
Hooghly	45	51	...	...	2,402	2,295
Rajshahi	79	54	3,392	3,579	3,643	3,776
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong ...	62	41	472	463	653	674
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa ...	58	55	15,265	16,091	15,265	16,091
Total ...	1,609	1,637	30,035	30,881	62,060	62,772

The Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly Madrasas are supported from the Mohsin Fund; hence no expenditure has been shown against them under Provincial revenues.

Taking all the Madrasas together, both the attendance and the total expenditure have been nearly stationary during the last two years. There was a loss of pupils in Rajshahi, Cox's Bazar, and Murshidabad; but this has been more than counterbalanced by the gain in other institutions. Some particulars regarding these institutions will now be given.

198. *Calcutta Madrasa.*—The number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373. There were also 40 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 322 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 222 in the Branch School, or 957 in all, against 1,117 in the preceding year. The loss of pupils is thus explained by the Principal of the Madrasa:—"The decrease has taken place principally in the Anglo-Persian Department, where the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry. It appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to the Department. Stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils."

The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and 163 students, against 72 in the preceding year, availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. Hence the total number of students learning English was 747, and of purely Oriental students 210.

In the athletic club, for which a sum of Rs. 300 was granted from Provincial revenues, membership is compulsory on the undergraduate students and on the boys of the upper classes of the school department. Members pay a monthly fee of two annas, to which an equal sum is added by Government. The number of members on the rolls was 214. There is a regular daily routine, one hour every day, after school hours, being given in turn to drill, sports (cricket, tennis, foot-ball, &c.), and athletic exercises. Drill is taught daily in the Madrasa premises by a pensioned soldier. For the sports, a space has been acquired in the maidan, where a tent has been erected. Three prizes are awarded annually after a competition in athletic sports.

The total expenditure on the Arabic Department was Rs. 13,176, of which Rs. 2,428 was raised from fees and the balance from Provincial revenues.

199. *The Dacca Madrasa* had, on the 31st March last, 439 pupils on its rolls, against 433 on the corresponding date of the previous year; 217 of the pupils belonged to the Arabic Department, and 222 to the Anglo-Persian Department, for which an additional English teacher has lately been sanctioned. The average monthly roll number of the Madrasa was 448 against 457, and the average daily attendance 339 against 362 of the previous year. The total income from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 3,105, against Rs. 2,835. At the close of the year there were 29 boarders. The accommodation for boarders has long been found insufficient, and an additional building is now being erected at a cost of Rs. 13,235, of which the Mohsin Fund is to contribute Rs. 10,000, and the balance will be paid from Provincial revenues.

The results at the Madrasa examination have been shown above. Out of 55 candidates, 27 passed. Those at the Entrance examination were good. The number of candidates was 12, of whom 2 passed in the first division, 2 in the second, and 3 in the third. As in previous years, proper attention was paid to physical education. The munificence of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca has provided a gymnasium, and the Government has supplied the necessary apparatus. A gymnastic master is wanting. The behaviour of the Madrasa boys is generally well spoken of.

200. *The Chittagong Madrasa* is now the largest of the Madrasas outside Calcutta. It gained 52 pupils during the year, having 624 pupils on its rolls, against 572 of the previous year. Of these, 498 belonged to the Arabic Department, and 126 to the Anglo-Persian Department; and 198 pupils of the former department also read English as an optional subject. The average monthly roll number was 572 against 544, and the average daily attendance 408 against 386 of the preceding year. The income from fees and fines amounted

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to Rs. 2,948 against Rs. 2,716. The former Superintendent, Maulavi Zalfiquar Ali, retired in January last after a long and faithful service, and was succeeded by Maulavi Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Presidency College. The excellent results attained at the Madrasa Examination have been already noticed; out of 75 candidates 51 passed, 21 in the first division, 16 in the second and 14 in the third. A strong desire has been expressed for some time past that the Anglo-Persian Department should be raised to the standard of a high school, so that the Muhammadans of the locality might have an opportunity of reading for the Entrance Examination amid surroundings congenial to their customs and their religion; and this change was sanctioned during the year, the staff of English teachers being adequately strengthened. Six candidates appeared at the University examination; but the staff had not originally been framed with that object, and all of them failed. In the hostel attached to the Madrasa there were, at the close of the year, 29 boarders.

201. *Hooghly Madrasa.*—Roll number 51, against 45 in the year before. Mr. Booth, Principal of the Hooghly College, advocates the introduction into this Madrasa also of elementary classes in English, arithmetic and handwriting, so that the maulavis trained therein may be more competent as teachers of Arabic and Persian in English schools and colleges. At present, owing to their general ignorance of English, the Muhammadan student is placed at a serious disadvantage, because he cannot be drilled in translation and retranslation so systematically as the Hindu student, who learns these things from English-knowing pandits. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 2,295, of which Rs. 129 only was raised from fees.

202. *Rajshahi Madrasa.*—The number of pupils declined from 79 to 54; the percentage of daily attendance rose from 69 to 83. The loss of pupils is ascribed by the Principal to the abundant harvest of the year, a somewhat singular explanation. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,776, of which Rs. 197 was raised from fees and the rest paid from the Mohsin Fund. The attached boarding-house had 32 inmates. The boarders pay a monthly fee of Rs. 2 a month each, the balance being met by a grant from the Mohsin Fund.

203. *The Cox's Bazar Madrasa* lost 21 pupils. At the close of the year it had 41 pupils, against 62 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number was 48 against 56, and the average daily attendance 32 against 42 of the year before. Forty-one boys learnt Arabic, 16 Bengali, and 8 read English in addition. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 653 to Rs. 674, of which Rs. 460 were met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 120 from municipal funds, Rs. 53 from fees and Rs. 38 from other sources. Since the close of the year the Madrasa has been amalgamated with the local middle English school.

204. *The Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasa.*—It had 55 pupils on the rolls, against 58 in the previous year. Of these, 25 were grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, 3 being the sons of the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. All the pupils were Shias. Teaching is imparted up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, but no pupil was sent up to the examination during the year. There were 20 boarders against 15 in the previous year, and the cost for each was Rs. 19-11 a month. The pupils play tennis, cricket, and badminton. The gymnasium was in good order and regularly attended. The total cost of the Madrasa was Rs. 16,091 against Rs. 15,265 in the preceding year. The Government grant for its maintenance is Rs. 18,000 a year.

205. Besides the Madrasas noticed above, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the Madrasa attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention. It is maintained from the *debottar* fund of the Raj. There is another Madrasa at Sitapur in the Hooghly district, conducted on old lines, but examined annually by a maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasa. Th Midnapore Madrasa is properly an Anglo-Persian school, receiving a grant of Rs. 90 a year from the Mohsin Fund. It is not in a satisfactory state, owing chiefly to want of funds. The Madaripur Madrasa in Faridpur had 135 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular section, in which the students are prepared for the Middle English Examination, and 26 pupils in the Arabic Department, which teaches "up to the fifth class standard of the high

Madrasas." The schools of this class in the Chittagong Division are pretty numerous, and the following may be mentioned as among the most important:—The Mir Yahya Madrasa with an attendance of 124 pupils, which is practically a branch of the Chittagong Madrasa; the Shahmirpur Madrasa, and the Madrasas at Chunati, Sitakund, Fatikchari, and Comilla, the last of which is known as the "Hussainia Madrasa." All these schools teach a high standard of Arabic. In some of them Bengali is taught up to the lower and even the upper primary standard, in addition to Arabic and Persian. In the Patna Division the Sasaram Madrasa and the Madrasa Imamia at Muzaffarpur deserve special notice. Both are endowed institutions, the former being supported from an endowment yielding about Rs. 4,000 a year, and the latter from a village yielding an income of Rs. 1,200 a year, given by the late Syed Muhammad Taki Khan Bahadur of Muzaffarpur. The Madrasa Ahmadia of Patna, the Islamia Madrasa of Gaya, which gets an annual grant of Rs. 100 from the Mohsin Fund, the Kako Madrasa in the same district with an attached boarding-house, the Madrasa Ahmadia of Arrah, maintained by the Wahabis and attended by 161 pupils, and the Madrasa-i-Hanifia of the same locality, for the benefit of the Hanifites, may also be mentioned. None of these schools conform to any of the standards recognised by the Department. There is another Wahabi Madrasa at Dilalpur in the Bhagalpur Division, in which the pupils are given free tuition with board and lodging. There are two other Madrasas in the Division, one at Mirerchak and the other at Phulbaria, which get grants from the local municipalities, and are open to Hindus and Muhammadans alike. The Purulia Madrasa in Chota Nagpur is an upper primary school with a Persian class.

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206. Schools for general education, established solely or mainly for the benefit of Muhammadans, are also gaining in number year by year. The Joraghat Middle English School in the Hooghly district, which gets Rs. 40 a month from the Mohsin fund, the Basantapur Middle English School in Howrah, the High English School at Rol in the Bankura district, the Islam Religious School in Calcutta, the Madrasa Kaisaria in the 24-Parganas, the Santipur Madrasa in Nadia, which teaches the middle English standard, may be mentioned, among others, as serving this useful purpose. In tracts in which the Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, and the schools are mostly attended by Muhammadan pupils, it has always been the aim of the Department to give them liberal encouragement. The so-called *maktabs* are casting off their traditional policy, and whenever they have adopted the departmental standards, they have been liberally aided, special grants having been sanctioned for them in Burdwan, Midnapore, Calcutta, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur. Nor have the Education Department and the District Boards rested satisfied with merely aiding this new class of primary schools; in many cases provision has also been made for their thorough inspection. In Midnapore there is a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Schools and an inspecting Munshi; in Hooghly and Calcutta inspecting Munshis have also been appointed; Mymensingh has two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools; and there are indications that other districts of Bengal intend to follow these examples.

207. Permission has been given during the year to Hindu pupils in middle schools in the Bihar Circle to read subjects, other than literature, either in Hindi or in Urdu. This rule was passed in the interests of Muhammadan pupils primarily. The number of pupils of that creed is so small in Bihar, not exceeding 15 per cent. in middle schools, that the production of Urdu text-books in History, Euclid, &c., has always been a matter of difficulty. It has long been known, however, that Kayasths as a class preferred Urdu to Hindi, and would have taken up that language, had they not been debarred by the rules. Now that the rules have been relaxed, it is anticipated that a sufficient number of Kayasths will elect to read these subjects in Urdu, so that it may be worth while for publishers to bring out Urdu text-books. Those Kayasths, however, who elect Urdu will still be restricted to Hindi text-books in literature.

208. In Bengal, as in Bihar, Muhammadan pupils in middle schools can take Urdu literature instead of Bengali. Hence there arises a necessity for the entertainment of maulavis in middle schools, when a sufficiently large number of Muhammadan pupils elect to read the Urdu course. The District Board of Midnapore is reported to have sanctioned special grants for this purpose to the

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middle schools at Pingla and Panskura; in Patna there are maulavis on Rs. 20 in all the middle schools; similar provision has been made in Gaya and Shahabad; in Champaran all the middle schools have at least one teacher each, who knows Urdu; in Muzaffarpur a maulavi has been retained on the staff of every middle school; in Monghyr several middle vernacular schools have been opened in Muhammadan villages, under Muhammadan head-teachers. To meet these various needs, all pupils in the Patna Training School, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, receive a fairly complete training in both Hindi and Urdu, so as to enable them to teach pupils of all classes.

209. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction. There are also scholarships debitable to the Mohsin and to other Trust funds.

The following statement shows the distribution of these special scholarships, and also of the ordinary junior and senior scholarships, which were carried off by Muhummadans in open competition with students of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin Graduate Scholarships ...	2	Each of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for 1½ years.
2	Madrasa ditto ditto ...	3	Each of Rs. 25 a month, tenable for 1 year.
3	Mohsin Senior Scholarships ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special Senior ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 and 10 of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed Scholarships ...	3	One of Rs. 11 and two of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government Senior Scholarships ...	1	
7	Ditto Junior ditto ...	2	
8	Mohsin Junior Scholarships ...	8	Two of Rs. 10, and six of Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto ...	20	At Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed do. ditto ...		At Rs. 10 each.

Besides these, eight prizes of Rs. 20 and two of Rs. 12 each were awarded to meritorious Muhammadan pupils.

In addition to the above, Muhammadan boys compete on equal terms with others for the middle and primary scholarships given by the Department and the District Boards on the results of the departmental examinations. In some places, however, such as Birbhum, Patna, and Saran, a number of lower primary scholarships have been reserved for Muhammadan pupils.

210. The districts of Eastern Bengal and of Bihar having enjoyed the services of two Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan education for upwards of five years, these two officers have been transferred since the close of the year. One of them, Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., has been placed in charge of the Presidency Circle and Orissa, with head-quarters at Calcutta; and the other, Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., in charge of the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, with head-quarters at Chinsura. The latter officer has, since his transfer, furnished me, through the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, with a note summarising the work done in connexion with Muhammadan education during the past six years of his incumbency as Assistant Inspector in that circle. The creation of free studentships and half-free studentships, each to the extent of 8 per cent. of the total number on the rolls in high and middle schools, chiefly for the benefit of poor Muhammadans; personal intercourse with the leaders of the Muhammadan community, with a view to create in them an interest in the progress of education; the adoption of the departmental standards by the numerous *maktabs* and other indigenous Muhammadan schools, a result which called for the exercise of tact, address, and patience, and which, it is hoped, will be no small aid to the improvement of mass education; the re-establishment of Urdu on a firmer basis than before; and the appointment of Muhammadan members for the Bihar Text-book Committee,—these are among the improvements effected during this period, and the Circle Inspector, in forwarding the note, considers the retrospect a gratifying one.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

211. Besides 2,449,809 souls classified according to religion under the term "animistic" in the last census report of the Province (exclusive of Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur), members of the various aboriginal races are represented under the three following religious denominations—Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. There is in the divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

212. One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including (1) the Sonthals of Mourbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, the Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts, (2) the Munda's or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and (3) the Hos or Larka Kols, of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur, and the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Indo-Burmese, who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, including the Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Naga, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races, there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhuniyas, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhuniyas in Singhbhum.

213. The following table shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each division:—

Division.	Number of pupils attending different classes of schools on the 31st March 1895.								Creed of pupils of aboriginal and backward races.			
									1894-95.		1893-94.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	...	9	12	138	3,191	20	170	3,540	203	3,337	287	3,298
Presidency	1	1	1	16	157	45	1	222	149	73	4	147
Calcutta	5	...	6	...	17	114	...	142	124	18	170	20
Rajshahi	12	5	1	26	841	21	35	941	333	608	280	400
Dacca	...	11	5	56	544	1	3	620	83	537	86	512
Chittagong	41	2	5	46	737	33	...	864	10	854	2	877
Patna	...	...	...	...	332	...	59	391	2	389	3	293
Bhagalpur	33	9	96	504	5,038	420	83	6,183	788	5,395	776	5,421
Orissa	...	...	10	52	432	19	30	543	24	519	34	418
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	4	25	1	127	1,229	6	32	1,424	30	1,394	28	1,490
Chota Nagpur	88	634	262	1,691	16,247	1,059	233	20,214	3,933	16,281	3,564	17,462
Total ...	184	696	399	2,656	28,765	1,738	646	35,084	5,679	29,405	5,234	30,338
									35,084		35,572	
Total for 1893-94 ...	236	686	330	2,536	28,855	1,917	1,012	35,572				

There is a decrease of 488 pupils, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. In middle and upper primary schools there is an increase; in high and lower primary schools a small decrease. The largest decrease has taken place in special and private institutions, which show a decline of 366 pupils, and in girls' schools, which show a loss of 179 pupils. The largest loss of pupils in high schools is found in the Rajshahi Division, and merely means that Bhutias have this year been excluded from the classification. There are 42 such pupils in the Darjeeling high school.

214. The largest number of aborigines at school is returned from the Chota Nagpur Division, with 20,214 pupils against 21,026 of the preceding year. Singhbhum alone shows a decrease of 1,831 pupils, chiefly Sonthals; Hazaribagh of 207 and Manbhum of 136; the gain in the other two districts, notably in Lohardaga, not being sufficient to cover the loss. The usual explanation, that the weak schools were closed and that the crops partially failed in Dhalbhum, is not accepted as satisfactory by the Circle Inspector, but he has no other to suggest. The Bhagalpur Division has returned 6,183 pupils, against 6,197 of the previous year. The Burdwan Division shows 3,540 against 3,585, the Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 against 1,518, and the Rajshahi Division 941 against 680.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

215. The following table gives some particulars regarding the schools under the different missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

Designation of Mission.	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.							
			1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.				1894-95.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	70	75	1,486	456	1,942	1,297	475	1,772	3,348	15,037	...	18,385	3,178	16,159	...	19,337
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	52	1,141	221	1,362	1,403	337	1,740	2,667	7,330	72	10,069	2,526	9,021	72	11,619
Free Church (Scotch) ...	45	43	953	112	1,065	780	158	938	3,079	6,346	...	9,425	2,969	4,633	...	7,602
St. Xavier's ...	5	11	284	58	342	345	90	435	234	2,455	...	2,689	296	4,788	...	5,084
Dublin University ...	1	1	15	3	18	15	3	18	10	...	...	10	60	24	...	84
Total ...	163	182	3,879	850	4,729	3,840	1,063	4,903	9,338	31,168	72	40,578	9,029	34,625	72	43,726

The schools advanced from 163 to 182, and their pupils from 4,729 to 4,903. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, the expenditure from Provincial revenues having declined from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029.

216. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but their pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. Two of the schools are called Central schools, in one of which are prepared for the upper primary scholarship examination all who have passed by the lower primary standard, and in the other are brought together all candidates from the different schools who are preparing for the lower examination. All the five candidates for upper primary scholarships were unsuccessful. At the lower examination, 28 out of 33 were successful. The schools are supervised by a committee, of which Dr. Saise is the President. The Government expenditure was Rs. 1,350, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,787.

217. The following table compares the results of the different public examinations for the past two years, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned :—

Division.	1894.						1895.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle English scholarship examination.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle English scholarship examination.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	2	7	30	39	...	...	4	7	20	31
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2
Chittagong ...	1	...	...	..	4	5	...	..	...	...	2	2
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	4	12	140	156	...	...	5	31	173	209
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	5	7
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	2	10	12
Chota Nagpur...	1	6	5	16	206	234	3	9	7	24	212	252
Total ..	2	6	11	36	407	462	3	9	17	66	426	518

The total number of successful candidates rose from 462 to 518. Three boys passed the Entrance examination, namely two from the Ranchi Zilla School and one from the Chaibassa Zilla School. The two from Ranchi were awarded the special junior scholarships sanctioned for pupils of aboriginal descent. There is a hopeful increase in all the other examinations, chiefly in Chota Nagpur.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

218. This section treats of private institutions, namely, those which conform to no particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition.

219. The following table gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division:—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran only.		Other Schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	39	537	235	1,724	52	396	...	...	40	570	10	205	1	16	377	3,448
Presidency	1	25	75	797	3	25	1	8	2	24	...	...	...	...	82	879
Calcutta	...	...	9	89	2	31	...	...	75	1,913	...	...	...	...	86	2,033
Rajshahi	59	1,030	27	241	86	902	...	...	84	934	...	...	...	...	256	3,107
Dacca	114	1,790	417	3,547	718	3,821	31	119	2,895	27,824	1	19	10	146	4,186	37,266
Chittagong	95	2,490	91	898	188	2,371	18	138	2,112	33,810	42	873	...	...	2,546	40,580
Patna	682	6,640	774	9,111	1,520	11,791	...	...	296	2,598	271	1,981	9	78	3,552	32,199
Bhagalpur	315	2,793	138	1,173	703	4,427	1	6	96	864	32	359	11	348	1,296	9,970
Orissa	45	745	76	767	1,266	7,771	...	...	4	57	5	90	...	...	1,396	9,430
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	7	120	37	185	...	...	1	26	4	18	...	...	49	349
Chota Nagpur ...	33	367	13	122	64	472	...	...	4	117	1	21	...	...	115	1,099
Total ...	1,383	16,417	1,862	18,589	4,639	32,192	51	271	5,609	68,737	366	3,566	31	588	13,941	140,360
Total for 1893-94	1,225	14,688	1,916	18,615	4,834	33,814	65	416	5,251	64,551	242	2,684	69	762	13,602	135,530

The foregoing table shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils. While the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna and Orissa Divisions and Calcutta show an increase of schools, in all the other reporting areas there has been a loss. The largest gain (3,746 to 4,186) is found in the Dacca Division, and the largest loss (1,345 to 1,296) in the Chittagong Division. The fluctuations in the other Divisions require no detailed notice.

220. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools.*—These schools increased by 158, and the pupils attending them by 1,729. The gain is shared by all the Divisions except the Presidency, which returns only one school of the kind. The largest increase (295 to 315) occurs in the Bhagalpur Division. These schools, generally known under the name of *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools in this respect only, that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry and sometimes grammar. The school is generally held in the outhouse of some well-to-do villager who feeds the *mianji* (teacher), gives him clothes, and perhaps pays him a couple of rupees or so as stipend. The *maktab* attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention as being endowed by a Hindu zamindar for the benefit of his Muhammadan raiyats.

221. *Sanskrit Tols.*—These schools decreased by 54 and their pupils by 26. The decrease took place in the Divisions of Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur. The Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions show an increase, while the Chota Nagpur Division and Calcutta are stationary. These institutions are now being sought out with great care, by reason of the liberal orders of Government issued in 1893 for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country. Under these orders an annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to teachers and pupils of the tols. The examinations for the award of these stipends are conducted by a number of private associations, established in different parts of the country for the promotion of Sanskrit studies, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

222. The following tables summarise the results of the above examinations for the last two years:—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

Name of Association.	1894.			1895.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	51	7	7	44	6	5	
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	43	4	6	66	5	8	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	63	7	9	38	3	5	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	9	1	1	12	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	43	4	6	45	4	5	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	68	8	10	112	10	13	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	2	...	1	4	1	1	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	7	3	1	43	6	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	43	4	6	18	1	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	10	1	1	3	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	11	1	2	5	1	1	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	13	1	2	
Total ...	350	40	50	408	40	50	

Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

Name of Association.	1894.			1895.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	9	4	2	22	4	3	
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	36	7	7	23	4	5	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	23	5	5	13	2	2	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	15	3	5	20	3	3	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	21	4	5	40	4	5	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	1	...	1	3	1	...	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	12	4	2	11	3	1	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	6	1	2	45	4	7	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	2	1	...	6	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	...	...	...	9	2	1	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	4	1	1	3	1	1	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Total ...	129	30	30	196	30	30	

223. The subjoined statement shows, Division by Division, the amounts paid from Provincial revenues to tol-pupils and their teachers as stipends during the year under report:—

Divisions.	1894. Rs.	1895. Rs.
Burdwan	...	3,534
Presidency	1,060	3,350
Calcutta	429	
Rajshahi	...	174
Dacca	960	1,890
Chittagong	174	263
Patna / Bhagalpur	546	1,022
Orissa	...	305
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...
Chata Nagpur ...	...	...
Total ...	3,169	10,538

This amount, together with the five salary-stipends created by the Resolution of March 1892, and costing Rs. 3,360 a year, the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils at Navadip, and the sum of Rs. 1,700 paid for conducting the Sanskrit title examinations and for the payment of rewards and prizes on their results, makes up Rs. 17,998 in all—the total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols.

224. The Sanskrit title examinations were held at Calcutta, Bankipore, Puri, Dacca, Barisal, Boalia and Rangpur. There were 105 candidates against 121 in the preceding year, of whom only 35 passed, 16 in Sanskrit literature, 6 in grammar, 8 in Smriti, 3 in Nyaya, 1 in Vedanta and 1 in Sankhya. Seventy-nine of the candidates were Bengalis, 7 Uriyas and 19 Biharis. With the exception of 2 Vaidyas, all the candidates were Brahmans.

225. The following statement shows at a glance the results of the Sanskrit title examination and the amounts payable in rewards to teachers and pupils:—

Descriptions of titles conferred.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kavyatirtha ..	16	Rs. 90 (*a*)	Rs. 450 (*b*)	(*a*) Besides this, one pupil obtained Raja Krishna Nath Rai Bahadur's scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, and Jaga Mohan Mukherji's prize of Rs. 50; one, the Gauri Syam scholarship of Rs. 40; and one, Raja Syamananda's scholarship of Rs. 30.
2. Byakarantirtha ...	6	125	50	(*b*) A teacher obtained Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50 and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
3. Smititirtha ...	8	160	150 (*c*)	(*c*) A teacher obtained Kshetramani Debya prize of Rs. 50.
4. Tarkatirtha ...	3	125 (*d*)	50 (*e*)	(*d*) One pupil obtained Hara Kumar Tagore gold keyur, Darbhanga scholarship of Rs. 13 a month and Parbati Devi prize of Rs. 50; and one Raja Hari Nath Ray Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 5 a month; Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25; and Jaga Mohan Mukherji's prize of Rs. 50
5. Vedantatirtha ..	1	50 (*f*)	200	(*e*) One teacher obtained Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50; and one Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45 and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
6. Sankhyatirtha ..	1	.....	.....	(*f*) One pupil obtained Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi scholarship of Rs. 7 a month, and Burdwan scholarship of Rs. 40.
Total ...	35	550	900	

226. *Elementary Schools.*—These schools teach "a vernacular only or mainly" and have generally less than ten pupils each. It is not in all cases, however, that they do not conform to the departmental standards. Under the existing rules, primary schools having an attendance of less than 10 pupils are ineligible for any reward, and are classified under the head of elementary private institutions. It is for this reason that, in spite of the gradual expansion of the departmental system, these schools now and then show a small increase instead of gradually disappearing, as would otherwise be the case.

227. *Koran Schools.*—The character and functions of these so-called schools have been so fully described in previous reports that it is hardly worth while to devote any space to them again. Out of a total of 5,609 schools returned under this head, as many as 5,007 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. They have very little importance from an educational point of view, as no secular instruction is given in most of them.

228. The "other schools" are schools which do not fall under any of the preceding categories, but which are nevertheless regarded as places of instruction. No such schools have been returned from Calcutta, or from the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions; and of those returned from the other Divisions, hardly any information has been furnished in the reports except for Chittagong and Orissa. The Chittagong schools are all *kyoungs*, which will be dealt with in the next paragraph. The "other schools" in the Tributary Mahals are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families.

229. *Kyoungs.*—Forty-two schools have been returned from the Chittagong Division, against 36 in the preceding year. As noticed in previous reports, these schools are attached to Buddhist monasteries; the *phoongyees* or head monks are the teachers; they charge no fees and observe no uniformity of standard. The languages taught are Burmese and Pali.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

230. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school books having for the past forty years been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Dass Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary.

231. The Committee received for examination during the year 260 books on different subjects. Of these 122 were approved for various purposes, and 109 were rejected. The number awaiting disposal at the close of the year was 20, including six transferred to the Revision Committee, besides nine on subjects beyond the scope of the Committee's functions. The General Committee met 13 times during the year for the disposal of business, and there were also several meetings of the different Sub-Committees appointed from time to time for the consideration of special subjects. The most important Sub-Committee is that appointed to re-examine the books already on the authorised list for middle schools, with a view to the elimination of those works which have become obsolete or are otherwise unsuitable for schools. The work of this, the Revision, Committee has been brought to a close, and is now undergoing examination by the members of the General Committee. The preparation of authorised lists for high and primary schools is the next task to be completed.

232. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta for the examination of English, Sanskrit and Bengali books for the whole of the Province, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, reports as follows:—

"During the year under review a meeting of the General Committee and three meetings of selected Sub-Committees were held to decide upon the selection of Hindi and Urdu books previously examined by members. Of 169 books examined, 74 were selected as suitable for various classes of middle schools, 62 as prize books, and 33 books were rejected as unsuitable either as text or prize books. A general meeting was held during the year for the purpose of revising the system under which text and prize books were examined and selected."

The Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, writes:—

"The Orissa Text-Book Committee at present consists of 16 members, of whom 5 only belong to the Education Department. Amongst the members there are not a few who live too far away from Cuttack to be able to attend meetings, and who communicate their views in writing only. Fifty-three English, 3 Sanskrit, 4 Bengali, and 12 Uriya books were submitted by authors for examination. In respect of English publications, the Orissa Text-Book Committee only adopts the lists published by the Central Text-Book Committee. As regards the Sanskrit and the Bengali books above referred to, the Committee had nothing to do. Of the 12 Uriya publications, eight were examined and approved by the Committee. The others were deemed unworthy of examination. Babu Sasibhusan Chatterjea's Uriya maps, which had been forwarded to the Committee for an expression of its opinion, were examined and favourably reported on excepting one, the map of Orissa, in which the names of places were found to be mostly misspelt. Want of suitable books in Uriya prose and poetry is a crying defect in connection with the Cuttack Training School. Such books, however, are not wanting, but they are mostly out of print, and their authors cannot be induced to reprint them in the absence of a prospect of remunerative sale. In Bengal special grants are given from time to time to authors in order to enable them to reprint books intended for use in training schools In the absence of a similar provision, though on a much smaller scale, for Orissa, the difficulties already experienced by the students of the Cuttack Training School in procuring suitable Uriya books will be aggravated in future years."

233. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society exercises a healthy influence over the prices of imported books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency to advance when the supply from any cause falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta, and by means of its agencies in the mufassal, 293,044 books valued at Rs. 85,954.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

The operations of the Society have been largely extended by the inclusion of the "Useful Literature" branch. Cheap books, both for entertainment and for instruction, but all of a sound and healthy tone, are imported by the Society in thousands every year, and are sold not only to private persons, or associations or libraries, but in very large numbers to the trade. It therefore controls to a considerable extent, the quality of the literature supplied to the reading public in Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 3rd October 1895.

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions: For males ...	33	16	2,421	49,804	21	235	52,530	3,245	4,639	5,609	366	66,389	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*: 27·8	
			Institutions: For females...	3	...	56	3,205	5	1	3,270	...	51	...	31	3,352		
			Institutions: Total ...	36	16	2,477	53,009	26	236	55,800	3,245	4,690	5,609	397	69,741	1·4	
			Scholars: Males ...	6,096	1,241	210,028	1,171,722	767	7,537	1,397,391	34,765	31,693	60,104	3,558	1,527,511	29·2	
			Scholars: Females ...	26	16	5,014	98,403	239	70	103,768	241	770	8,633	596	114,008	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†: 27·9	
			Scholars: Total ...	6,122	1,257	215,042	1,270,125	1,006	7,607	1,501,159	35,006	32,463	68,737	4,154	1,641,519	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†: 2·	
																Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†: 14·9	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards ; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.												Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	Rs. 7,11,643	Rs. 3,32,845	Rs. 31,79,767	Rs. 27,88,850	Rs. 94,394	Rs. 3,61,849	Rs. 74,69,348	Rs. 2,55,444	Rs. 32,170	Rs. 2,87,614	Rs. 1,53,470	Rs. 71,647	Rs. 6,08,631	Rs. 2,27,131	Rs. 1,76,549	Rs. 12,37,428	Rs. 89,94,390	
„ females ...	9,232	...	4,54,680	3,51,016	19,390	864	8,35,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,35,182	
Total ...	7,20,875	3,32,845	36,34,447	31,39,866	1,13,784	3,62,713	83,04,530	2,55,444	32,170	2,87,614	1,53,470	71,647	6,08,631	2,27,131	1,76,549	12,37,428	98,29,572	
2.—(*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	12·78	11·64	22·77	9·50	3·47	6·46	66·62	3·92	·28	4·2	...	3·15	16·12	7·56	2·35	29·18	100	
(*b*) Percentage of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	20·50	47·65	·07	1·43	69·65	·31	·27	·58	...	...	21·1	2·34	6·33	29·77	100	
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	27·61	57·55	...	1·91	87·07	3·16	·67	3·83	...	...	3·09	·60	5·41	9·10	100	

| | | |

EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,558	1,735	1,574	1	36	45	35	8	1,347	1,340	1,067
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	93	89	66	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	311	420	406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	304	293	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	19	2,265	2,537	2,327	2	39	48	38	8	1,347	1,340	1,067
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	48	13,319	12,590	9,997	6	1,702	1,573	1,233	183	28,803	27,573	20,927
Middle ... English	5	776	744	622	16	1,502	1,408	1,104	662	48,231	44,787	35,030
Middle ... Vernacular	33	2,708	2,522	1,848	150	8,867	8,077	6,462	810	44,169	41,045	32,838
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	253	242	183	...	...	...	...	7	681	672	5[illegible]
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2,271	2,250	1,8[illegible]
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	61	63	38	17	844	844	631
Total, Secondary Schools	88	17,056	16,098	12,650	173	12,132	11,121	8,837	1,702	124,999	117,171	91,883
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	263	262	148	13	479	475	320	3,636	141,993	130,205	102,385
Lower	10	258	262	106	7	205	207	149	33,865	849,350	765,951	626,749
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	76	76	41	195	8,136	7,592	5,476
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,528	48,165	44,341	33,772
Total, Primary Schools	20	521	524	254	22	760	758	510	40,224	1,047,644	948,089	768,382
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. Government School of Art	1	270	249	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Training schools for masters	15	540	568	466	1	8	7	3	5	270	275	
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	131	559	514	365	5	15	16	14	1	5	5	
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	155	152	141
Medical schools	4	848	882	809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	605	616	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	4	35	36	34	8	284	271	180	11	234	223	166
Madrasahs	7	1,637	1,711	1,223	...	...	...	...	7	484	498	385
Other schools	1	57	44	41	...	...	...	...	(e)10	255	232	178
Total, Special Schools	166	4,551	4,620	3,703	14	307	294	197	38	1,403	1,385	1,108
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	293	24,393	23,779	18,934	211	13,238	12,221	9,582	41,972	1,175,393	1,067,985	862,440

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (a) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (b) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

(a) Excluding Bishop's College, Calcutta, which furnished no returns.
(c) Twenty-six of these are females attending three colleges for females.
(d) Reading French.

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

MANAGEMENT.						NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									
Unaided.														Aborigines.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
(a)16	3,181	3,218	(b)2,228	(a)36	(c)6,122	6,077	5,441	(d)10	75	46	5,567	56	362	5	1	10	...	...
7	547	502	(b)361	14	642	642	...	...	1	2	596	5	38	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	311	...	...	...	70	4	232	1	3	...	...	1	16	...
...	...	...	...	1	304	...	...	...	42	...	257	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
23	3,728	3,720	2,589	52	7,379	6,719	5,441	(d)10	188	52	6,662	62	408	5	1	11	16	...
143	36,032	34,533	26,613	380	79,856	77,590	41,234	41,240	1,421	668	68,169	235	9,018	70	114	161	9	...
229	15,927	15,262	11,459	912	66,436	46,432	1,103	64,170	1,645	513	53,624	38	9,758	496	200	162	435	...
136	8,369	7,600	5,799	1,129	64,113	8,906	240	64,096	...	57	51,991	29	11,348	73	326	289	509	...
2	177	183	157	11	1,111	995	290	444	593	165	162	178	1	5	...	7	...	59
3	281	269	234	26	2,552	2,552	419	32	2,481	35	13	4	...	...	...	19	...	433
1	69	64	56	19	974	187	...	974	1	362	490	19	18	82	2	...	...	84
514	60,855	57,911	44,318	2,477	215,043	136,662	43,286	170,956	6,141	1,800	174,449	503	30,143	726	642	638	953	576
248	8,297	7,442	5,847	3,907	151,032	1,627	1,084	150,826	148	287	112,299	10	35,089	363	2,293	543	3,793	...
12,015	205,440	180,469	151,027	45,897	1,055,253	698	57,236	1,050,947	1	2,657	701,087	58	321,084	3,326	25,439	1,601	33,045	...
15	496	473	354	212	8,708	912	3	7,994	689	562	6,803	26	130	458	24	16	...	550
465	6,967	6,399	4,869	2,993	55,132	371	1,654	54,983	29	2,027	44,396	41	7,369	519	648	103	...	1,725
12,743	221,200	194,783	162,097	53,009	1,270,125	3,608	59,977	1,264,750	867	5,533	864,585	135	363,672	4,666	28,404	2,263	36,838	2,275
...	...	...	...	1	270	...	...	...	7	...	234	8	21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	818	54	406	814	...	74	490	2	34	155	63	...	56	...
12	85	82	65	149	664	20	17	627	...	...	456	1	104	67	35	1	2	...
1	33	35	33	5	188	80	13	156	6	136	38	...	...	8	...	...	...	5
4	625	613	288	8	1,473	179	...	480	8	23	1,296	13	127	2	...	4	38	...
1	13	13	7	4	618	169	...	449	...	...	532	1	82	...	3	...	...	...
6	242	224	160	29	795	114	...	594	2	64	462	4	208	32	22	1	...	...
13	965	873	748	27	3,086	986	2,794	968	...	...	22	...	3,064	...	...	...	21	...
7	389	361	323	18	701	164	420	293	157	10	518	...	16	...	...	...	1	...
44	2,352	2,201	1,624	262	8,613	1,766	3,650	4,381	180	307	4,048	29	3,656	264	123	6	118	5
13,324	288,135	258,615	210,628	55,800	1,501,159	148,755	112,354	1,440,187	7,376	7,692	1,049,734	729	397,879	5,661	29,170	2,918	37,925	2,856
...	...	...	...	1,383	16,417	21	15,871	755	...	...	2,852	...	13,565	...	...	...	241	...
...	...	...	...	1,862	18,969	...	18,582	23	...	...	18,587	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	583	8,262	11	999	8,202	...	...	4,410	...	3,811	...	41	...	232	...
		,, girls	...	....	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	4,056	23,930	21	291	23,722	...	11	20,003	...	3,690	23	195	8	250	...
		,, girls	...	51	271	...	121	271	...	9	84	...	178	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	5,609	68,737	...	67,788	1,116	...	...	5	...	68,732	...	...	...	8,633	...
...	...	For boys	...	366	3,566	384	1,309	2,949	...	27	1,296	...	1,370	...	...	873	38	...
		,, girls	...	31	588	17	37	550	...	18	456	8	106	...	...	...	...	30
		Total	...	13,941	140,360	454	104,998	37,588	...	65	47,693	8	91,454	23	236	881	9,414	33
		GRAND TOTAL	...	69,741	1,641,519	149,209	217,352	1,477,775	7,376	7,757	1,097,427	737	489,333	5,684	29,406	3,799	47,339	2,889

(*b*) Average daily attendance of he Metropolitan Institution and of its Law class is not given.
(*c*) Includes the Converts' Training Home at Barrackpore with 8 girls.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,64,028	...	...	1,52,792	...	15,061	4,31,901	1,220	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	5,037
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	—1,785*	...	...	8,097	...	189	6,501	...	...	...	241	...	...	241
Medicine	1,99,124	...	...	25,067	...	...	2,24,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	67,722	...	...	11,142	...	...	78,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	5,29,089	...	...	1,97,098	...	15,270	7,41,457	1,220	...	...	1,855	...	2,203	5,278
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,65,007	...	50	2,83,864	3,795	9,571	4,62,287	3,240	1,319	2,790	31,927	1,064	1,327	41,667
Middle ,, ... English	19,249	...	300	23,486	...	257	43,292	...	4,294	193	7,607	2,564	307	14,965
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	10,519	...	1,936	8,525	697	425	22,102	...	35,547	960	24,106	4,398	237	65,248
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	23,603	...	120	6,813	253	49	30,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	370
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,18,378	...	2,406	3,22,688	4,745	10,302	5,58,519	3,240	41,160	4,313	63,640	8,026	1,871	1,22,250
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	698	752	179	...	28	1,657
Lower ,, ...	539	...	...	...	...	...	539	...	213	265	395	...	...	873
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	4	...	...	410
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...	911	1,423	578	...	28	2,940
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Government School of Art	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	...	31,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	71,282	517	...	275	...	411	72,485	284	359	...	...	...	...	643
Guru-training classes	5,177	174	...	...	...	...	5,351	...	426	...	...	...	...	426
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	72,162	...	...	23,238	...	19,026	1,14,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,236	...	...	10,676	...	...	17,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2,086	...	...	...	...	2,813	4,899	1,760	13,631	240	667	9,142	2,028	27,468
Madrasahs	30,881	...	120	8,860	31	22,880	62,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,14,634	691	120	49,424	31	45,130	3,10,030	2,044	14,416	240	667	9,142	2,028	28,537
Buildings	60,887	...	255	...	15	47	61,204	...	915	2,204	...	329	112	3,560
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	2,721	...	1,010	147	...	...	...	1,157
Total ...	63,608	...	255	...	15	47	63,925	...	1,925	2,351	...	329	112	4,717
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1894-95	10,27,693	691	2,781	5,69,210	4,791	70,749	16,75,915	6,504	58,412	8,327	66,740	17,497	6,242	1,63,722

* The Dacca Law class shows a saving
(*a*) Includes Rs. 864 of the Barrackpore
(*b*) Inclusive of Rs. 231 spent by Municipality
(*c*) Exclusive of Rs. 231 spent by Municipality
† Excludes Assam scholarships of Rs. 15,027
‡ Excludes Assam scholarships of Rs. 1,542
§ Including charges for conducting the

ERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including ½rds fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2 ·624	...	...	60,566	22,775	53,416	1,62,381	95,526	...	26,030	1,21,556	2,90,872	...	...	3,10,498	1,19,505	7,20,875	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,539	...	509	23,048	—1,785*	...	...	30,877	698	29,790	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,99,124	...	...	25,067	...	2,24,191	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,722	...	...	11,142	...	78,864	
25,624	...	...	60,566	22,775	53,416	1,62,381	1,18,065	...	26,539	1,44,604	5,55,933	...	...	3,77,584	1,20,203	10,53,720	
1,08,709	2,129	9,083	4,25,782	80,435	40,346	6,66,484	5,10,325	73,303	1,10,450	6,94,078	2,76,956	3,448	11,923	12,51,398	3,20,291	18,64,516	
65,800	1,19,580	5,738	2,61,292	1,79,814	59,732	6,91,956	49,154	47,841	18,801	1,15,796	85,049	1,25,874	6,231	3,41,539	3,09,316	8,66,009	
46,442	65,236	5,788	1,27,496	70,285	4,748	3,19,995	17,254	13,796	10,847	41,897	56,961	1,00,783	8,684	1,77,381	1,05,433	4,49,242	
19,558	...	...	83,833	5,512	10,829	1,19,732	30,953	...	...	30,953	43,161	...	120	1,21,599	16,643	1,81,523	
50,784	...	...	1,00,212	34,692	37,977	2,23,665	3,620	11,745	5,270	20,635	50,784	...	...	1,03,832	89,684	2,44,300	
6,328	...	813	1,433	16,292	421	24,287	144	...	4,056	4,200	5,328	...	1,183	1,577	20,769	28,857	
2,96,621	1,86,945	21,422	10,00,048	3,87,030	1,54,053	20,46,119	6,11,450	1,46,685	1,49,424	9,07,559	5,18,239	2,28,105	28,141	19,97,826	8,63.136	36,34,447	
40,946	1,38,121	13,841	2,10,060	51,455	14,303	4,68,726	11,425	4,884	5,735	22,044	42,391	1,38,819	14,593	2,21,664	76,405	4,93,872	
1,01,755	3,54,105	33,486	11,54,012	1,54,813	1,24,425	19,22,596	2,97,149	34,680	39,141	3,70,970	1,02,294	3,54,318	33,751	14,51,556	3,53.059	22,94,978	
23,129	2,758	3,759	12,013	42,305	6,279	95,243	656	2,787	1,166	4,609	23,129	2,758	4,165	12,673	52,537	1,00,262	
43,440	34,362	6,163	13,624	71,234	72,491	2,41,314	1,199	5,279	2,962	9,440	43,440	34,362	6,163	14,823	1,51,966	2,50,754	
2,14,270	5,29,346	57,249	13,89,709	3,19,807	2,17,498	27,27,879	3,10,429	47,630	49,004	4,07,063	2,16,254	5,30,257	58,672	17,00,716	6,33,967	31,39,866	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	31,785	
4,734	...	...	...	16,532	...	21,266	...	...	...	...	76,300	876	...	275	16,943	94,394	
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	5,188	600	...	...	...	5,788	
2,580	...	...	906	7,595	2,369	13,450	...	...	5,940	5,940	2,580	...	...	906	15,904	19,390	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,427	361	529	6,317	72,162	...	...	23,665	19,916	1,20,743	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	142	7,236	...	...	10,676	142	18,054	
1,157	846	387	1,933	2,581	2,204	9,108	...	886	6,968	7,854	5,003	14,477	627	2,600	26,622	49,329	
231	780	220	762	2,272	644	4,909	3,525	4,119	7,974	15,618	31,112	780	340	13,147	37,920	83,299	
679	52	982	930	3,381	4,726	(a)10,750	41,140	1,252	173	42,565	1,079	52	982	42,070	9,532	53,715	
9,392	1,678	1,589	4,531	32,361	9,943	59,494	50,092	6,618	21,726	78,436	2,26,070	16,785	1,949	1,04,714	1,26,979	4,76,497	
28,413	2,564	540	20,901	35,306	84,437	1,72,161	17,592	251	(b)676	18,519	89,300	3,479	3,230(b)	38,493	1,20,942(c)	2,55,444	
3,567	1,926	536	6,379	4,963	6,404	23,775	3,354	...	1,163	4,517	6,288	2,936	683	9,733	12,550	32,170	
31,980	4,490	1,076	27,280	40,269	90,841	1,95,936	20,946	251	(b)1,839	23,036	95,588	6,415	3,913(b)	48,226	1,33,472(c)	2,87,614	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,470	...	1,53,470	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,647	...	...	...	...	71,647	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,67,008	2,34,781	3,148	...	3,694	6,08,631	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,825	...	...	...	17,058	90,883†	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,748	...	...	...	5,492	25,240‡	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,360	12,077	9	...	2,310	84,756	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	9,875	36	...	551	17,241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	4,078	569	...	2,969	9,011	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565	...	...	107	18,305	19,977	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,865	13,042	897	44	724	20,572	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,389	13,863	2	11,386	3,304	31,944§	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,949	21,285	1,450	...	890	34,574	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,544	3,038	1,684	400	11,753	32,419	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,127	19,185	1,479	...	272	37,063	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,64,201	3,31,224	9,274	1,65,407	67,322	12,37,428	
5,77,887	7,22,459	81,336	24,32,134	8,02,242	5,25,751	51,91,809	11,10,982	2,01,184	(b)2,48,532	15,60,698	22,76,285	11,12,786	1,01,949(b)	43,94,473	19,44,079(c)	98,29,572	

of Rs. 1,670 and Patna of Rs. 115.
Converts' Training Home.
on buildings.
on buildings.
and Nagpur scholarships of Rs. 300.
and Burma scholarships of Rs. 2,626.
Sanskrit Title examination.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						TOTAL.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	48	13,319	5,719	...	5,719	3,419	...	3,419	2,665	...	2,665	1,439	...	1,439	77	...	77	13,319	...	13,319
High English — District Fund	3	932	493	...	493	193	...	193	167	...	167	79	...	79	...	...	...	932	...	932
High English — Municipal	3	770	394	...	394	124	...	124	119	...	119	133	...	133	...	...	...	770	...	770
High English — Aided	183	28,803	8,522	...	8,522	8,314	...	8,314	7,118	1	7,119	4,707	...	4,707	141	...	141	28,802	1	28,803
High English — Unaided	143	36,032	12,644	...	12,644	9,684	...	9,684	7,647	1	7,648	5,868	7	5,875	181	...	181	36,024	8	36,032
Middle English — Government	5	776	...	...	...	256	...	256	253	...	253	267	...	267	...	...	...	776	...	776
Middle English — District Fund	14	1,023	...	...	...	165	...	165	248	1	249	467	2	469	135	5	140	1,015	8	1,023
Middle English — Municipal	2	479	...	...	...	70	...	70	140	...	140	252	...	252	17	...	17	479	...	479
Middle English — Aided	602	48,231	...	...	...	8,472	49	8,521	13,527	55	13,582	23,543	181	23,724	2,323	81	2,404	47,865	366	48,231
Middle English — Unaided	229	15,927	...	...	...	2,455	1	2,456	4,210	2	4,212	8,205	39	8,244	996	19	1,015	15,866	61	15,927
Middle Vernacular — Government	33	2,708	...	...	...	485	...	485	659	3	662	1,177	...	1,177	384	...	384	2,705	3	2,708
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	147	8,584	...	...	...	1,389	1	1,390	2,089	3	2,092	4,065	9	4,074	1,024	4	1,028	8,567	17	8,584
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	3	283	...	...	...	101	...	101	104	...	104	57	...	57	21	...	21	283	...	283
Middle Vernacular — Aided	810	44,169	18	...	18	6,631	2	6,633	10,759	10	10,769	22,291	289	22,580	4,056	113	4,169	43,755	414	44,169
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	136	8,369	...	...	...	1,196	1	1,197	1,885	1	1,886	4,247	50	4,297	966	23	989	8,294	75	8,369
Total	2,421	210,405	27,790	...	27,790	42,954	54	43,008	51,590	77	51,667	76,797	577	77,374	10,321	245	10,566	209,452	953	210,405
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	253	...	47	47	...	23	23	...	36	36	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	253	253
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	7	681	...	89	89	...	213	213	2	144	146	16	130	146	21	66	87	39	642	681
High English — Unaided	2	177	...	21	21	...	55	55	2	49	51	14	27	41	4	5	9	20	157	177
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	23	2,271	...	...	...	20	492	512	41	439	480	91	517	608	207	464	671	359	1,912	2,271
Middle English — Unaided	3	281	...	...	...	3	70	73	19	35	54	19	44	63	33	58	91	74	207	281
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	29	29	...	19	19	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	61	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	118	136	41	517	558	14	77	91	84	760	844
Middle Vernacular — Aided	17	844	...	6	6	11	42	53	18	17	17	...	45	45	...	2	2	...	69	69
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	1	69	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	56	4,687	...	163	163	34	906	940	82	845	927	181	1,456	1,637	279	691	970	576	4,061	4,637
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,477	215,042	27,790	163	27,953	42,988	960	43,948	51,672	922	52,594	76,978	2,033	79,011	10,600	936	11,536	210,028	5,014	215,042

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	10	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	106	...	106	115	2	117	261	2	263
	District Fund ...	3	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	113	1	114	40	1	41	173	2	175
	Municipal ...	5	304	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8	32	139	44	183	44	45	89	207	97	304
	Aided	3,636	141,993	...	...	...	514	2	516	20,103	82	20,185	92,896	2,974	94,970	25,026	1,296	26,322	138,539	3,454	141,993
	Unaided	248	8,297	...	...	...	15	...	15	1,020	5	1,025	6,169	137	6,306	1,855	96	1,951	8,069	238	8,297
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	10	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	172	2	174	256	2	258
	District Fund ...	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1	36	8	...	8	43	1	44
	Municipal ...	5	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	126	...	126	25	6	31	155	6	161
	Aided	33,865	849,350	...	...	...	13	...	13	2,533	21	2,554	587,897	15,655	603,552	231,539	11,692	243,231	821,982	27,368	840,350
	Unaided	12,015	205,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	2	235	117,491	2,393	119,889	82,048	3,268	85,316	199,772	5,668	205,440
	Total ...	49,804	1,206,285	...	...	...	542	2	544	23,977	118	24,095	804,056	20,310	824,366	340,872	16,408	357,280	1,169,447	36,838	1,206,285
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	5	39	44	...	17	17	5	71	76
	Aided	195	8,136	...	...	...	...	27	27	47	747	794	217	4,798	5,015	243	2,057	2,300	507	7,629	8,136
	Unaided	15	496	...	...	...	...	3	3	18	54	72	12	310	322	8	91	99	38	458	496
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,628	48,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	99	105	931	28,643	29,574	517	17,969	18,486	1,454	46,711	48,165
	Unaided	465	6,967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	153	3,556	3,709	118	3,134	3,253	271	6,696	6,967
	Total ...	3,305	63,840	...	...	...	...	30	30	71	921	992	1,318	37,346	38,664	886	23,268	24,154	2,275	61,565	63,840
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		53,009	1,270,125	...	...	...	542	32	574	24,048	1,039	25,087	805,374	57,656	863,030	341,758	39,676	381,434	1,171,722	98,403	1,270,125
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		55,486	1,485,167	27,790	163	27,953	43,530	992	44,522	75,720	1,961	77,681	882,352	59,689	942,041	353,358	40,612	393,970	1,381,750	103,417	1,485,167

Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees.					Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	4	4	2	10	67	15	3	59	144	34	6	...	12	52	...	3	44	...	5	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	8	22	391	323	517	121	1,352	146	108	144	18	416	8	7	374	9	§17	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	7	17	36	687	410	1,630	90	2,817	360	166	613	23	1,162	22	11	1,056	12	59	...	...	2
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	8	...	6	14	108	...	188	...	296	26	...	45	...	71	...	...	69	...	2	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	94	...	...	...	94	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	†33	...	...	...	†33	‡17	...	...	...	‡17	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	..
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B....	1	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	99	32	...	...	...	32	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	56	183	125	364	985	1,375	2,368	36	4,764	627	689	940	12	2,268	54	14	2,032	9	153	3	...	3
{ „ girls	2	8	1	11	9	24	4	...	37	3	20	2	...	25	17	4	1	3	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English Examination. { „ boys	20	570	139	729	93	2,303	538	80	3,014	76	1,490	302	38	(a)1,906	51	7	1,622	...	213	9	...	4
{ „ girls	...	9	2	11	...	43	3	4	50	...	42	3	3	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle Vernacular Examination. { „ boys	236	758	107	1,101	707	2,519	362	645	4,233	463	1,488	188	183	(b)2,322	52	2	1,959	...	283	6	11	9
{ „ girls	1	9	2	12	1	43	8	...	52	1	32	7	...	(c)40	26	10	3	1	..	...	...	...
4. Upper Primary Examination. { „ boys	112	3,019	206	3,337	374	77,94	595	130	8,893	217	3,814	243	58	4,332	141	8	3,425	..	683	25	34	16
{ „ girls	3	59	11	73	4	251	34	...	289	2	198	17	...	217	175	9	21	3	2	7	...	...
5. Lower Primary Examination. { „ boys	54	13,369	364	13,787	191	44,513	968	315	45,987	131	24,787	456	237	25,611	...	38	20,114	...	5,029	55	317	58
{ „ girls	3	264	8	275	11	652	16	...	679	8	524	10	...	542	...	25	438	3	22	54	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction—																						
1. Training school examination for masters	8	1	...	9	416	8	...	38	462	253	3	...	8	264	..	3	242	3	15	1	...	...
2. Survey School examination ...	3	...	...	3	237	...	...	...	237	181	...	...	...	181	...	...	165	...	15	...	...	1*
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	282	...	...	...	282	217	...	...	...	217	2	2	178	6	28	...	...	1*

§ One is a Christian convert.
† Including 7 candidates re-examined in November 1894.
‡ Including 6 passed after re-examination in November 1894.
(a) 855 passed with middle vernacular certificates.
(b) 135 ditto English do.
(c) 27 ditto do. do.
* A Buddhist.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	(a)3	932	837	647	1,800	1,319	1,975	18,791	584	914	25,383	...	...	2,129	3,448
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	14	1,023	949	746	...	4,294	...	4,419	2,564	307	11,584	...	...	1,19,580	1,23,874
{ Vernacular...	147	8,584	7,814	6,262	...	35,547	...	22,304	4,398	222	62,471	...	...	65,236	1,00,783
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	164	10,539	9,600	7,649	1,800	41,160	1,975	45,514	7,546	1,443	99,438	...	...	1,86,945	2,28,105
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	8	175	179	126	...	698	...	97	...	28	823	...	...	1,38,121	1,38,819
Lower „	2	44	37	28	...	213	...	12	...	...	225	...	...	3,54,105	3,54,318
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	2,758
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,362	34,362
Total Primary Schools ...	10	219	216	154	...	911	...	109	...	28	1,048	...	...	5,29,346	5,30,257
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	1	8	7	3	284	359	...	...	...	...	643	517	...	...	876
Guru-training classes	5	15	16	14	...	426	...	...	...	...	426	174	...	...	600
Industrial schools	8	284	271	180	1,760	13,631	240	667	9,142	2,028	27,468	...	...	846	14,477
Madrassas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	780
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Total ...	14	307	294	197	2,044	14,416	240	667	9,142	2,028	28,537	691	...	1,678	16,785
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	...	169	112	1,196	...	...	2,564	3,479
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,926	2,936
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	169	112	2,206	...	...	4,490	6,415
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,781
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,077
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,875
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,413
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	188	11,065	10,110	8,000	3,844	58,412	2,215	46,290	16,857	3,611	1,31,229	691	...	7,22,459	11,12,786

* The Midnapore College
(a) Howrah, Barisal and
(b) Midnapore, Santipur
(c) Inclusive of Rs. 231

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*1	36	45	35	1,220	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	5,037	...	...	...	...	...	
(b)3	770	736	586	1,440	815	...	13,136	480	413	16,284	50	1,975	9,083	11,923	15,371	
2	479	459	364	...	193	...	3,188	...	...	3,381	300	...	5,738	6,231	1,30,105	
3	283	263	200	...	960	...	1,802	...	15	2,777	1,936	...	5,788	8,684	1,09,467	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
1	61	63	38	...	370	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	813	1,183	1,183	
9	1,593	1,521	1,183	1,440	2,338	...	18,126	480	428	22,812	2,406	1,975	21,422	28,141	2,56,246	
5	304	296	194	...	752	...	82	...	...	834	...	...	13,841	14,593	1,53,412	
5	161	170	121	...	265	...	383	...	...	648	...	...	33,486	33,751	3,88,069	
2	76	76	41	...	406	...	4	...	...	410	...	...	3,759	4,165	16,923	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,163	6,163	40,525	
12	541	542	356	...	1,423	...	469	...	...	1,892	...	...	57,249	58,672	5,88,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	876	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	387	627	15,104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	220	340	1,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	982	1,034	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	240	1,589	1,949	18,734	
...	...	...	...	...	2,204	...	...	160	...	2,364	255	...	(c)771	3,230	6,709	
...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	536	683	3,619	
...	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	160	...	2,511	255	...	(c)1,307	3,913	10,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,148	2,37,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,086	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9,911	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	4,647	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,512	75,925	
22	2,170	2,108	1,579	2,660	6,112	...	20,209	640	2,631	32,252	2,781	2,215	(c)81,567	1,01,949	12,14,735	

managed by the Municipality.
Monghyr high schools managed by Joint Committee
and Nator high schools managed by Municipalities.
spent on buildings of unaided schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM— Provincial revenues (a).	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys — High English	172	26,756	1,19,187	152	7,903	4,09,336	87,847	1,09,629	7,34,054	
For Boys — Middle	128	11,531	75,320	...	3,999	1,07,343	54,232	53,500	2,94,393	
For Boys — Middle vernacular	79	7,228	17,567	...	4,504	30,266	13,751	989	67,077	
For Boys — Upper primary	19	783	4,575	...	109	3,430	6,131	814	15,059	
For Boys — Lower "	114	3,244	5,658	...	96	1,585	8,023	120	15,482	
For Girls — High English	7	681	19,658	...	...	97,092	5,512	10,829	1,32,991	
For Girls — Middle "	23	2,271	59,648	...	...	1,06,697	48,231	42,288	2,56,764	
For Girls — " vernacular	17	844	5,528	...	813	1,433	16,292	421	24,487	
For Girls — Upper primary	100	5,279	26,139	...	2,539	12,218	36,448	5,513	82,848	
For Girls — Lower "	197	7,541	34,198	...	1,080	8,264	61,089	71,389	1,66,020	
TRAINING SCHOOLS. For masters	4	222	4,350	...	...	...	9,398	...	13,748	
TRAINING SCHOOLS. " mistresses	4	155	2,580	...	...	906	7,595	2,369	13,450	
Other special schools	5	175	1,479	726	...	2,426	2,460	1,811	8,902	
Total for 1894-95	869	66,710	3,75,687	878	21,034	7,80,995	3,47,009	2,99,672	18,25,275	
Do. for 1893-94	885	65,848	3,32,537	600	21,298	7,83,044	3,57,022	1,80,938	16,75,439	
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For Boys — Middle vernacular	242	10,007	28,617	...	36	20,625	1,888	314	51,480	
For Boys — Upper primary	91	3,284	7,949	...	...	4,729	468	162	13,208	
For Boys — Lower "	13	426	600	40	...	288	48	...	976	
For Girls — Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Lower "	4	73	235	...	...	...	...	...	235	
Total for 1894-95	350	13,789	37,391	40	36	25,642	2,404	476	65,899	
Do. for 1893-94	352	13,049	38,167	22	36	25,193	2,144	448	66,010	
C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.										
For Boys — Middle vernacular	1	46	502	...	...	75	29	...	606	
For Boys — Upper primary	217	8,239	13,123	609	94	11,388	2,105	479	27,798	
For Boys — Lower "	1,646	35,786	19,897	634	108	50,066	5,036	4,907	80,648	
For Girls — Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls — Upper primary	2	29	75	...	...	...	...	...	75	
For Girls — Lower "	43	846	1,318	107	...	278	504	23	2,230	
Special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1894-95	1,909	44,946	34,915	1,350	202	61,807	7,674	5,409	1,11,357	
Do. for 1893-94	1,773	39,929	45,958	1,596	168	71,708	7,823	2,811	1,30,364	

Fractions of a rupee have been omitted.

(a) This includes indirect charges, such as for buildings and furniture.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*a*).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Education in Non-Board Areas, including Government Estates, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(*A*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS of SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Other payments.	Total paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For boys ... Upper primary ...	425	17,302	24,253	2,131	26,384	
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	1,922	56,519	66,945	3,599	70,544	
For girls ... Upper primary ...	23	875	1,512	69	1,581	
For girls ... Lower ,, ...	202	5,405	7,377	383	7,760	
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,572	80,101	1,00,087	6,182	1,06,269	
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,560	80,771	98,434	5,267	1,03,701	

(*B*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	EARNING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION.						PAID FOR SUBMITTING RETURNS ONLY.			Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in advance stipends.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of ciumn 4).	Other payments.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper primary ...	53	1,980	102	1,492	85	1,577	.....	.....	.....	1,577
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	2,644	57,664	570	23,215	1,180	24,395	176	3,764	259	24,654
For girls ... Upper primary ...	1	33	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78
For girls ... Lower ,, ...	108	2,106	39	1,209	.....	1,209	.....	.....	.....	1,209
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,706	61,783	711	25,994	1,265	27,259	176	3,764	259	27,518
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,797	58,870	.....	22,285	1,409	23,694	188	3,871	435	24,129

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.
(3) Advance-stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*A*)	1,06,269	1,03,701
,, non-stipendiary schools (*B*)	27,518	24,129
,, subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	13,281
,, primary scholarships	2,183	7,039
,, buildings and furniture	5,722	5,598
,, charges for abolished schools	3,028	4,335
,, examinations, prizes and rewards	6,399	1,150
,, stipends to Gurus under training	51	...
,, miscellaneous*	11,131	9,394
Total payments ...	1,74,437	1,68,627
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	41,180	
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,15,617	
Total allotment for primary education under the Department, including allotment for primary scholarships ...	1,85,664 (*a*)	1,77,561 (*b*)

*DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	5,506	4,985
Commission for money-orders	1,670	1,696
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	3,955	2,713
Total ...	11,131	9,394

(*a*) Includes Rs. 2,352 for lower primary scholarships.
(*b*) Not including allotment for lower primary scholarships.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*b*).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Education under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(*A*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Other payments.	Total paid.	REMARKS.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For boys ...	Upper primary ...	1,960	74,370	1,04,823	7,171	1,11,994	
	Lower ,, ...	1,199	33,411	34,377	4,708	39,085	
For girls ...	Upper primary ...	55	1,597	2,564	75	2,639	
	Lower ,, ...	524	9,865	15,486	875	16,361	
	Total for 1894-95 ...	3,588	1,19,243	1,57,250	12,829	1,70,079	
	Total for 1893-94 ...	3,421	1,12,874	1,48,039	7,964	1,56,003	

(*B*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		EARNING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION.						PAID FOR SUBMITTING RETURNS ONLY.			Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in advance stipends.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Other payments.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
For boys ...	Upper Primary ...	961	35,712	3,587	24,763	341	25,104	22	628	31	25,135
	Lower ,, ...	24,549	6,11,853	23,422	3,03,332	8,578	3,11,910	2,369	46,279	2,436	3,14,346
For girls ...	Upper Primary ...	7	101	...	114	4	118	1	13	1	119
	Lower ,, ...	1,254	19,052	1,628	15,976	1,765	17,741	159	1,924	153	17,894
	Total for 1894-95 ...	26,771	6,66,718	33,637	3,44,185	10,688	3,54,873	2,551	48,844	2,621	3,57,494
	Total for 1893-94 ...	25,474	6,19,521	...	2,97,012	9,951	3,06,963	3,954	70,581	4,412	3,11,375

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected, the nearest rupee is taken.
(3) Advance-stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A)	1,70,079	1,56,003
,, non-stipendiary schools (B)	3,57,494	3,11,375
,, subordinate inspecting agency	86,058	82,212
,, primary scholarships	22,256	21,670
,, buildings and furniture	2,337	1,956
,, charges for abolished schools	11,346	9,217
,, examinations, prizes and rewards	35,160	29,870
,, stipends to gurus under training	1,595	...
,, miscellaneous*	21,495	20,183
Total payments ...	7,07,760	6,32,486
Add 30 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	1,18,385	1,15,520
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,26,145	7,48,006
Total allotment for primary education under the District Board, including allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and scholarships	7,29,856	6,51,380(*a*)

*DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	1894-95.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	2,377	6,763
Commission for money-orders	5,912	5,228
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	13,206	8,187
Total ...	21,495	20,183

(*a*) These figures do not include allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and lower primary scholarships.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1894-95.

	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY EDUCATION.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English ...	...	3*	932	1,319	10	1,638	2,129	3,448
Middle „ ... English ...	...	14	1,023	4,294	518	35,439	1,19,580	1,23,874
Middle „ ... Vernacular...	...	147	8,584	36,547	476	25,859	65,236	1,00,783
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	164	10,539	41,160	1,004	62,936	1,86,945	2,28,105
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For Boys—								
Upper primary ... Stipendiary ...	...	8	175	698	1,400	54,879	74,020	74,718
Upper primary ... Paid by rewards	...	...	...	...	973	36,027	25,190	25,190
Upper primary ... Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	515	20,984	38,911	38,911
Lower „ ... Stipendiary ...	...	2	44	213	614	17,878	18,910	19,123
Lower „ ... Paid by rewards	...	...	...	...	26,910	6,57,797	3,14,690	3,14,690
Lower „ ... Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	506	15,868	20,505	20,505
For Girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	63	1,711	2,758	2,758
Lower „	...	...	...	...	1,917	30,841	34,362	34,362
Total Primary Schools ...	...	10	219	911	32,898	8,35,985	5,29,346	5,30,257
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	517	1	8	359	...	...	...	876
Guru-training classes	174	5	15	426	...	...	...	600
Industrial schools	...	8	284	13,651	2	54	846	14,477
Other schools †	...	...	...	...	6	209	832	832
Total Special Schools ...	691	14	307	14,416	8	263	1,678	16,785
Buildings and furniture ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	2,153	4,078
Buildings and furniture ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,337	2,337
Total ...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	4,490	6,415
Inspection — Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,48,703
Inspection — Subordinate inspecting agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,078
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,077
Scholarships held in— Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,875
Scholarships held in— Special institutions (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632
Charges for abolished schools ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,410
Examinations, prizes, and rewards ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Examinations, prizes, and rewards ... Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,056
Contingent charges ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,825
Contingent charges ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,398‡
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,224
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction for 1894-95	691	188	11,065	58,412	33,910	8,99,184	7,22,459	11,12,786
Ditto ditto for 1893-94 ...	2,142	185	10,093	60,779	33,839	8,68,601	6,56,657	10,38,560

* Three Joint Committee schools—Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr.
† Includes Madrasas.
‡ Includes payments to private schools, and public libraries.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1893-94 *and* 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*								REMARKS.
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys—															
High schools, English ...	8	(a)6	2,133	1,702	3,779	2,790	30	33	5,229	5,854	9,587	9,133	13,366	11,923	
Middle ,, ,,	2	2	460	479	492	193	45	43	3,784	3,736	6,429	6,038	6,921	6,231	
,, ,, vernacular	4	3	323	283	1,385	960	66	64	6,559	6,286	8,293	7,724	9,683	8,684	
For Girls—															
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	114	125	120	120	120	120	
Middle ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ,, vernacular	1	1	65	61	346	370	10	9	378	359	745	813	1,091	1,183	
Total Secondary Schools...	15	12	2,985	2,525	6,002	4,313	152	150	16,063	16,360	25,179	23,828	31,181	28,141	
Primary Education.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary schools ...	2	5	169	304	429	752	177	196	8,522	9,527	11,870	13,641	12,299	14,593	
Lower ,, ,, ...	10	5	410	161	670	265	1,153	1,359	40,477	47,211	28,450	33,486	29,120	33,751	
For Girls—															
Upper primary schools ...	2	2	106	...	742	406	55	46	2,273	1,894	4,561	3,759	5,303	4,165	
Lower ,, ,, ...	...	...	...	76	...	...	116	156	2,883	4,277	4,938	6,163	4,938	6,163	
Total Primary Schools ...	14	12	675	541	1,841	1,423	1,501	1,757	54,155	62,909	49,819	57,249	51,660	58,672	
Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Guru-training class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(b)3	26	116	600	(c)627	600	627	(b) Including one district fund school which received Rs. 240 from municipal fund.
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	350	391	555	1,322	555	1,322	(c) Including Rs. 240 paid to a District Fund school.
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	446	507	1,155	1,949	1,155	1,949	(d) Including Rs. 231 paid to unaided schools for buildings.
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	1,246	2,351	...	...	...	...	3,340	(d) 1,562	4,586	3,913	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,433	3,148	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,859	6,126	
Total Municipal Expenditure					9,089	8,087					79,493	84,568	97,873	101,949	

(a) Three Joint Committee schools at Howrah, Monghyr and Barisal, and three municipal schools at Midnapore, Santipur and Nator.
* Including Government and District Fund schools which are in receipt of municipal grants.

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

EDUCATION—SUBSI

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	373	353	273	3	25	32	26
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	816	780	668	4	813	719	608
Middle ,, ... ditto	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	13	1,680	1,543	1,285	2	111	94	74
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	464	460	388	2	177	183	157
Middle ,, ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,251	2,235	1,879	3	281	269	234
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	43	5,111	5,018	4,220	11	1,382	1,265	1,073
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	112	120	90	2	43	36	27
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	697	670	474	2	17	19	15
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	29	23	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	832	819	587	4	59	55	42
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Other schools	...	...	...									...	1	160	149	146
Total Special School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	149	146
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1894-95	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	62	6,316	6,190	5,079	19	1,626	1,501	1,287
DITTO FOR 1893-94	1	103	91	89	...	...	...	...	59	6,343	6,160	5,054	22	1,788	1,704	1,477

* * Of these,
† Reading
(a) The special and other departments of St. Joseph's College at

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.			
										Christians.	Non-Christians.				
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30	31
6	398*	398	287	7†	71	6	251	9	52	...	1	8	...	...	
8	1,629	1,629	808	49	1,402	23	96	1	48	...	...	59	Nil	...	
16	1,787	1,787	449	38	1,636	42	19	1	36	...	...	53	184	...	
6	641	641	221	18	593	13	3	25	...	...	...	7	...	50	
25	2,533	2,533	419	32	2,468	32	13	...	...	...	...	19	...	433	
55	6,589	6,589	1,987	137	6,099	110	131	27	84	...	...	138	184	483	
6	154	154	...	...	148	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	714	714	...	...	685	12	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	285	
1	23	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
20	691	691	...	...	856	18	...	...	1	...	...	16	54	296	
1 (*a*)	160	160	146	24	156	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	160	160	146	24	156	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
82	8,038	8,038	2,420	168	7,182	135	385	36	137	...	1	162	238	779	
82	8,234	8,234	2,382	126	7,262	183	448	10	150	6	2	173	297	761	

7 are girls.
† French.
Darjeeling with 160 pupils in all have been taken as one special school.

EDUCATION—SUBSI

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	13,088	...	...	17,878	...	257	31,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	13,088	...	...	17,878	...	257	31,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary School (Vernacular.)														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings (see note VII)	124	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	1,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—														
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1894-95	14,293	...	...	17,878	...	257	32,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO FOR 1893-94 ...	14,910	...	...	15,186	...	...	30,096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

TUTIONS—

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,800	...	...	17,939	...	23,010	48,749	2,076	...	2,490	4,566	7,800	...	...	20,015	25,500	53,315	
17,886	...	...	93,172	1,447	11,556	1,24,061	70,702	665	4,284	75,651	17,886	...	...	1,63,874	17,952	1,99,712	
33,195	...	...	57,578	12,109	46,407	1,49,289	831	3,314	...	4,145	46,283	...	...	76,287	62,087	1,84,657	
14,780	...	...	76,952	188	9,114	1,01,034	30,953	...	...	30,953	14,780	...	...	1,07,905	9,302	1,31,987	
50,157	...	...	1,00,212	34,692	37,977	2,23,038	3,620	11,745	5,270	20,635	50,157	...	...	1,03,832	89,684	2,43,673	
1,16,018	...	...	3,27,914	48,436	1,05,054	5,97,422	1,06,106	15,724	9,554	1,31,384	1,29,106	...	...	4,51,898	1,79,025	7,60,029	
2,119	...	...	2,476	2,410	290	7,295	138	600	957	1,695	2,119	...	...	2,614	4,257	8,990	
7,266	...	...	6,290	5,140	2,377	21,073	465	423	149	1,037	7,266	...	...	6,755	8,089	22,110	
708	...	...	1,107	...	633	2,448	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	1,107	633	2,448	
10,093	...	...	9,873	7,550	3,300	30,816	603	1,023	1,106	2,732	10,093	...	...	10,476	12,979	33,548	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,950	...	...	40,950	...	...	...	40,950	...	40,950	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,950	...	...	40,950	...	...	...	40,950	...	40,950	
21,264	...	...	19,927	25,926	73,104	1,40,221	17,592	...	10	17,602	21,388	...	...	37,519	99,040	1,57,947	
651	...	...	6,367	1,318	4,933	13,269	3,354	...	...	3,354	1,732	...	...	9,721	6,251	17,704	
21,915	...	...	26,294	27,244	78,037	1,53,490	20,946	...	10	20,956	23,120	...	...	47,240	1,05,291	1,75,651	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,752	...	...	...	...	13,752	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,142	...	...	...	...	5,142	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,406	...	...	...	...	5,406	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,300	...	...	...	...	24,300	
1,55,826	...	...	3,82,020	83,230	2,09,401	8,30,477	1,70,681	16,747	13,160	2,00,588	1,94,419	...	...	5,70,579	3,22,795	10,87,793	
1,60,625	...	...	4,03,672	58,983	1,29,161	7,52,441	2,13,847	14,119	29,489	2,57,455	2,01,057	...	...	6,32,706	2,31,752	10,65,514	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	4	816	101	...	101	321	...	321	195	...	195	142	...	142	57	...	57	816	...	816
High English ... Unaided	4	813	155	...	155	281	...	281	205	...	205	130	...	130	42	...	42	813	...	813
Middle ,, ... Government	1	96	...	...	...	42	...	42	26	...	26	28	...	28	...	...	...	96	...	96
Middle ,, ... Aided	13	1,580	...	...	...	377	46	423	307	47	354	366	33	399	355	49	404	1,405	175	1,580
Middle ,, ... Unaided	2	111	...	...	...	20	...	20	33	2	35	22	2	24	27	5	32	102	9	111
Total ...	24	3,416	256	...	256	1,041	46	1,087	766	49	815	688	35	723	481	54	535	3,232	184	3,416
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	4	464	...	28	28	...	166	166	2	92	94	7	89	96	21	59	80	30	434	464
High English ... Unaided	2	177	...	21	21	...	55	55	2	49	51	14	27	41	4	5	9	20	157	177
Middle ,, ... Aided	22	2,251	...	...	...	20	489	509	41	435	476	91	505	596	207	463	670	359	1,892	2,251
Middle ,, ... Unaided	3	281	...	...	...	3	70	73	19	35	54	19	44	63	33	58	91	74	207	281
Total ...	31	3,173	...	49	49	23	780	803	64	611	675	131	665	796	265	585	850	483	2,690	3,173
Total Secondary Schools ...	55	6,589	256	49	305	1,064	826	1,890	830	660	1,490	819	700	1,519	746	639	1,385	3,715	2,874	6,589
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	4	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	32	16	10	26	31	23	54	66	46	112
Upper primary ... Unaided	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	7	2	9	19	5	24	34	8	42
Total ...	6	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	41	23	12	35	50	28	78	100	54	154
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	11	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	99	141	66	105	171	169	216	385	277	420	697
Upper primary ... Unaided	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	4	6	2	...	2	8	9	17
Lower ,, ... Aided	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	7	6	13	11	12	23
Total ...	14	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	104	150	72	115	187	178	222	400	296	441	737
Total Primary Schools ...	20	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	118	191	95	127	222	228	250	478	396	495	891
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) AS IN GENERAL TABLE V (A).	75	7,480	256	49	305	1,064	826	1,890	903	778	1,681	914	827	1,741	974	889	1,863	4,111	3,369	7,480
DITTO FOR 1893-94 ...	75	7,777	286	79	365	1,076	770	1,846	936	803	1,739	879	871	1,750	1,023	990	2,013	4,200	3,513	7,713*

* Excluding 64 boys of the Armenian College, of whom no return was received.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the expenditure on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year* 1894-95.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	6	1,901	13,328	349	1,224	48,484	893	64,248	
Aided ...	56	8,172	27,792	723	5,979	1,05,190	26,152	1,65,836	
Unaided ...	21	4,032	...	...	...	29,190	29,552	58,742	
Middle English ... Government ...	6	909	19	1,223	411	6,817	337	8,807	
Aided ...	173	11,060	3,529	33,895	1,476	53,494	45,519	1,37,913	
Unaided ...	61	3,485	...	...	...	9,772	12,366	22,138	
Middle vernacular Government ...	27	1,730	...	6,693	..	6,016	804	13,513	
Aided ...	123	7,375	4,833	12,625	1,727	24,782	15,188	59,155	
Unaided ...	22	1,382	...	...	...	4,368	3,180	7,548	
Upper primary	873	33,152	9,809	32,248	3,261	54,106	26,685	1,26,109	
Lower ,, ...	9,882	2,37,384	9,353	73,543	5,741	3,52,529	43,837	4,85,003	
Special schools	18	551	13,262	2,553	320	427	9,386	25,948	
Inspection	...	...	65,251	39,067	788	...	...	1,05,106	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	16,823	19,709	2,608	4,045	2,843	45,428	
Total ...	11,268	3,11,133	1,63,979	2,22,618	22,035	6,99,220	2,16,742	13,25,494	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	8	2,019	29,865	...	...	29,799	1,065	60,729
Aided ...	55	8,441	28,593	216	161	95,244	25,669	1,49,883
Unaided ...	14	2,512	...	...	...	25,940	18,398	44,338
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	126	9,589	5,709	24,994	911	46,643	31,889	1,10,146
Unaided ...	39	2,799	...	...	...	10,525	10,122	20,647
Middle vernacular Government ...	12	805	...	2,624	604	2,710	935	6,873
Aided ...	189	11,188	9,574	16,795	1,961	33,427	22,687	84,444
Unaided ...	21	1,409	...	...	...	2,990	3,909	6,899
Upper primary	531	21,520	9,563	15,940	3,337	29,930	12,398	71,168
Lower ,, ...	4,833	1,37,411	15,781	57,836	10,329	1,66,399	60,032	3,10,377
Special schools	69	620	24,115	396	327	1,093	15,967	41,898
Inspection	...	...	36,353	30,425	...	...	...	66,778
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	20,512	12,290	1,035	2,027	13,308	49,172
Total ...	5,897	1,98,313	1,80,065	1,61,516	18,665	4,46,727	2,16,379	10,23,352

CALCUTTA.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,260	50,923	...	...	43,711	...	94,634
Aided ...	4	466	5,498	...	...	9,393	9,013	23,894
Unaided ...	42	14,574	...	...	...	2,33,914	55,979	2,89,893
Middle English ... Government ...	2	323	5,700	...	...	2,609	...	8,309
Aided ...	8	1,536	1,246	...	212	13,840	1,831	17,129
Unaided ...	10	1,179	...	...	...	8,199	781	8,980
Middle vernacular Government ...	1	237	2,608	...	...	2,694	...	5,302
Aided ...	9	982	2,195	...	348	6,522	12,892	21,957
Unaided ...	3	261	...	...	...	994	4,676	5,670
Upper primary	30	2,381	5,830	...	344	8,173	12,687	27,034
Lower ,, ...	288	12,642	29,527	...	2,434	33,446	96,118	1,61,525
Special schools	11	1,686	91,525	...	960	24,995	12,771	1,30,251
Inspection	...	...	6,339	...	...	...	...	6,339
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	4,826	...	166	318	...	5,310
Total ...	413	37,527	2,06,217	...	4,464	3,88,798	2,06,748	8,06,227

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Return showing the expenditure on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year* 1894-95—continued.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	8	2,294	22,999	...	745	40,066	3,233	67,043	
High ... ... Aided ...	13	1,923	5,551	659	850	17,597	14,955	39,612	
High ... ... Unaided ...	3	463	...	...	...	3,158	3,979	7,137	
Middle English ... Government ...	4	427	...	840	82	2,097	850	3 869	
Middle English ... Aided ...	69	4,683	1,910	13,774	283	16,575	23,706	56,248	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	22	1,445	...	...	...	2,710	9,768	12,478	
Middle vernacular Government ...	26	1,540	232	4,601	529	4,284	966	10,612	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	99	5,004	1,676	12,736	451	11,397	13,048	39,308	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	9	419	...	...	...	465	2,343	2,808	
Upper primary	464	16,841	3,647	20,475	550	21,032	13,585	59,289	
Lower ,, ...	3,107	80,684	10,050	42,511	3,591	91,463	26,396	1,74,011	
Special schools	10	619	11,179	4,032	40	1,252	9,921	27,324	
Inspection	...	...	24,090	32,758	140	...	...	56,988	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	34,178	10,299	3,222	43	6,635	54,377	
Total ...	3,834	116,342	1,15,512	1,43,585	10,483	2,12,139	1,29,385	6,11,104	

DACCA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,486	20,494	...	120	30,848	1,177	52,639
High ... ... Aided ...	24	4,290	10,181	498	460	52,234	13,757	77,130
High ... ... Unaided ...	20	5,587	...	...	...	63,318	23,989	87,307
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	119	9,428	1,623	23,825	570	41,101	21,979	89,098
Middle English ... Unaided ...	51	3,834	...	...	...	9,485	14,786	24,271
Middle vernacular Government ...	17	1,413	199	3,229	600	4,940	833	9,801
Middle vernacular Aided ...	229	10,640	15,576	11,094	606	30,036	12,728	70,040
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	35	2,340	...	...	...	5,695	3,446	9,141
Upper primary	798	28,196	4,309	24,198	1,553	42,564	13,311	85,935
Lower ,, ...	7,473	164,910	4,227	52,434	3,291	1,78,884	72,663	3,11,499
Special schools	21	1,342	25,568	3,262	...	21,662	17,941	68,433
Inspection	...	...	37,089	37,902	557	...	...	75,548
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	20,635	13,515	458	4,772	7,789	47,169
Total ...	8,792	233,466	1,39,901	1,69,957	8,215	4,85,539	2,04,399	10,08,011

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	4	921	12,501	...	...	16,610	1,141	30,252
High ... ... Aided ...	8	1,634	3,949	...	...	20,922	3,011	27,882
High ... ... Unaided ...	4	927	...	...	...	11,262	402	11,664
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	27	2,276	291	6,653	...	8,814	4,601	20,359
Middle English ... Unaided ...	20	1,696	...	...	...	5,300	3,678	8,978
Middle vernacular Government ...	10	835	...	2,685	...	2,350	62	5,097
Middle vernacular Aided ...	109	6,065	9,837	5,737	144	15,884	3,508	35,110
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	16	1,080	...	...	...	2,573	1,665	4,238
Upper primary	473	19,379	4,898	14,823	1,080	30,046	5,014	55,861
Lower ,, ...	4,561	108,275	5,948	33,559	868	1,02,191	33,775	1,76,341
Special schools	15	1,006	6,754	2,130	120	3,739	13,579	26,322
Inspection	...	...	19,571	20,147	...	...	...	39,718
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	8,466	8,945	112	...	4,077	21,600
Total ...	5,247	144,094	72,215	94,679	2,324	2,19,691	74,513	4,63,422

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary or 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Return showing the expenditure on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year* 1894-95—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government	7	2,533	15,074	...	...	56,965	3,982	76,021	
High ... ... Aided	8	1,414	5,261	...	495	20,155	7,796	33,737	
High ... ... Unaided	25	5,458	...	...	...	56,168	33,181	89,349	
Middle English ... Government	3	202	...	291	...	546	1,493	2,330	
Middle English ... Aided ...	30	2,044	2,107	4,423	636	8,007	11,049	26,222	
Middle English ... Unaided	11	587	...	...	...	1,886	3,840	5,726	
Middle vernacular Government	38	2,096	693	8,779	419	4,439	1,150	15,480	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	4	341	180	354	332	660	1,989	3,515	
Middle vernacular Unaided	14	865	...	...	...	108	4,763	4,871	
Upper primary	210	10,604	1,997	13,943	3,513	10,739	5,243	35,435	
Lower „	6,188	1,42,157	1,814	68,548	8,842	1,70,847	74,511	3,24,557	
Special schools	22	1,448	26,025	536	82	8,052	38,137	72,832	
Inspection	...	...	49,633	34,740	1,324	...	...	85,697	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	14,666	19,737	2,087	19	2,889	39,398	
Total ...	6,560	1,69,749	1,17,450	1,51,346	17,730	3,38,631	1,90,023	8,15,170	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government	5	1,158	8,662	1,000	871	24,114	3,406	38,053	
High ... ... Aided	6	856	3,599	33	515	9,245	9,698	23,090	
High ... ... Unaided	7	1,484	...	...	...	16,472	8,701	25,173	
Middle English ... Government	3	191	...	1,620	...	478	183	2,281	
Middle English ... Aided ...	28	1,688	2,902	4,701	931	6,959	9,265	24,758	
Middle English ... Unaided	4	156	...	...	...	301	1,540	1,841	
Middle vernacular Government	20	1,268	1,068	3,565	430	3,655	510	9,228	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	24	1,444	2,862	2,272	346	3,883	2,490	11,763	
Middle vernacular Unaided	2	58	...	...	...	39	266	305	
Upper primary	252	10,284	7,567	10,031	2,395	14,641	8,032	42,666	
Lower „	3,418	70,652	14,704	35,049	2,242	1,12,716	24,796	1,89,507	
Special schools	14	358	1,334	2,654	100	...	5,123	9,211	
Inspection	...	...	45,995	19,188	180	...	...	65,363	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	10,644	10,302	361	8	2,601	23,916	
Total ...	3,783	89,597	99,337	90,415	8,371	1,92,511	76,521	4,67,155	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government	3	636	7,515	...	...	13,130	...	20,645	
High ... ... Aided	6	738	3,942	...	623	7,726	3,167	15,458	
High ... ... Unaided	1	33	...	...	...	102	1,869	1,971	
Middle English ... Government	2	130	442	320	...	668	8	1,438	
Middle English ... Aided ...	34	1,994	2,712	7,315	...	5,553	9,397	24,977	
Middle English ... Unaided	3	125	...	...	...	145	1,150	1,295	
Middle vernacular Government	16	613	1,156	3,371	370	458	19	5,374	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	29	1,318	2,424	3,623	137	1,102	5,959	13,245	
Middle vernacular Unaided	1	23	...	...	...	...	282	282	
Upper primary	272	8,152	3,227	9,919	2,061	7,848	3,906	26,961	
Lower „	5,914	86,920	5,232	25,205	1,539	1,80,009	30,105	2,42,090	
Special schools	33	415	18,081	822	...	2,544	2,021	22,968	
Inspection	...	...	20,643	20,534	159	...	...	41,336	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	8,908	8,661	419	637	1,493	19,518	
Total ...	6,314	1,01,097	74,282	78,670	5,308	2,19,982	59,316	4,37,558	

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

Return showing the expenditure on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education during the year* 1894-95—concluded.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	1	113	...	...	...	...	2,755	2,755	
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	6	510	...	...	...	...	5,297	5,297	
Middle vernacular Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	12	541	...	...	...	113	4,078	4,191	
Upper primary	55	1,821	...	...	...	662	5,485	6,147	
Lower ,, ...	1,020	11,985	...	...	...	36,124	5,256	41,380	
Special schools	1	13	...	...	...	...	142	142	
Inspection	...	...	2,817	...	...	...	3,421	6,238	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	676	...	...	400	7,608	8,684	
Total ...	1,095	14,983	3,493	...	...	37,299	34,042	74,834	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government ...	5	1,066	10,489	...	...	18,877	1,162	30,528
Aided ...	2	270	1,235	...	...	1,765	1,599	4,599
Unaided ...	1	36	...	...	...	39	59	98
Middle English ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	36	2,373	11,203	...	719	2,728	21,794	36,444
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular Government ...	17	1,099	4,563	...	314	1,085	478	6,440
Aided ...	12	656	2,613	...	549	1,236	1,347	5,745
Unaided ...	2	60	...	...	...	53	91	144
Upper primary	142	6,542	10,288	...	664	5,227	10,250	26,429
Lower ,, ...	2,205	57,342	48,390	...	1,037	40,664	36,903	1,26,994
Special schools	47	395	8,227	...	...	...	1,991	10,218
Inpection	...	...	40,256		...	...	273	40,529
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	20,150	...	171	435	18,378	39,134
Total ...	2,469	69,839	1,57,414	...	3,454	72,109	94,325	3,27,302

SUMMARY.

High ... Government ...	56	15,274	1,91,850	1,319	2,960	3,22,604	16,059	5,34,792
Aided ...	182	28,204	95,601	2,129	9,083	3,39,491	1,14,817	5,61,121
Unaided ...	139	35,219	...	...	...	4,39,623	1,78,804	6,18,427
Middle English ... Government ...	20	2,182	6,161	4,294	493	13,215	2,871	27,034
Aided ...	650	46,671	33,232	1,19,580	5,738	2,03,714	1,81,030	5,43,294
Unaided ...	227	15,816	...	...	...	48,323	63,328	1,11,651
Middle vernacular Government ...	184	11,636	10,519	35,547	3,266	32,631	5,757	87,720
Aided ...	827	45,013	51,770	65,236	6,601	1,28,929	91,746	3,44,282
Unaided ...	137	8,438	...	...	...	17,398	28,699	46,097
Upper primary	4,100	1,58,872	61,135	1,41,577	18,758	2,24,968	1,16,596	5,63,034
Lower ,, ...	48,889	11,10,362	1,45,026	3,88,680	39,914	14,65,272	5,04,392	25,43,284
Special schools	261	8,453	2,26070	16,785	1,949	63,764	1,26,979	4,35,547
Inspection	...	...	3,48,017†	2,34,781	3,148	...	3,694	5,89,640†
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships. &c.	...	...	1,60,484	1,02,358	10,039	12,704	67,621	3,53,706
Total ...	55,672	14,86,140	13,29,865	11,12,786	1,01,949	33,12,636	15,02,393	73,59,629

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these ta bles and of their summary.

† Excluding inspection charges of Rs. 5,239 incurred by the Inspectress of Schools.

E. J. H. and others—Reg. No. 3497J—600—31-10-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

DARJEELING, THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 428T.—G.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1894-95.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the entire year 1894-95, and has submitted the Annual Report in good time. This is the alternate year in which the report is confined mainly to statistical results, and the discussion of questions of general policy is avoided, so that it is justifiably 22 pages shorter than that for 1893-94. But its abbreviation has in no way diminished its completeness as a record, the value of its suggestions, or its utility to Government for administrative purposes.

Number under instruction.

2. The advance in the number of pupils under instruction is considerably larger than last year, when the total gain was only of 14,211 pupils and 613 institutions. This year the number of pupils in public institutions has risen by 87,422 from 1,413,737 to 1,501,159, and in private institutions by 4,830 from 135,530 to 140,360: there has been a total gain of 92,252 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public from 53,615 to 55,800, private or indigenous from 13,602 to 13,941: total increase 2,524. The gain has been shared by nearly all classes of institutions. Colleges increased by one; but as one of these furnished no returns, the number remains apparently stationary, with a slight reduction in the number of pupils. Middle vernacular schools are slightly fewer, but have more pupils. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,981 to 42,476, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,634 to 13,324. Taking University and Secondary education together, the number of pupils under a higher class of instruction has risen from 208,453 to 216,527. The increase in the number of pupils at primary schools is from 1,130,551 to 1,206,285, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253

Female schools continue to make satisfactory progress, as shown by the following figures for the quinquennial period—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	58,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011
1894-95	3,261	68,477

Unlike last year, Arabic and Persian schools have advanced from 1,225 with 14,688 pupils to 1,383 with 16,417 pupils, while Sanskrit schools have receded both in numbers and attendance.

Ratio to population.

3. In the population of Bengal which is included in the educational returns, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,527,511 boys and 114,008 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population, varies from nearly 67 per cent. in Noakhali and 60 per cent. in Chittagong, Hooghly and Calcutta, and 57 per cent. in Midnapore and Howrah, to 11 per cent. in Palamau and Purnea, and 10 per cent. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Bihar and Bhagalpur districts still send far fewer boys to school than they should send.

Financial results.

4. The income of the Department remained nearly stationary in the year, viz., Rs. 5,63,000 as compared with Rs. 5,71,000 in 1893-94. The gross expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was Rs. 26,37,703 as compared with Rs. 25,72,107 in 1893-94. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education, according to the Accountant-General, was Rs. 20,67,074 as compared with Rs. 20,06,388, an increase of Rs. 60,686. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 98,29,572, an increase of Rs. 2,54,115 over the Rs. 95,75,457 of the preceding year. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, increased from Rs. 34,69,664 to Rs. 34,91,020, *i.e.*, by Rs. 21,356, while expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 are due to the increased income of the University. Primary education cost more by Rs. 1,30,617: of this amount increased expenditure from District Funds, owing to additional grants made for the purpose from Provincial revenues, accounts for Rs. 54,260, while the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 71,973. The municipalities have continued, as was noticed last year, to devote less of their funds to secondary and more to primary education. The figures were—

	Secondary.	Primary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	37,000	24,000
1893-94 ...	29,970	41,419
1894-95 ...	26,838	48,344

Inspection tours.

5. The Director was on inspection tours extending over 51 days, and visited 53 institutions of all grades and kinds in 14 districts. Owing to his appointment as President of a Committee for the revision of the European School Code, he was unable to do so much touring as last year, when he and Dr. Martin between them spent 85 days in the mufassal and visited 114 institutions in 17 districts. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	172	5	158
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	152	9	191
Inspector of European Schools ...	2	95	1	68
Deputy Inspectors	44	182	44	172
Sub-Inspectors	200	212	204	198

It is unnecessary to repeat in any detail the Director's remarks, with which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, on the amount of inspection done by individual officers. Among Inspectors, he gives the highest praise to Dr. Martin and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea, Bahadur. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum rate of 150 days touring in the year was attained in all the districts except Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darbhanga, in which there was a change of officers. The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days touring in all the Divisions, but the number of Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division appears to be deficient and to require strengthening. Last year His Honour expressed his concurrence with the Director's opinion that 400 visits to schools was too high a minimum to fix, and that 500 visits implied perfunctory work. In the instances of hasty work mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction in his paragraph 29, severe notice should be taken and travelling allowance should be refused when tours are made in the manner described. The reduced standard of 350 schools visited has been attained in all Divisions except Rajshahi. In that Division the average number of schools visited was as low as 308, while in Patna it rose to 559. His Honour trusts that due notice has been taken of the Sub-Inspectors whose conduct has been recorded as unsatisfactory. The "victim of a chronic lethargy" (from which he cannot be roused) should be dealt with strictly. The gradual substitution of inspecting pundits for chief gurus has been completed in all the Divisions, even in the urban area of the 24-Parganas. Last year 484 pandits paid 239,835 visits to schools, average 495; this year 483 paid 241,549 visits, average 499.

District Boards.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that the relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were on the whole harmonious. There has been some contention on the subject of the Boards placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the punctual preparation of the annual returns, and it is hoped that the District Boards will see the necessity of meeting the reasonable requirements of the Deputy Inspector in this respect. Most of the District Boards have Educational Sub-Committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman of these bodies. Complaints against the District Boards are diminishing every year. With few exceptions all the Boards sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality, and little is said now of delays in passing bills and disposal of correspondence. The Director writes:—"The tendency to reduce educational expenditure, or to spend educational savings on objects other than education, appears to have well nigh disappeared. It was reported last year that the Burdwan District Board did not spend so much on education as had been spent by Government before the Local Self-Government Act came into force. Dr. Martin now notices that the Board has decided to restore to education the savings thus effected, and that Rs. 2,000 have been consequently provided this year for primary education in excess of the allotment. The Chittagong Board is reported to have raised its educational grant by over Rs. 5,000. Other Boards have shown similar liberality towards education. Every case in which I am not satisfied, on examining a Board's budget, with the proposed rate of educational expenditure, is promptly challenged, and it is seldom that after correspondence a satisfactory settlement is not arrived at." It is hoped that the principle laid down last year by Government, that educational expenditure should grow with the growth of the Board's ordinary income, will protect education against sudden and embarrassing fluctuations. Local Boards appear to exercise control over secondary education only in the Burdwan district, and in many districts they have no connection at all with educational matters. The Lieutenant-Governor's advice is that they should be limited to the control of primary education and such cognate matters as the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector, the appointment of teachers, and the selection of backward schools for stipends. The two Howrah Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and worked independently of each other, with the result that decentralization produced disorder.

University Education.

7. The number of Colleges has increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 8, and Unaided 17, the new one (under the last category) being the

Central Institution at Calcutta: but Bishop's College furnished no returns. The total number of students on the rolls has diminished from 6,240 to 6,122, *i.e.*, by 118; this slight fluctuation is due to the smaller number who passed the Entrance examination in 1894. Of the total 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in the Calcutta Colleges and 2,123 in the mufassal, as compared with 3,892 and 2,348 last year. The importance, therefore, of providing adequate accommodation and supervision for the students in Calcutta is abundantly manifest. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University Examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194
Percentage of success ...	50	43	40	67	44	47
First Arts	996	693	1,011	830	826	1,162
Percentage of success ...	36	36	44	37	38	41
Bachelors of Arts	399	231	280	301	484	416
Percentage of success ...	40	29	24	25	36	32
Bachelors of Law	254	128	48	148	99	71
Percentage of success ...	70	63	27	47	32	24
Masters of Arts	57	46	54	57	52	...*
Percentage of success ...	45	36	46	44	36	...

* The examination is held in November.

The Lieutenant Governor has more than once drawn attention to the want of uniformity and the element of uncertainty which so largely affect the results of University Examinations. The fluctuations are graphically shown in the accompanying diagram. The University could confer no greater boon upon the cause of education than by ensuring equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

Success in University Examinations.

8. There were 2,817 candidates, as compared with 2,179 in 1893-94, in the First Arts Examination held in February 1895. As 1,162 passed, against 826, the percentage of success rose from 38 to 41. In Government Colleges the percentage was 51, in Aided Colleges 40, and in Unaided Colleges 37. All the Government Colleges, with the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent. respectively. Among Colleges under municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Braja Mohun Institution (61).

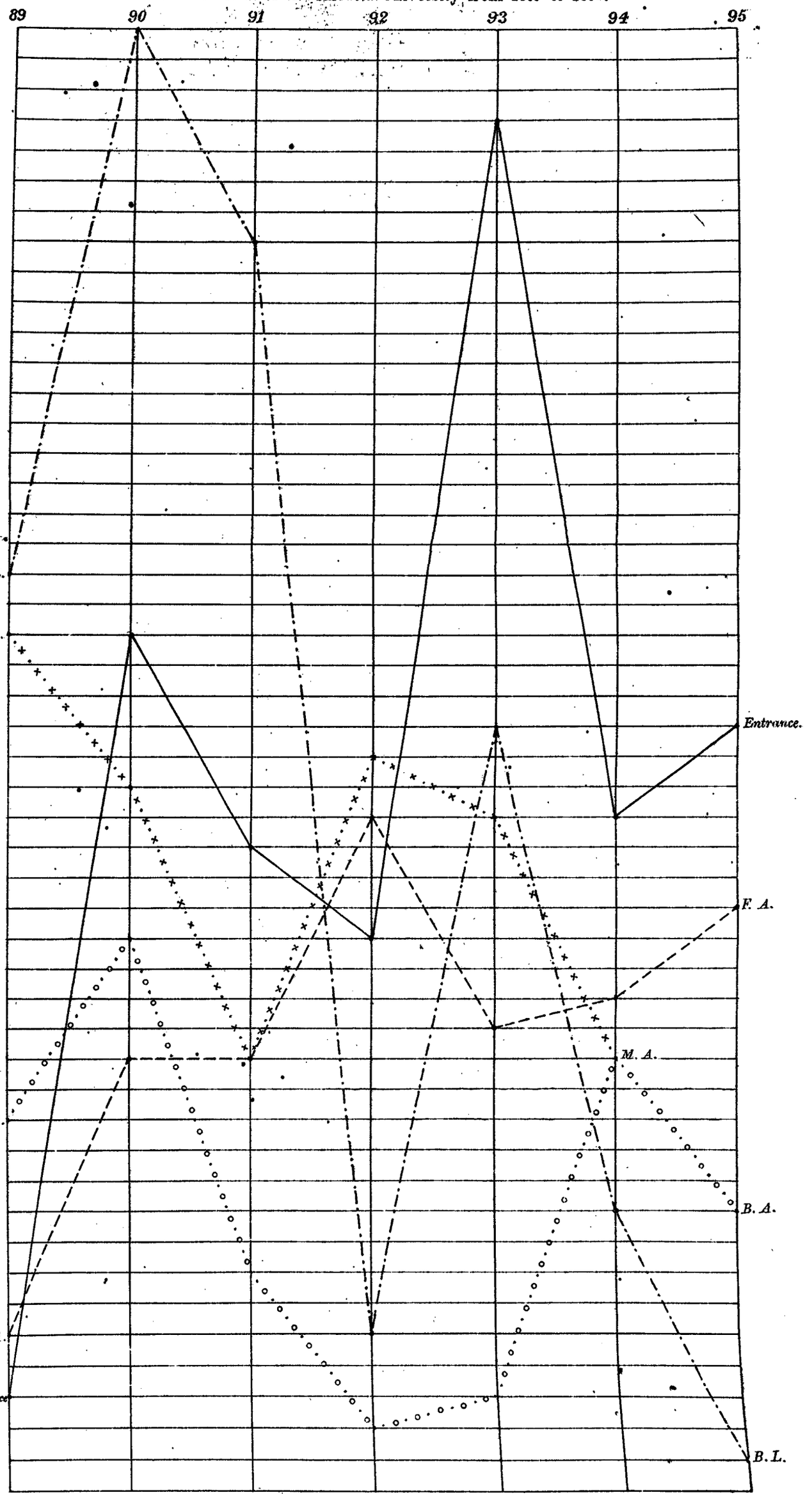
Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success (calculating on the candidates in both courses together) fell from 36 to 32; the number of candidates for the A course fell from 992 to 905, while those for the B course increased in number from 355 to 447, the total numbers remaining very nearly the same. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	34	42	37
Aided	31	39	34
Unaided	24	37	28
Total ...	27	40	32

Last year greater success was achieved in the A than in the B course, and it was hoped that at last the two examinations had been conducted with nearly equal severity. This year the figures appear to show that the B course had a decided advantage. Whereas the ratio of success in the A course was 27 per cent. on the whole number of candidates and 39 per cent. in the Presidency

P. C.

Examinations of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1895.



College, in the B course 39 per cent. of the whole number of candidates, and 51 per cent. in the Presidency College, were successful. The figures of preceding years have been:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
1889	33	39	34
1890	39	49	40
1891	26	33	29
1892	20	47	24
1893	21	45	25
1894	37	34	36
1895	27	40	32

The figures, however, previously returned are to a small degree inaccurate. It now appears that, in the University tables hitherto published, if a candidate passed with honours in two subjects he was entered in the tables as two candidates. This was an extraordinary error, and it is strange that it was not detected sooner. The mistake having been discovered, the correct number of candidates is shown for this year.

Of the 144 candidates for the M.A. degree, 52 passed, *i.e.* 36 per cent. as compared with 44 per cent. last year. The failure in Mathematics was remarkable. Last year 8 out of 14 passed; this year only one out of 14 was successful. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether any explanation of this circumstance can be offered. The comparative success in the literary and scientific subjects is as follows:—

	A.	B.
1893	35	78
1894	33	48

These figures afford corroboration to the idea that the scientific course is the easier.

Cost of the Colleges.

9. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875, or by Rs. 1,521: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 3,203: the fee-receipts are lower by Rs. 2,673, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a rise of Rs. 991. The charge on Provincial revenues is over 40 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year rose from Rs. 236-14-5 to Rs. 238-11-8, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 142-15 to Rs. 152-2-10. The cost of collegiate education generally is Rs. 114. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows, showing that the hitherto descending scale of expenditure has been unchanged this year:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share thereof ...	52	52	50	46	46

Auxiliary Societies.

10. In dealing with the subject of Collegiate Administration, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot omit to place on record his sense of the valuable aid afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two Societies, viz. the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, of which Mr. Cotton is President, and Mr. C. R. Wilson Secretary, and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, under the presidency and guidance of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E. Both of these institutions have done good work in carrying on the education of young men outside of the University curriculum and the class teaching of the Colleges. They are based on sound principles and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

Secondary education.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement furnished by the Director in his 61st paragraph:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,373 to 2,397, or about one per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by ·41 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 67,319. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues has increased by Rs. 13,848, and that from District Funds by Rs. 4,696, while Municipal Funds have contributed Rs. 3,132 less than in 1893-94. This is in harmony with the policy of Government to discourage municipal expenditure on secondary education.

High Schools.

12. The number of Government High Schools was unaltered, but the attendance of pupils slightly diminished. There were three fewer schools managed by District or Municipal Boards, but an increase of 11 in the aided High schools, the total number of High schools being 372 against 361 in 1893-94. The number of pupils rose from 75,682 to 78,227, an increase of 2,545, or about 3 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination 2,194 boys, *i.e.*, 47·3 per cent., passed out of 4,633 candidates, against 1,863 successful out of 4,268 candidates in 1893-94. The percentage of successful candidates for the previous six years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67, 44, so that the figure for the year under review represents a greater degree of leniency, which is shared by all the classes of schools. Government institutions passed nearly 67 per cent. of their candidates, while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of nearly 42 and nearly 40 per cent. While the general ratio of success was 47·3, the several Divisions varied from Chota Nagpur, 79 per cent., the highest, to Patna, 30 per cent., the lowest. In the Resolution on last year's report, when commenting on the system of merit marks (allotted to the different schools), which depended solely on the number of candidates passing at the Entrance Examination in the different Divisions, Government observed that, to be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates. This has now been arranged for by multiplying the marks as previously calculated by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates, and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. Judged by this adjusted standard, the Hindu, Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate Schools, and the Faridpur, Birbhum, and Mymensingh High Schools, distinguished themselves by the performances of their pupils in the examinations.

Middle class schools.

13. The Middle English Schools increased from 869 with 60,250 pupils, to 896 with 64,649 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, where the standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of High English Schools, 1,855 were successful out of 2,959 candidates (1,000 gaining the English and 855 the vernacular certificate), the percentage of success among the candidates being 63 against 58 last year and 66 in 1892-93. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province; but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. It is understood that in the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one

set of question papers for all has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular Schools have fallen from 1,143 to 1,129, practically the same as in 1892-93, but the pupils are more numerous, having increased from 62,804 to 64,113. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding, with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 54·2 against 52·9 in the preceding year, 2,106 candidates out of 3,888 being successful.

Drawing.

14. The record of the endeavours made to engraft drawing on the educational course is not altogether encouraging. Last year 40 pupils from 12 Government High Schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 19 passed. This year out of 72 candidates, only 11 from 9 Government schools passed; and out of the total 307 candidates, who were examined in drawing by the University, only 24 qualified. Students have never taken kindly to this subject, which carries no marks at the examination, and the University has not favoured the idea of making drawing compulsory. To meet this difficulty it had long been proposed to assign marks for drawing in the award of junior scholarships, but the want of teachers prevented the adoption of this plan. Last year Government laid down that the time had arrived when the supply of qualified teachers was sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing should count in the award of junior scholarships, and a notification was issued during the year, specifying the number of marks so obtainable. In all Government High Schools which have a drawing master, the subject is to be compulsory in certain classes. In the last examination for vernacular masters, the result in drawing, as regards the qualification for special certificates, was very disappointing, but measures have been taken to secure greater attention to the subject and a steady and sufficient supply of qualified teachers.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret the list of cases of breach of discipline set out by the Director in his 79th paragraph. He does not suppose that any orders of Government will altogether change the nature of boys, and instances of outbreaks of youthful offenders still occur in England. But the cases of serious misconduct now reported are numerous, and show that the standard of discipline in this country admits of considerable improvement before it reaches the English level. The behaviour of the boys of the Krishnagar College at the annual athletic sports which were held in the circuit-house compound in the presence of the Magistrate and a large body of police is said to have been disgraceful: the Magistrate and other officials present were disregarded, and stones thrown at the police. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Sir Alfred Croft's expression of regret that the offenders could not be identified, and with the opinion that in such cases, where the actual culprits cannot be detected, the adoption of the system of general punishment, as practised in English public schools, is perfectly right and proper, either by the curtailment of holidays or the denial of some privilege or liberty for a definite time. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to read that the Noakhali Zila School, where unruliness had been reported for two years, has now a clean record, and that the good results are attributable to the punishment of the offenders and the strict discipline enforced by the head-master. The operation of the transfer rules has done much to improve the previous state of things, but instances still occur where they afford opportunities for fresh offences in the shape of forgery and mis-statements. In the case of these rules the co-operation of the parents and guardians is essential to their observance, and it is matter for regret that the Director should have to write that "guardians often exercise too little control over their wards, and instances have occurred in which they have been charged with complicity in their misconduct. Thus, in the case of junior pupils, in order to avoid the payment of the transfer fee, guardians have been found to send their wards to new schools with a declaration that they have not been in any school before."

Boarding-houses.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has always attached the greatest importance to the provision of boarding-houses in connexion with schools as a means of enforcing discipline and developing scholastic life in some of its most cherished relations. He has read, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction the Director's report that this importance is now fully recognised, and that many public-spirited gentlemen

have come forward to help in the erection of houses for the accommodation of students. Sir A. Croft writes as follows:—"As instances of liberality in this direction, may be mentioned the gift of a pucka house and of the land on which it stands, by Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., for the benefit of the Taki School in the Presidency Division, and the erection of a house at his own cost by Babu Gobinda Nath Saha Chaudhuri of Parsadanga, for the use of boarders attending the Pabna Zila School. The Maharaja of Sonbursa in the Bhagalpur Division is also stated to have attached a boarding-house to his unaided high school for Rajputs. The members of the Oxford Mission House established a hostel in the Chorbagan quarter of the town of Calcutta, in which the management is left with the students themselves so far as concerns their boarding, their conduct and behaviour being closely supervised by a member of the Mission. But the benefit to be derived from boarding-houses cannot be fully realised so long as all non-resident pupils, or all those who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, are not compelled to live in them." Government has been able to make, during the current year, an important step in this direction, by undertaking the construction of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa and the enlargement of the Eden Hindu Hostel, so as to enable it to hold all the students of the Presidency College, who are otherwise unprovided for. This long desired object has been deferred till now by financial considerations, but the present prosperous state of the Provincial revenues has enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to carry it out, and when the building is completed, residence in it will be compulsory on all who do not live with their parents or guardians, or in such a well-regulated establishment as that of the Oxford Mission. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that the time may come when the University will refuse to affiliate any school or college which does not make similar provision for its students.

Physical training and athletic pursuits.

17. The subject of the advantages of physical training for students has been fully dealt with in previous years, and the Director again refers to it, and gives a summary (in paragraphs 56 and 82) of the more interesting particulars. Athletic sports continue to grow in popularity, and the greater interest taken in football of recent years has attracted much attention. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the collegiate and school authorities, Government officers, and private gentlemen who have given encouragement to students in the pursuit of manly games by personal example and the offer of prizes. Friendly matches played at cricket or football between the residents at a station and the school-boys are calculated to produce good-fellowship and good temper, a kindly regard for opponents, and respect for skill and pluck. The allotment by the District Board of Balasore of a sum of money for the appointment of a peripatetic gymnastic teacher, who is to teach physical exercises in middle and primary schools controlled by the Board, seems to be a step in the right direction. It is hoped that Marcus Square, in the centre of Calcutta, may soon be opened as a playground for the use of the large number of students and residents in the neighbourhood who have not the time or the means to repair to the *maidan* for wholesome exercise.

Primary education.

18. The numerical fluctuations in primary education for native boys during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 2,015 and their pupils by 75,903, or 6·7 per cent., so that the average strength of a pathsala has advanced from 23·6 to 24·2. Upper primaries and their pupils continue to exhibit a constant increase: the lower primaries, which have sometimes shown curious variations in numbers, have now taken a decided step in advance. These developments in numbers are shared by almost all the Divisions in the Province. The variations depend more specially on local causes, and it has been assumed that the agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold-weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department (including the Provincial expenditure in municipalities) and by District Boards, on account of primary education for native boys and girls, is shown in the following table to have exceeded that for 1893-94 by Rs. 86,566, which indicates a satisfactory development during the year:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.		From district funds.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,06,269	1,56,003	1,70,079	2,59,704	2,76,348
Non-stipendiary	24,129	27,518	3,11,375	3,57,494	3,35,504	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,281	12,136	80,483	86,058	93,764	98,194
Primary scholarships	8,189	2,183	44,039	22,256	52,228	24,439
Examinations, prizes and rewards...		6,399		35,100		41,499
Buildings and furniture	5,598	5,722	1,956	2,337	7,554	8,059
Charges for abolished schools ...	4,335	3,028	9,216	11,346	13,551	14,374
Stipends to gurus under training ...	9,394	51	23,932	1,595	33,326	1,646
Miscellaneous		11,131		21,495		32,626
Total ...	1,68,627	1,74,437	6,27,004	7,07,760	7,95,631	8,82,197
Allotment	1,77,561	1,85,664	6,51,380	7,29,856	8,28,941	9,15,520
Savings	8,934	11,227	24,376	22,096	33,310	33,323

The ordinary departmental budget grant was swelled by the re-grant of a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94. Another sum of Rs. 40,568, representing the unallotted balance of the grant for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95, was also placed at the Director's disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report. He allotted Rs. 56,500 to 26 different District Boards, while the total of the Departmental grants on account of schools in non-Board districts, Government estates, and municipal areas in Board districts amounted to Rs. 1,85,664, and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 1,74,437. Many of the Board districts failed to spend their additional grants, and their savings, amounted to Rs. 22,096, have been re-appropriated for primary education in the current year. The municipal expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 32,916 in 1892-93 to Rs. 51,630 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 58,672 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the municipalities will continue to regard the promotion of primary education as one of the first calls on their income, until the standard of their duty in this respect, as explained in previous years, has been attained.

Systems of payment of grants to primary schools.

20. Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz. (1) by stipends, (2) by rewards for pupils who pass in the fixed standards, (3) by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, Government and the Director recommend the last as preferable to the two others, at least in the case of the Lower Primary schools, and discourage the adoption, except in Upper Primary schools and in special cases, of the plan of payment by stipends only. The subject has been treated at length in previous reports, and this year there is little to notice but the variations in the figures showing the payments made. The sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends has risen from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591. The increased expenditure on stipends is practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. The system of paying rewards in advance, that is, of

giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school earns, is in partial though increasing operation in several districts, the payments under this system having advanced from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348. The advanced payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month were originally intended to ensure the stability of the weaker schools, but the Director reports that, these being precisely the institutions which were the least likely to earn Rs. 12 or Rs. 18 a year in rewards, the Deputy Inspectors in many districts felt some hesitation in incurring expenditure, the adjustment of which at the end of the year might involve them in difficulty. The system has, however, made progress in the more advanced districts, and should be encouraged.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

21. The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,29,968	34,443	79,935	749	8,237	27,808	205,961	45·9	9·7	19·8	6·2
Presidency	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	387	3,890	16 081	181,320	44·5	16·2	17·1	9·1
Calcutta	11,000	1,264	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79·	38·2	18·9	13·2
Rajshahi	1,11,796	22,753	52,561	433	2,193	15,885	59,684	52·5	23·9	22·9	14·
Dacca	1,04,724	26,147	56,057	673	4,963	23,926	115,126	38·8	11·3	17·4	7·8
Chittagong	69,443	19,368	39,507	454	3,372	18,648	85,416	42·6	11·7	16·6	7·4
Patna	1,31,043	15,378	70,357	174	4,504	8,528	108,408	88·4	15·6	28·8	10·4
Bhagalpur	97,137	14,891	46,064	214	2,234	8,521	50,128	69·5	20·6	27·9	14·7
Orissa	68,954	11,540	29,565	222	3,381	6,543	52,989	51·9	8·8	28·2	9·
Chota Nagpur	72,582	7,767	48,471	126	1,935	5,604	51,153	61·6	25·	22·1	15·1
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,967	1,70,771	4,93,019	3,448	34,896	132,611	847,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3
Total for 1893-94 ...	7,33,710	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	829,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4

The average cost of the two classes throughout Bengal remains at about Rs. 4 a month for an upper, and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary school. The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has advanced from Rs. 20·4 to Rs. 20·8, and in a lower primary school from Rs. 8·4 to Rs. 9·3. The wide variations in cost in the different Divisions show that there is room for the exercise of considerable economy.

Relative position of districts.

22. An elaborate statement is furnished by the Director in his paragraph 90 of the Report, to show the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary education, and to compare the relative positions of the districts and Divisions. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given to each school by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit marks to the male population of a school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions remains the same as last year, except that Dacca now shows better results than Orissa. The Burdwan Division, with its advantage of having had an indigenous system of education from early days, still occupies the first place, by showing the highest percentage of merit-marks on population of school-going age, Hooghly being the best district, and Howrah and Midnapore nearly as successful. As in last year, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions (which might have done better with their additional allotments), and particularly in the Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Purnea districts. The percentage of primary pupils (boys) to the male population of school-going age has increased for the whole Province from 22·4 to 24. The total merit-marks for the Province show an advance, numerically measured, of 7 per cent., whereas in the previous biennia period the improvement was only 1·7 per cent.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan ...	128·4
Chittagong ...	102·3
Presidency ...	77·3
Dacca ...	77·3
Orissa ...	73·7
Rajshahi ...	49·3
Chota Nagpur ...	41·7
Patna ...	30·1
Bhagalpur ...	29·4

The Director has made some interesting calculations to show that increased allotments have invariably produced improved results, and, as he observes, it is highly satisfactory to find that the liberality of Government has already effected an educational advance that can be measured.

Combined post-masters and school-masters.

23. A description of the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work (to be done out of school hours), was given in last year's report. Various complaints have come to light during the year, and certain inconveniences arising from alleged incompatability of the dual duties has been reported. But, as the Director shows, the inconveniences can mostly be avoided by judicious management, and, so long as the postal duties are not performed during school hours, the expansion of the postal arrangements is undoubtedly a public good. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the plan should be persevered in and details settled with the Postmaster-General.

Training schools.

24. The number of training schools for masters and mistresses was practically stationary (26), though their pupils decreased from 1,125 to 1,006. The number of guru-training classes fell from 218 to 149, a large number having been closed. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 86,444 to Rs. 84,068, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,17,803 to Rs. 1,19,572. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school varied from Rs. 92 at Hooghly and Rs. 98 at Rangpur, to Rs. 177 at Calcutta, Rs. 169 at Dacca, Rs. 154 at Patna, and Rs. 152 at Cuttack. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 256 as having passed out of 424 candidates; in the previous year 276 (excluding 22 successful private candidates) passed out of 483. Seventy-six men as compared with 66, 110 and 142 in the three preceding years, have been granted first grade certificates after the three years' course. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 256 who passed the examination passed in that subject, but not a single examinee succeeded in obtaining a special certificate as a teacher of drawing.

Last year as many as 25 qualified in this way. Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

"A good deal may have been due to a difference of standard, the examiner in 1894 having been the head-master of the Dacca Survey School, and in 1895 the head-master of the Calcutta School of Art; but even though the standard may have been a bit lax to start with and is now being pulled up, it was to be hoped that the candidates would advance in correspondence with the standard. I have now drawn the attention of all Inspectors and head-masters of training schools to these results, pointing out the importance of the subject and the necessity of securing a due supply of qualified teachers to meet the anticipated demand, and requiring them to give more hours a week to drawing, so that these lamentable results may not recur."

It is essential that the examination in drawing should be common for the whole Province, and this should be arranged for the future.

Qualifications of Professors and teachers in different classes of schools.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by the 89 Professors in the Government Colleges, the 3,935 teachers in the 377 high English schools, and the 10,879 teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and primary schools are exhibited statistically in paragraphs 55, 71, and 111 of the Report. Of the 89 Professors, all but 11 possess University degrees or titles conferred in the Sanskrit examination. Of the 3,935 teachers in high schools, 1,334 hold University degrees (including the F.A.) and 1,089 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 670 middle English schools, out of 2,841 teachers, 739 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 644 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 277 the middle English, and 400 the middle vernacular test. Out of 2,789 teachers in middle vernacular schools, 119 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 970 the vernacular mastership test, 1,076 the middle vernacular. In 3,840 upper primary schools there are 5,249 teachers, of whom 2,724 had passed the middle vernacular test and 1,222 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and should show a regular

advance in the numbers of those who possess University degrees or have passed examinations of a qualifying nature.

Other schools of special instruction.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools ...	6	92	89	—1,785	.....	...	8,097	189	6,501	.....	73 0 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	3	3	.....	.....	...	241	.....	241	.....	80 4 9
Unaided	7	547	502	.....	.....	...	22,539	509	23,048	.....	45 14 4
Total Law Schools ...	14	642	594	—1,785	.....	...	30,877	698	29,790	.....	50 1 7
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	311	420	1,99,124	.....	...	25,067	.....	2,24,191	474 1 7	533 11 2
Government Medical Schools	4	848	882	72,162	.....	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
Unaided Schools	4	625	613	.....	.....	...	6,427	890	6,317	.....	10 4 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	.....	...	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 7	180 1 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	304	293	67,722	.....	...	11,142	.....	78,864	231 1 7	269 1 7
Government Survey Schools	3	605	616	7,236	.....	...	10,676	.....	17,912	11 11 4	29 0 0
Unaided ditto ...	1	13	13	.....	.....	...	.....	142	142	.....	10 14 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	922	922	74,958	.....	...	21,818	142	96,918	10 4 9	105 1 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	270	249	25,410	.....	...	6,375	.....	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
Government Industrial Schools	4	35	36	2,086	.....	..	.....	2,813	4,899	57 14 4	136 0 0
Board Industrial Schools ...	8	284	271	1,760	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9
Aided ditto ...	11	234	223	1,157	846	337	1,933	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9
Unaided ditto ...	6	242	224	.....	.....	..	.....	7,854	7,854	.....	35 0 0
Total Art and Industrial Schools	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,975	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 9
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	57	44	400	.....	...	.....	.....	400	.....	9 0 0
Aided Schools	10	255	232	679	52	982	930	8,107	10,750	7 4 9	46 4 9
Unaided Schools	(a)7	389	361	.....	.....	...	41,140	1,425	42,565	.....	117 14 4
Total of other schools ...	18	701	637	1,079	52	892	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	73	4,809	4,697	3,66,729	16,952	796	1,07,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	111 3 2

(a) Including the Special Departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned profession and others are of interest, as follows:—

YEAR.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95 ...	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

The number of law students, that is, those reading for the B. L. examination, the pleadership and mukhtarship classes being excluded, has again increased from 509 to 642, after the marked and sudden diminution in numbers four years ago. The satisfactory increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering, Arts and Industry, is still maintained. In 1893-94, including the 35 candidates who passed at the supplementary examination held in July 1894, 98 out of 304 candidates passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law; in November 1894 only 68 out of 296 passed, a smaller proportion than before. The extraordinary fluctuations in success in taking this degree have been illustrated in the diagram attached to paragraph 7 of this Resolution. The Director suggests that either the test is becoming more severe, or the candidates come up to the examination less well prepared than in former years.

Medical Schools.

27. The total number of students of all classes in the Medical Schools throughout the Province is higher than last year; but in some instances the numbers have fallen. The attendance was greater at the Medical College by 420 to 367, but on the 31st March the rolls showed 311 pupils in 1895, as compared with 317 in 1894: an exceptionally large number, 119, having brought their studies to a close in the session and left the College in despair of qualifying for a degree. In the interests of such unsuitable students, and to prevent the overcrowding of the class-rooms, it has been decided to hold at the end of each session a test examination, such as is held at other educational institutions; the standard fixed is so studiously moderate, that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability, need run any risk of failing to gain promotion. Those who fail to pass this examination will have to go through the year's course again, and if they fail a second time, will be removed from the College. They will pay full fees during the year of remand, for the fee-receipts of the Medical College are very low in comparison with the Provincial expenditure (about Rs. 25,000 against two lakhs), and a similar rule prevails in all Arts Colleges and in the Sibpur College.

The numbers attending the Temple Medical School at Patna were lower than last year, and two unaided Medical Schools in the Dacca Division came to an end, so that the returns show lower figures on this account. Last year a hope was expressed that arrangements would be made to open a female class at the Dacca Medical School; this has been sanctioned since the close of the year under report. There were 16 female students at the Medical College in receipt of scholarships of various amounts: and information is afforded of the present employment of 34 passed students of the College, so far as can be ascertained. The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School, at a cost of Rs. 96,000, was sanctioned during the year. With regard to the Campbell Medical School, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that Government service continues to be unpopular, and that only one licentiate became a Civil Hospital Assistant. He understands that no more appointments were offered last year, and he is disposed to think that there should be a fixed number of such appointments to be competed for annually. He is informed that one appointment to Government service was made in 1893-94, three in 1892-93, and none in the two previous years. Six were taken from the school in each of the years 1888-89, 1889-90; none in 1887-88; and in the four previous years an average of 14 annually. It is clear that the numbers appointed from the Campbell Medical School have been diminishing greatly of late years. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be addressed on the subject. Sir Charles Elliott understands also that in 1894-95 only two candidates from the Dacca Medical School received appointments as Civil Hospital Assistants, one in Bengal and one in Assam, and that eight similar appointments were made from the Patna Medical School, viz. three for Rajputana, three for Assam, one for Burma, and one in Bengal.

Sibpur College.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindus, 40 Europeans and two Muhammadans; and the artisan class, newly opened with nine students, eight being native

Christians and one an Eurasian. The total strength of the College on the 31st of March, excluding the artisan class, was thus 304 against 331 (116 engineers and 215 apprentices) of the previous year. The reduced numbers are due to the introduction of a new rule limiting the annual admissions, as the classes in both departments were becoming too crowded for efficient teaching. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and all have received employment. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department to the Principal; and with this object Rs. 50,000 were placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into class-rooms. The transfer has been carried out with economy and with entire success by Mr. Slater, who found excellent practice for his pupils in the work entailed by the change, and thus saved money for purchasing additional machines. Arrangements to teach mining and electrical engineering are also in progress. Mr. Slater was able to pay this year nine visits to the technical schools in the mufassal. The Director states that "experience has shown us that with proper encouragement the young native of good caste becomes a capital workman," but the tendency to substitute surveying for work in wood and iron must be resisted.

Survey Schools.

29. At the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, the total cost for 616 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 17,912, of which Rs. 10,976 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil only cost Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. At Dacca the field work of the second-year class again covered an area of 90 square miles, a cadastral map of the whole tract having been made with the plane-table. The accuracy and value of their work in 1893-94 has been the subject of enquiry, and a final professional verdict on the methods and results has yet to be pronounced. The following proposals have been made for improving these survey schools: that the fee should be raised so as to make the schools more self-supporting: that a certain amount of English knowledge should be required from students more at Dacca, less at Patna and Cuttack: that the course for the first year should be so arranged that students passing through it should be qualified for Government service as amins: that the course be extended for all, or at option, by the addition of some manual work in wood and iron: that the survey schools should be more closely connected with the public offices: that all schools should annually make a cadastral survey. In accordance with these suggestions Government has already ordered the more direct attachment of the schools to the Government offices, so that the complaint may not be made that Collectors appoint untrained men and ignore those trained at the survey schools. The whole subject is receiving the attention of Sir Alfred Croft and of Colonel Sandeman, late Director of Bengal Surveys, and will soon come before Government for final orders.

School of Art.

30. The Art Gallery, attached to the School of Art, was removed during the year from Bowbazar Street to its present site in Chowringhi, between the School and the Indian Museum; all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished, and the frames restored. The gallery was opened on the 29th January by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The popularity of the school is maintained, the number of pupils varying only from 269 to 270: the total expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 31,058 to Rs. 31,785, of which Rs. 6,375 were defrayed by fees and fines: the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 127, of which Rs. 102 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as last year. The Lieutenant-Governor heard with sincere regret of the death of Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the School, on his way to England in September last. His conscientious labours on behalf of his pupils, his capacity for management and artistic ability, were highly appreciated by Government.

Industrial Schools.

31. The number of industrial schools increased during the year from 26 to 29, and the total number of pupils from 765 to 795. The following quotation from the Director's Report deals with the only matter of recent importance and interest:—

"The only school that demands special notice is the Bihar Industrial School. Arrangements have now been completed for amalgamating the school with the Patna Survey School,

an object which has been long under consideration. The amalgamated school would thus teach a course combining the best elements of both; a fuller course in surveying for those whose work has hitherto been mostly in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, and the additional of manual training in wood and iron to the survey school course, together with the introduction of an elementary course in dynamics. It is believed that the pupils thus turned out from the school will be fitted for a much wider range of employment, while for those who show special aptitude, facilities will be provided for admission to the third-year class of the Sibpur college. It is proposed that the school should become a Government institution, the income of the Bihar Technical School Fund, amounting to about Rs. 8,000 a year, being contributed to Government in aid of its expenditure; and that the institution should be called the 'Bihar School of Engineering.' These proposals have now received the sanction of Government."

Other schools.

In connection with the work undertaken by large European schools in preparing pupils for the various departments of the public service, Sir Alfred Croft brings to notice the waste of power involved in the necessary maintenance of separate classes for all the different Government tests; and the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs with him that it would be an immense relief to educational institutions, as well as to Government officers who have to set papers and allot marks, if measures were taken to assimilate in some degree the examination for admission to different branches of the public service.

Female education.

32. The main statistics of female education, i.e., the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	253	242	183	23,603	.....	120	6,813	302	30,838
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	137	139	79	.....	.....	776	4	.....	780
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,732	56,662	52,305	39,572	74,328	37,120	10,735	26,554	2,07,911	3,56,648
Unaided	479	7,515	6,917	5,264	.....	.....	.....	1,534	15,678	17,212
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
						1,46,682		2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
						1,39,786		2,46,703		
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,821	56,579	.....	.....		1,35,708		2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,706	54,199	.....	.....		1,31,093		2,23,976		3,55,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443	.....	.....		1,26,520		2,24,567		3,51,087

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,238 to 3,216, and of pupils from 46,443 to 64,567, besides 37,553 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 217 schools and 7,400 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,86,489 to Rs. 4,05,478. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up six candidates to the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed, one in the first division and two in the second; the first gained a first grade junior scholarship. At the Eden Female School three pupils prepared for the Entrance examination; one failed to attend, and the two others were unsuccessful. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Director to make any suggestion that may in due course appear to him to be desirable for the improvement of this school. The system of administration of grants-in-aid to female schools in Calcutta and the neighbourhood was matured during the year, by making certain modifications to the advantage of the schools in the rules previously sanctioned, and by the adoption of a plan to prevent too sudden a reduction in the grants drawn by them. The grants for the present year have been calculated on the results of the examination in the revised standards held in December 1894, and at present

the scheme embraces all the girls' schools in Calcutta and those in the 24-Parganas and Howrah which are under missionary management. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, examined *in situ* in Calcutta 45 schools with 3,705 pupils, besides 36 in zananas, and 91 schools out of Calcutta with 3,485 pupils, besides 9 in zananas: total 136 schools with 7,235 pupils. Out of 3,338 pupils examined by her, 2,731 passed, or 82 per cent. Mrs. Wheeler deserves the special acknowledgments of Government for the thoroughness of her inspections. Sir Alfred Croft refers to the following important matter which awaits solution:—"The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, and the creation of a separate system of scholarships for those who pass these examinations, has to be taken up at an early date, as the present multiplicity of standards is a puzzle to all new workers in the field, and a source of difficulty to inspecting officers. The Calcutta standards would probably be the best for general adoption; but they require to be supported by a special system of scholarships." He will be desired to submit the subject, as soon as it has been matured, for the orders of Government.

Education of Europeans.

33. The statistics of European education show a break in the continuity of increase for the second time in ten years. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

Year.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	5,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640

The number of schools has increased from 72 to 76, and the number of boys at school from 4,264 to 4,271, but the number of girls has sunk from 3,513 to 3,369. The decrease is accounted for by the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta. The total cost of European education in Bengal fell from Rs. 11,14,962 to Rs. 10,34,478, of which Government paid Rs. 1,75,878 as compared with Rs. 1,82,906 last year. But the total figures are avowedly defective for want of the complete returns. There are 8 aided high schools (6 of those which were classed as high last year having now fallen to the status of middle schools because they sent up no pupils to the Entrance or High School examination) and 7 unaided high schools; of the total number, 4 are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains. The numbers of the pupils at the schools included in the present return were 1,839 boys and 591 girls, against 1,812 boys and 620 girls in 1894. They sent up 34 candidates (14 boys and 20 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (8 boys and 9 girls). In the University Entrance Examination (which is generally preferred by the boys as more likely to lead to appointments), the number of candidates increased from 113 to 117, of whom the successful increased from 73 to 79. The percentage of successful candidates from European schools was 67·5, whereas the percentage of candidates from all classes of schools was 47, showing the marked superiority of European candidates. The total number of middle schools has risen from 36 to 41 containing 1,940 boys and 2,283 girls, against 1,943 boys and 2,412 girls in 1894. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong for boys is to be converted into a girls' school as soon as a new building under construction to accommodate 200 boys is ready. Of the 41 schools, 35 are aided, 5 unaided, and 1 Government. For the Middle Scholarship Examination 30 schools competed, sending up 185 candidates, of whom 177, or 96·7 per cent., obtained passes: this result comparing favourably with that of 1894, when 72 per cent. were successful. There are 20 primary schools (16 aided and 4 unaided) with 396 boys and 495 girls, against 406 boys and 436 girls in the preceding year. For the primary scholarship examination 50 schools and 362 candidates competed, with a percentage of 91·6 passes, as compared with 40 schools and 330 candidates, with a percentage of 82·6 passes, in 1894. European education has therefore done better in every aspect.

Grant-in-aid Rules for European Schools.

34. The new system of grants-in-aid is that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance and the classification of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector

should supersede the annual examination. It was introduced partly in 1893-94, and its working is thus described by Mr. Bamford, the Inspector of European Schools, as quoted by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"The examination of individual scholars was abolished in May 1893 before the examination season for that year had begun. The grants current at that time were calculated upon the results of examinations held in 1892, except in the case of four or five schools examined in February and March 1893. The current grants were continued up to the end of March 1894, when the new rules came into force. It was only to be expected that some schools would have advanced and others gone back between the school year 1891-92 (which really determined the grants current up to March 1894) and the calendar year 1893 (which was the period to which the new rules were applied, when calculating the grants for 1894-95); and the new grants therefore exhibited, when compared with the old, not only those variations which were inevitable in consequence of the change of system by which they were calculated, but also others which resulted from the growth or the dwindling of the schools. The latter cause accounted almost entirely for the cases in which there was a great increase or decrease in the amount of grant, when calculated according to the new rules: so much so, that, although every instance of any considerable decrease was carefully considered, it was not thought that there was any claim for a special grant to be given by way of compensation, and in no case was the diminution of the grant objected to or complained of. The introduction of the new system caused the grants-in-aid to be increased in the aggregate by 6·3 per cent. Of the 56 aided schools, 35 gained increased grants, 18 suffered a loss, and the grants of the remaining three were unchanged. In order to avoid any sudden great variation in the grants, the full introduction of the new system was deferred for a year, the grants for 1894-95 being made up of half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half the grant calculated according to the new."

The revision of the Code for European Schools in February 1895 by a strong Committee, should lead to considerable improvements.

Muhammadan education.

35. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during the last five years as follows:—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils.
1890-91	415,428
1891-92	448,847
1892-93	447,485
1893-94	446,130
1894-95	489,333

There has thus been a gain of 43,203 pupils in the year, the most marked and satisfactory advance yet recorded. The ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of youths under instruction has risen accordingly from 28·8 to 29·8. The cause of this exceptional increase is considered by Sir Alfred Croft to be perhaps mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year: he says, "it would not be unreasonable to expect that, in the course of the next four or five years, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils would equal the proportion of Muhammadans in the population of the Lower Provinces, which according to the last census is close upon 33 per cent. But it has been found from experience that the majority of them being agriculturists, the increase or decrease of Muhammadan pupils at school depends chiefly upon the fluctuating state of the crops." The increase is distributed through all the Divisions and all the districts but two. Tippera again shows a decrease owing to climatic causes. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	110	85	172	134	153
First Arts	16	47	35	31	59
Bachelors of Arts ...	19	14	23	26	17
Masters of Arts	2	2	2	0	5

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose by nearly one-third, from 4,854 to 6,466. In the

general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board) 169 out of 252 candidates passed this year, as compared with 162 out of 217 last year, *i.e.*, the results were worse, chiefly at the Dacca, Chittagong and Tippera madrasas. The increase in the number of candidates at Chittagong from 52 to 75 deserves special notice. The Chittagong Madrasa, with 624 pupils, of whom 324 learn English, is now the largest of the madrasas outside Calcutta. The 1,637 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which the three at Hooghly, Dacca and Chittagong are supported from the the Mohsin Fund, the rest from. Provincial Revenues) cost Government Rs. 30,881, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,772. At the Calcutta Madrasa the number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373: but in the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry, and as it appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to this department, stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils.

Education of aborigines.

36. The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased by 488 from 35,572 to 35,084, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. Of these aborigines 20,214 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,933 being Christians and 16,280 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,183, in Burdwan 3,540, and in Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 pupils of aboriginal races. The increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum in 1893-94 is largely cancelled by the decrease of 1,831 pupils, chiefly Sonthals, in the same district this year; the partial failure of crops in Dalbhum is the explanation offered. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 182 schools against 163 in 1893-94, with 4,903 pupils, as against 4,729. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, while the Government share of it fell from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but their pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. These schools are supervised by a Committee, of which Dr. Saise is President; Government bore about half their cost. Three aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination, as against 2 in 1893-94, and 515 others passed the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 460 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

37. There are a number of private institutions for education scattered throughout the country, which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the traditional indigenous modes of teaching. The figures for the last five years as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941
Pupils ...	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360

The total shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils, so that now the numbers are nearly the same as they were in 1889-90. Many of the schools may be expected to disappear eventually from under the category of indigenous education, when they come under departmental standards and influences.

Sanskrit.

38. The Sanskrit tols decreased by 54 and the number of pupils by 26. Under the orders of Government, issued in 1893, for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country, these institutions are now carefully looked for, and the annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to the teachers and pupils. The total outlay during the year from Provincial

Revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols, amounted to Rs. 17,998 in all, including the sum of Rs. 10,538 paid to tol pupils and their teachers as stipends. At the Sanskrit first examination, 350 passed in 1894 and 408 in 1895: at the second examination 129 passed in 1894 and 196 in 1895.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

39. The Central Text-Book Committee consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee, M.A., B.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. Its chief duty is, on behalf of the Education Department, to make its selection out of the very large number of school-books prepared by private enterprise and offered for its acceptance. The Committee dealt with 260 books during the year, approving 122 and rejecting 109: 20 of the remainder awaited disposal at the end of the year, and the rest were beyond the scope of their functions. The authorized list of books for middle schools has passed through the Revision Committee, and is now being examined by the General Committee. It will then remain to prepare authorized lists of books for high and primary schools. Substantial work was also done by the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa during the year. The labours of these voluntary Committees are fully appreciated by Government.

Conclusion.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to place on record his great obligations to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., for the ability and thoroughness of his work as Director of Public Instruction, the wisdom of his advice on all matters on which he is consulted by Government, and the close attention he pays to the administration of his great Department. His long tenure of office has not abated his zeal in the cause of education, while his accumulated experience is of the utmost value to Government. His report, though designedly not so full as last year, leaves nothing to be desired as a record of the year's working. The thanks of Government are due to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers mentioned in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 429T.—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and guidance. His special attention is drawn to paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 24, 25, and 32 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

N. BONHAM-CARTER,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,
The 2nd November 1895.

Nos. 3903-11.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and communication to all Magistrates and District Boards. Their special attention is invited to paragraphs 6-19 of the Resolution.

No. 3912.

EXTRACTS (paragraphs 6 and 18-22) from the Resolution, with extracts (paragraphs 36, 37, 39, and 83-98) from the Report, with His Honour's remarks thereon, forwarded to the Municipal Department for necessary action.

No. 3913.

EXTRACT (paragraph 27) from the Resolution, with extracts (paragraphs 117-129) from the Report, forwarded to the Medical Department of this Office for information.

No. 3914.

EXTRACT (paragraph 4) from the Resolution, with extract [paragraph 7(4)] from the Report, with His Honour's remarks thereon, forwarded to the Financial Department of this Office for necessary action.

No. 3915.

EXTRACTS (paragraphs 28 and 29) of the Resolution forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Office for information.

No. 3916.

EXTRACT (paragraph 29) of the Resolution forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information, and communication to Colonel J. E. Sandeman.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

N. BONHAM-CARTER,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th November 1895.

W. M. D'C.—Reg. No. 5057C—960—11-11-95.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1895-96.

Calcutta:
BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1896.

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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1895-96.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

In accordance with the wishes of Government that details should be entered into only in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions—						
University ... ... Colleges	36	6,122	37	6,193	170	167·3
Secondary ... { High English schools	380	79,856	391	80,452	210·1	205·8
{ Middle English schools	912	66,436	909	65,927	72·8	72·5
{ Do. vernacular schools	1,129	64,113	1,147	64,597	56·7	56·3
Primary ... { Upper primary schools	3,907	151,032	3,952	153,323	38·6	38·8
{ Lower do. do.	45,897	1,055,253	47,054	1,087,356	22·9	23·1
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training.)	278	9,870	219	9,995	35·5	45·6
Female	3,261	68,477	3,400	69,967	20·9	20·6
Total ...	55,800	1,501,159	57,109	1,537,810	...	...
Private Institutions—						
(1) Advanced teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,383	16,417	1,425	16,087	11·8	11·3
(b) Sanskrit	1,862	18,589	1,839	18,605	9·9	10·1
(2) Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	583	8,262	619	9,687	14·1	15·6
(b) With less than 10 pupils	4,107	24,201	3,968	23,292	5·8	5·9
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	5,609	68,737	5,587	68,546	12·2	12·3
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	397	4,154	306	2,975	10·4	9·7
Total ...	13,941	140,360	13,744	139,192	...	...
Grand Total ...	69,741	1,641,519	70,853	1,677,002	...	...

There is a total gain of 1,112 institutions and of 35,483 pupils.

Public schools increased by 1,309, and the number of pupils attending them by 36,651. All classes of public institutions, except middle English and special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of middle

GENERAL SUMMARY.

English schools declined by 3 and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, the number of pupils attending them increased by 125.

Private institutions show a loss of 197 schools, and this loss is shared by all classes of schools except 'advanced, teaching Arabic or Persian' and 'elementary schools with 10 pupils and upwards,' in which the number of schools increased by 42 and 36 respectively; the attendance in the latter increased by 1,425, while in the former it declined by 330 notwithstanding an increase of 42 in their number.

3. The following statement shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes, and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In	1887	there	was	a loss of	191	schools,	but a gain of	4,073	pupils.
Again in	1888	,,		a gain of	6,140	,,	and a ,, of	90,843	,,
,,	1889	,,		a ,, of	1,146	,,	,, a ,, of	29,205	,,
,,	1890	,,		a ,, of	1,657	,,	,, a ,, of	9,773	,,
But in	1891	,,		a loss of	335	,,	,, a loss of	22,980	,,
Again in	1892	,,		a gain of	1,874	,,	,, a gain of	63,022	,,
But in	1893	,,		a loss of	1,220	,,	,, a ,, of	3,091	,,
Again in	1894	,,		a gain of	613	,,	,, a ,, of	14,211	,,
,,	1895	,,		a ,, of	2,524	,,	,, a ,, of	92,252	,,
,,	1896	,,		a ,, of	1,112	,,	,, a ,, of	35,483	,,

The net result during the past decade has been a gain of 13,320 schools and of 318,973 pupils. It is satisfactory to observe that in course of the last 10 years, there was an average increase of 1,332 schools and of 31,897 pupils a year.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 28·6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 27·9 and 2·0 respectively. The increase in the number of female pupils has been very small, viz., from 114,008 to 114,254.

5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1895.		1896.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
Under public management..				
Managed by Government	293	24,393	246	24,595
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	211	13,238	202	12,993
Under private management.				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	41,972	1,175,393	41,707	1,185,532
Unaided	13,324	288,135	14,954	314,710
Total ...	55,800	1,501,159	57,109	1,537,810
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Of indigenous instruction ...	13,941	140,360	13,744	139,192
GRAND TOTAL ...	69,741	1,641,519	70,853	1,677,002

Schools managed by Government decreased by 47, those managed by District or Municipal Boards by 9, and aided schools under private management by 265, while unaided schools increased by 1,630. Private institutions decreased by 197. Detailed explanation of the increase or decrease in each case will be furnished in the different sections of this report.

6. The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Government Institutions during the year:—

Head of Receipts.	Budget estimate for 1895-96.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for 1895-96.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Fees—	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Colleges, general	1,70,000	1,67,901	
Ditto ditto, professional	38,000	38,982	
Ditto Schools, general	3,13,000	3,09,231	
Ditto ditto, special	18,000	18,772	
Total fees ...	5,39,000	5,34,886	
Contributions—			
From Native States and private persons ...	10,000	9,592	
,, municipalities	5,000	5,680	
Land and endowments	8,000	2,500	
Total contributions ...	23,000	17,772	
Miscellaneous	13,000	15,750	
Total ...	5,75,000	5,68,408	

The actual receipts fell short of the estimates in "Government Colleges, General," and in "Government Schools, General," while they exceeded the estimates in "Government Colleges, Professional," and in "Government Schools, Professional," the net result being that the amount actually collected from fees was less than the estimates by Rs. 4,114. The contribution from Native States and private persons and the receipts from land and endowments were less than the estimates by Rs. 408 and Rs. 5,500, respectively; the contribution from municipalities and miscellaneous receipts exceeded the estimates by Rs. 680 and Rs. 2,750, respectively.

7. The subjoined statement compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, both sets of figures being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education:—

Budget Head.	Sanctioned estimate for 1895-96 (revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1895-96.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	74,000	72,427	
2. Inspection	3,43,009	3,36,770	
3. Government Colleges, general	5,01,000	5,00,855	
4. Ditto ditto, professional... ...	1,42,000	1,49,816	
5. Ditto schools, general	5,51,000	5,53,490	
6. Ditto do., special	1,42,000	1,40,533	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools)	6,15,000	6,13,611	
8. Scholarships	1,89,000	1,86,940	
9. Miscellaneous	57,000	52,937	
10. Refunds	1,000	477	
Total ...	26,15,000	26,07,826	
Less Receipts ...	5,75,000	5,68,408	
	20,40,000	20,39,418	

The total expenditure was below the estimates by Rs. 7,174; and taking receipts into account, the net cost of the Department to Government was less than the estimates by Rs. 582. An explanation of the difference under each head is given in the following summary:—

(1) Direction.—The saving of Rs. 1,573 under this head is mainly owing to the increased provision made under the head of establishment, &c., in the *revised estimate* prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

(2) Inspection.—The saving of Rs. 6,230 under this head is due to the absence on leave of Babu Beni Madhub De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, Babu Chandra Mohun Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, Babu Kali Nath Chowdhuri, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, and Babu Krisna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector

GENERAL SUMMARY.

of Schools, Manbhum, and to the death of Babu Naba Kumar Banerji, head-clerk, office of the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle. Officers on less pay were appointed in their places.

(3) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—The small saving of Rs. 145 under this head does not call for special notice.

(4) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—The excess of Rs. 7,816 under this head is owing partly to the increased expenditure under the head of boarding charges and for chemicals and apparatus for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, and partly to the expenditure incurred in fitting up its chemical and physical laboratories, and in preparing diagrams for illustrations of lectures delivered by Mr. Steele.

(5) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The excess of Rs. 2,490 under this head is due to the appointment of an Assistant Master on Rs. 80 a month in the Kurseong Boarding School, after the submission of the budget estimates for 1895-96, and to the fact that the savings anticipated under this head could not be fully realised.

(6) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.—The saving of Rs. 1,467 under this head is due to the death of Mr. Jobbins, Superintendent, Calcutta School of Art, whose place was filled up temporarily by an officer drawing less pay.

(7) GRANTS-IN-AID.—There is a saving of Rs. 1,389 under this head. The excess of Rs. 10,896 under the head of primary schools has been more than counterbalanced by a saving of Rs. 12,285 under the head of grants-in-aid proper.

(8) SCHOLARSHIPS.—The saving of Rs. 2,090 under this head is probably due to the savings effected by the leave and absence of scholarship-holders.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS.—The saving of Rs. 4,063 under this head is owing to less expenditure under the heads of "Examination charges" and "Remuneration to examiners."

(10) Under Refunds the actual expenditure was Rs. 477, Rs. 1,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

8. The following table compares for the last two years the net expenditure as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification :—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1894-95. NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				1895-96. NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	1,53,470*	...	...	...	1,53,900†
Collegiate	2,90,872	...	...	7,20,875	2,82,240	...	...	7,38,826
Secondary	4,18,966	2,28,105	26,838	31,79,767	4,22,955	2,30,151	25,652	33,22,480
Primary	1,44,685	4,93,137	48,344	27,88,850	1,60,676	5,32,387	52,619	29,47,851
Female	1,70,842	37,120	11,631	8,05,696	1,64,298	41,604	11,325	8,16,960
Special	4,91,151	16,785	1,949	8,09,342	4,88,917	16,376	2,600	7,61,001
Scholarship	1,72,107	26,030	614	2,27,131	1,67,005	26,759	890	2,15,263
Buildings	89,300	3,479	3,230	2,55,444	4,55,474	2,468	3,959	6,41,503
Furniture	6,288	2,936	683	32,170	7,669	4,082	376	44,333
Miscellaneous	53,439	70,413	5,512	1,76,549	72,729	74,890	5,736	3,58,071
Superintendence ...	4,38,655	2,34,781	3,148	6,80,278	4,13,609	2,61,048	2,636	6,81,079
Total ...	22,76,285	11,12,786	1,01,949	98,29,572	26,35,572	11,83,765	106,292	1,06,81,267

* Receipts being Rs. 1,70,690.
† Ditto ,, 1,65,160.

The total expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. ,359,287 ; while that from district funds increased by Rs. 76,979, and from municipal funds by Rs. 4,343, after similar increases of Rs. 74,226 and Rs. 4,023 respectively in the previous year ; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951; the expenditure from Provincial revenues fell from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, or by Rs. 8,632, while that from private sources increased by Rs. 26,583.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows an increase of Rs. 1,42,713. The expenditure from Provincial revenues inereased by

Rs. 3,989, and from district funds by Rs. 2,046, while that from municipal funds fell from Rs. 26,838 to Rs. 25,652, or by Rs. 1,186. The expenditure from private sources shows an increase of Rs. 1,37,864.

The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 1,59,001; the expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 15,991, from district funds by Rs. 39,250, and from municipal funds by Rs. 4,275. The expenditure from private sources rose by Rs. 99,485.

The total expenditure on female education increased by Rs. 11,264; the expenditure from public sources decreased by Rs. 1,866, but that from private sources rose by Rs. 13,130.

Special instruction shows a decrease of Rs. 48,341 in the total expenditure. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 2,214, and from district funds by Rs. 409, while that from municipal funds increased by Rs. 651.

The decrease of Rs. 11,868 in the total expenditure on scholarship was brought about by the decrease of Rs. 5,102 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues, an increase of Rs. 729 and Rs. 276 respectively in that from district and municipal funds, and a decrease of Rs. 7,771 in that from private sources.

The total expenditure on buildings in course of the year was more than double that of the previous year and increased from Rs. 2,55,444 to Rs. 6,41,503, or by Rs. 3,86,059. The large increase of Rs. 3,66,174 in expenditure from Provincial revenues is due to the construction of several new buildings, and additions and alterations in the old ones. The acquisition of land and the construction thereon of a boarding-house for the accommodation of Muhammadan pupils of the Calcutta Madrasah cost Rs. 50,894. The new west wing and the addition of a third storey to the Eden Hostel and the construction of a building to secure additional accommodation in it required an outlay of Rs. 1,59,588; the foreman's quarters in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, necessitated an expenditure of Rs. 1,75,558; the new school building at Kurseong cost Rs. 99,149; and for an additional building for the Science classes of the Dacca College, Rs. 33,270 was spent.

The expenditure on buildings from district funds shows a slight decline; that from municipal funds a small increase. There has been some increase of expenditure under the head of 'Furniture.' The expenditure on 'Miscellaneous' rose from Rs. 1,76,549 to Rs. 3,58,071, or by Rs. 1,81,522; of this increase, only Rs. 23,990 was from public funds and Rs. 1,57,532 from private sources.

The cost of superintendence increased by Rs. 801; the expenditure from Provincial revenues and municipal funds declined by Rs. 25,046 and Rs. 512 respectively, while that from district funds rose by Rs. 26,267.

Further details respecting these variations of expenditure will be found in the different sections of this report.

9. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public institutions for Indian boys; schools for Europeans, which for their numbers are by far the more expensive institutions, are separately dealt with in a subsequent section:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on the roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil.		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
High English Schools for Boys.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under Public Management.							
Managed by Government	48	263	208	79	13 4 1	36 11 4	36·1
Managed by District or Municipal Boards	6	274	208	76	5 3 9	24 13 9	20·6
Under Private Management.							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	183	151	114	75	3 9 7	20 6 0	17·6
Unaided	145	236	182	77·3	...	18 15 8	...
Total High Schools ...	382	199	153	77	...	...	...

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on the roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. To public funds.	Average yearly cost of each pupil. Total.	Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Middle English Schools for Boys.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Under Public Management.							
Managed by Government	4	157	129	82·1	2 15 6	19 5 2	51·6
Managed by District or Municipal Boards	16	85	65	76·4	3 9 3	10 15 10	32·5
Under Private Management.							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	650	69	53	77	3 4 2	12 3 11	28·4
Unaided	223	65	51	78·4	...	8 2 1	...
Total Middle English Schools	893	69	53	77	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular Schools.							
Under Public Management.							
Managed by Government	36	77	57	74	4 8 2	8 5 6	54·0
Managed by District or Municipal Boards	150	56	45	80·3	4 5 11	7 14 10	55·1
Under Private Management.							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	818	51	40	78·4	2 12 3	7 11 9	35·4
Unaided	143	56	44	78·5	...	5 7 3	·2 ·2
Total Middle Vernacular Schools	1,147	53	42	78·5	...	...	...
Upper Primary Schools.							
Under Public Management.							
Managed by Government	10	25	15	60	7 9 6	7 10 1	99·5
Managed by District or Municipal Boards	11	42	29	69	3 10 0	4 0 11	89·2
Under Private Management.							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,700	37	29	78·3	1 7 7	3 10 7	40·9
Unaided	223	31	23	74·2	...	2 13 11	...
Total Upper Primary Schools	3,944	36	28	77·7	...	...	...
Lower Primary Schools.							
Under Public Management.							
Managed by Government	13	26	14	53·8	3 14 0	3 14 0	100·
Managed by District or Municipal Boards	7	27	19	70·3	3 1 8	4 8 3	68·7
Under Private Management.							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	33,438	23	19	82·6	0 10 11	2 8 11	26·7
Unaided	13,596	15	13	86·6	...	2 0 1	..
Total Lower Primary Schools	47,054	21	17	81	...	...	...

The average strength of a high English school declined from 207 in the year 1894-95 to 199 in the year under review, while it advanced slightly in all other classes of schools. It may be noted here that a lower primary school has generally one teacher, an upper primary one or two teachers, a middle vernacular two to four, and a middle English school three to five teachers, while high English schools have generally 8 to 12 teachers, and in some cases more.

10. The following table shows the creed of the pupils in institutions of all classes for the past two years, and their proportion to the total number of pupils:—

Race and Religion	1895. Number.	1895. Proportion to total number.	1896. Number.	1896. Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	1,097,427	66·86	1,123,536	67·
Muhammadans	489,333	29·81	494,294	29·47
Europeans and Eurasians	7,376	·45	7,498	·45
Native Christians	7,757	·47	8,039	·48
Miscellaneous races or religions	39,626	2·41	43,635	2·60
Total	1,641,519	100·	1,677,002	100·

There is a slight increase in the percentage for miscellaneous races.

Notwithstanding an increase in the total number of Muhammadan pupils, the percentage for Muhammadans declined from 29·81 to 29·47: this results

from the increase in their number not being in so large a proportion as was that of Hindus.

11. The following statement gives in a summary form the expenditure from different sources of income and their proportion to the total expenditure:—

Sources from which expenditure on education is met.	1895.		1896.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues	22,76,285	23·2	26,35,572	24·7
District funds	11,12,786	11·3	11,89,765	11·2
Municipal funds	1,01,949	1·0	1,06,292	1·0
Fees	43,94,473	44·7	46,72,991	43·7
All other sources	19,44,079	19·8	20,76,647	19·4
Total ...	98,29,572	100·	1,06,81,267	100·

There is a proportionate decrease in the expenditure from district funds, fees and other sources, while that from Provincial revenues increased, the proportionate cost from municipal funds remaining practically stationary.

12. The following table compares the sum spent on education by the municipalities of Calcutta and Bombay during 1895-96:—

Objects of expenditure.	Amount spent by the Municipality of—	
	Calcutta.	Bombay.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Middle schools for boys	559	128
Primary ditto { Municipal ...	...	34,258
Primary ditto { Aided	1,888	7,197
Girls' schools ... ... { Municipal ...	...	6,777
Girls' schools ... ... { Aided	686	2,274
Schools for special Instruction.		
Industrial schools (aided)...	...	10,000
Training colleges or institutions (Government).	...	777
Other schools ... { Government	...	2,500
Other schools ... { Aided	1,200	...
Inspection	...	3,160
Scholarship	...	32
Total ...	4,333	67,103

The contrast of the above figures is striking. Comment upon them seems to be hardly needed, as the figures speak for themselves.

13. The subjoined table shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of a school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population. The changes in the relative position of districts in the last two years as shown in columns 1 and 2 are of considerable interest.

Position, 1894-95.	Position, 1895-96.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at School.		Percentage of boys at School to boys of School-going age.	
					Year 1894-95.	Year 1895-96.	Year 1894-95.	Year 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Noakhali	508,727	76,309	50,931	51,573	66·7	67·5
4	2	Calcutta	446,746	(a) 49,000	29,481	29,714	60·0	60·7
2	3	Chittagong	615,868	92,380	55,734	55,131	60·3	59·6
5	4	Midnapore	1,308,100	196,215	112,728	114,017	57·4	57·9
3	5	Hooghly	509,185	76,377	47,793	41,828	60·2	54·7
6	6	Howrah	384,844	57,726	31,172	31,451	56·9	54·5
7	7	Backergunge	1,104,443	165,666	84,070	85,470	51·3	51·5
8	8	Balasore	481,638	72,245	33,380	33,791	46·0	46·7

(a) At a rough calculation.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Position, 1894-95.	Position, 1895-96.	District.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number of boys at School. Year 1894-95.	Number of boys at School. Year 1895-96.	Percentage of boys at School to boys of School-going age. Year 1894-95.	Percentage of boys at School to boys of School-going age. Year 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	9	Bankura	525,941	78,891	35,249	35,767	44·6	45·3
9	10	24-Parganas	989,278	148,392	67,882	65,236	45·7	43·9
13	11	Dacca	1,200,583	180,087	75,601	76,533	41·9	42·4
11	12	Tippera	911,799	136,770	60,532	57,434	44·2	41·9
12	13	Burdwan	682,872	102,430	45,022	42,147	43·9	41·1
14	14	Birbhum	389,639	58,445	24,404	23,432	41·8	40·0
17	15	Cuttack	940,557	141,083	48,021	53,048	34·0	37·6
18	16	Patna	865,732	129,859	43,181	43,505	33·2	33·5
15	17	Khulna	617,951	92,697	34,207	30,127	36·9	32·5
16	18	Singhbhum	271,417	40,712	13,976	13,057	34·3	31·9
19	19	Puri	474,530	71,179	21,166	22,528	29·7	31·6
21	20	Faridpur	393,091	135,974	33,981	37,580	25·2	27·6
20	21	Murshidabad	605,665	90,849	23,344	24,907	25·7	27·4
22	22	Jessore	941,334	141,200	31,683	36,483	22·4	25·8
25	23	Lohardaga	551,873	82,780	17,077	29,850	20·6	25·2
26	24	Mymensingh...	1,788,610	268,292	54,861	64,310	20·5	23·9
23	25	Nadia	892,147	129,322	26,864	28,209	22·3	23·4
24	26	Bogra	413,916	62,837	13,574	14,720	21·6	23·3
33	27	Angul	85,768	12,865	2,184	2,796	16·9	21·7
36	28	Malda	399,917	59,987	9,853	12,134	16·4	20·2
27	29	Pabna	677,011	101,686	19,823	20,424	19·5	20·0
31	30	Gaya	1,045,011	156,751	27,715	28,810	17·6	18·3
30	31	Dinajpur	812,047	121,807	21,430	21,970	17·7	18·0
32	31	Jalpaiguri	364,659	54,698	9,357	9,851	17·1	18·0
35	33	Champaran	936,135	140,420	23,502	25,262	16·7	17·9
29	34	Rajshahi	654,338	98,150	17,883	17,412	18·2	17·8
37	35	Manbhum	503,199	83,980	14,286	15,305	16·0	17·7
34	36	Monghyr	987,073	148,060	24,990	26,123	16·8	17·6
28	37	Darjeeling	123,046	18,456	3,438	2,976	18·6	16·1
40	37	Saran	1,133,926	170,088	25,464	27,426	14·8	16·1
38	39	Hazaribagh	566,964	85,044	13,566	14,959	15·9	15·9
39	40	Rangpur	1,061,812	159,271	25,160	24,304	15·8	15·3
41	40	Sonthal Parganas	870,567	130,585	19,393	20,008	14·0	15·3
44	42	Bhagalpur	1,004,865	150,730	21,033	22,473	13·0	14·8
45	43	Shahabad	990,799	148,619	18,622	21,680	12·5	14·5
41	44	Darbhanga	1,370,985	205,647	28,922	29,749	14·0	14·4
41	45	Muzaffarpur	1,305,574	195,806	27,477	27,822	14·0	14·2
47	46	Palamau	294,320	44,148	4,922	6,247	11·1	14·1
48	47	Purnea	993,496	149,024	17,010	18,168	11·0	12·1
46	48	Orissa Tributary Mahals	849,450	127,407	14,500	15,296	11·3	12·0
49	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts	59,566	8,935	907	1,006	10·1	11·2
		Total ...	(a)36,412,749	(b) 5,461,912	1,507,345	1,535,549	27·5	28·1

(a) Total male population in Bengal.
(b) 15 per cent. of the total male population of Bengal.

14. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of a high English school; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limits of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools or classes, these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.			Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage. Reading printed books.			Lower Primary stage. Not reading printed books.			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English ...	402	81,612	27,693	157	27,850	22,502	298	22,800	17,724	227	17,951	12,240	311	12,557	364	90	454	80,529	1,083	81,612
Middle „ ...	934	68,556	19	...	19	11,340	546	11,886	18,358	629	18,987	32,876	771	33,647	3,318	699	4,017	65,911	2,645	68,556
„ vernacular ...	1,173	65,977	18	14	32	9,955	81	10,036	15,550	255	15,805	32,746	1,057	33,802	6,030	272	6,302	64,298	1,679	65,977
Upper primary ...	4,142	160,966	...	...	...	361	23	384	20,938	815	21,753	101,447	6,445	107,892	27,623	3,314	30,937	150,369	10,597	160,966
Lower „ ...	50,2 0	1,144,511	...	...	...	7	3	10	3,040	229	3,269	741,473	51,222	792,695	311,730	36,807	348,537	1,056,250	88,261	1,144,511
Total ...	56,853	1,521,622	27,730	171	27,901	44,165	951	45,116	75,610	2,155	77,765	920,787	59,806	980,593	349,065	41,182	390,247	1,417,357	104,265	1,521,622
Total for 1894-95	55,486	1,485,167	27,790	163	27,953	43,530	992	44,522	75,720	1,961	77,681	882,352	59,689	942,041	352,358	40,612	392,970	1,331,750	103,417	1,485,167

The pupils in the high stage and those not reading printed books decreased by 52 and 2,723 respectively, while those in the other stages advanced, the most noteworthy increase (38,552) being observed in the higher section of the lower primary stage (reading printed books).

GENERAL SUMMARY.

15. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils. 1895.	Number of pupils. 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
High	27,953	27,901	...	52
Middle	44,522	45,116	594	...
Upper primary	77,681	77,765	84	...
Lower primary, higher section	942,041	980,593	38,552	...
Ditto, lower section	392,970	390,247	...	2,723
Total ...	1,485,167	1,521,622	39,230	2,775
		Net increases ...	36,455	

The decrease in the high stage is of little moment; the increase in the middle, upper primary and the higher section of the lower primary is satisfactory.

16. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions aided and unaided, public and private, is shown in the following table for each division:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. Colleges. 1894-95.	Colleges. 1895-96.	Secondary schools. 1894-95.	Secondary schools. 1895-96.	Primary schools. 1894-95.	Primary schools. 1895-96.	Special schools. 1894-95.	Special schools. 1895-96.	Total. 1894-95.	Total. 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	503	475	40,046	38,909	270,536	263,935	870	838	311,855	304,157
Presidency	251	247	38,762	38,286	158,931	159,638	632	572	198,576	198,743
Calcutta	3,999	4,095	20,818	21,095	15,023	14,912	2,507	3,070	42,347	43,172
Rajshahi	129	99	18,198	17,477	97,525	95,675	621	570	116,473	113,821
Dacca	684	702	39,018	40,123	193,106	207,820	1,395	1,366	234,203	250,011
Chittagong	35	47	15,434	16,153	127,654	124,766	1,006	1,041	144,129	142,007
Patna	337	338	15,540	15,842	152,761	163,157	1,484	1,361	170,142	180,698
Bhagalpur	105	114	8,303	8,514	80,936	87,313	362	431	89,706	96,372
Orissa	59	76	5,610	5,794	95,072	102,879	425	327	101,166	109,076
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	1,164	1,238	13,806	14,513	13	4	14,983	15,755
Chota Nagpur	...	...	5,560	5,999	63,884	69,904	395	374	69,839	76,277
European schools	...	...	6,589	6,715	891	965	160	41	7,640	7,721
Total ...	6,122	6,193	215,042	216,145	1,270,125	1,305,477	9,870	9,995	1,501,159	1,537,810

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. Advanced. 1894-95.	Advanced. 1895-96.	Elementary. 1894-95.	Elementary. 1895-96.	Teaching the Koran only. 1894-95.	Teaching the Koran only. 1895-96.	Other schools. 1894-95.	Other schools. 1895-96.	Total. 1894-95.	Total. 1895-96.	Grand Total. 1894-95.	Grand Total. 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	2,261	1,727	396	191	570	603	221	...	3,448	2,521	315,403	306,678
Presidency	822	1,052	33	42	24	128	..	...	879	1,222	199,455	199,965
Calcutta	89	200	31	1,037	1,913	2,260	...	...	2,033	3,397	44,380	46,569
Rajshahi	1,271	1,107	902	648	934	1,188	...	...	3,107	2,943	119,580	116,764
Dacca	5,337	6,000	3,940	3,714	27,824	26,081	165	293	37,266	36,088	271,469	286,099
Chittagong	3,388	3,031	2,509	1,714	33,810	34,042	873	818	40,580	39,605	184,709	181,612
Patna	15,751	15,274	11,791	12,196	2,598	3,044	2,059	1,460	32,199	31,974	202,341	212,672
Bhagalpur	3,966	4,167	4,433	5,290	864	961	707	1,379	9,970	10,697	99,876	107,069
Orissa	1,512	1,510	7,771	7,537	57	112	90	110	9,430	9,269	110,596	118,345
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	120	149	185	229	26	65	28	15	349	458	15,332	16,213
Chota Nagpur ...	489	575	472	381	117	62	21	...	1,099	1,018	70,938	77,295
European Schools ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,640	7,721
Total ...	35,006	34,692	32,463	32,979	68,737	68,546	4,154	2,975	140,360	139,192	1,641,519	1,677,002

Regarding public institutions there has been a decrease in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

17. Sir Alfred Croft held charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on tour in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi (twice), and Dacca, and spent 29 days on inspection outside Calcutta.

18. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year under report:—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, was on privilege leave for six weeks from the 13th March, and Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acted for him. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was on leave on medical certificate from the beginning of the year to the 31st July, and Babu Mati Lal Maitra acted as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, during this period, as well as during the deputation of Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar as stated above. Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, was on privilege leave for 37 days from the 12th November, and Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., acted for him. Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, was on furlough throughout the year, and Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, acted for him, Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Tippera, acting as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division. I served as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, during the year, but was on privilege leave for one month from the 24th August, when Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, held charge of the office in addition to his own duties. Mr. LeFeuvre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, was on privilege leave for one month from the 25th January. Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, was on privilege leave for two months from the 1st June, and Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, acted for him, Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, officiating as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, during that period. Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, was on privilege leave from the 9th September to the 15th October, and Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, acted for him. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, was transferred to the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle with effect from the 4th June, and Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division, joined his duties in the Presidency Circle and Orissa Division with effect from the 5th April.

19. The following table shows the inspection work of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors:—

Name of Officer.	Days on tour outside headquarters.	Schools visited.								Total Visits paid *in situ* to Schools.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	Remarks.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls'.	Special and indigenous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	143	62	21	21	20	63	39	11	237	118	124	11	253	347	Was on privilege leave for six weeks from 13th March.
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	6	1	2	2	...	2	1	2	10	5	3	2	10	19	From 13th to 31st March.
,, Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	120	53	25	36	25	64	31	4	238	114	120	4	238	227	Was on medical leave for 4 months from 1st April to 31st July and on deputation for 19 days.
,, Mati Lal Maitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	48	20	16	5	1	6	12	...	60	41	19	...	60	139	
,, Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	130	12	19	12	22	101	11	10	187	43	134	10	187	329	Was on privilege leave for 37 days from 12th November to 18th December.

Name of Officer.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Schools visited.								Total visits paid *in situ* to Schools.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	Controlling Agencies. Remarks.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls.	Special and indigenous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	27	1	11	6	4	9	1	4	36	18	14	4	36	37	From 12th November to 18th December.
Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.	193	54	52	34	15	52	22(*a*)	8	237	151	86	8	245	335	Was on privilege leave for one month from the 24th August. (*a*) Including 2 secondary girls' schools. Also inspected 1 college.
Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	186	58	39	31	26	125	38	5	322	128	189	5	322	366	
Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	217	14	62	87	58	101	25	9	356	171	180	9	360	336	Was on privilege leave for one month from the 25th January.
Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	127	27(*b*)	19	17	22	56	12	5	158	69	84	5	158	306	(*b*) Including 1 college. Was on privilege leave for two months from the 9th June.
,, Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	45	10	5	22	8	16	5	1	67	39	27	1	67	60	From the 9th June.
,, Kumud Bandhu Basu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	184	15	23	63	35	48	35	9	228	117	120	9	246	366	
Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	151	32	22	25	20	72	7	4	182	98	99	4	201	329	Was on privilege leave for 37 days from the 9th September.
,, J. A. Reuther, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	29	5	4	4	7	14	2	...	36	13	23	...	36	37	From the 9th September.
,, J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	198	8	28	41	29	187	1	6	300	79	217	6	302	329	Was on deputation as Officiating Inspector of Schools from the 9th September.
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	144	6	21	30	25	88	16	3	189	67	129	3	199	290	Was on deputation as Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, from 9th June to 15th August.
,, Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	59	2	9	10		26	3	3	62	27	38	3	68	76	From the 1st June to 15th August.
,, Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.	159	9	15	14	31	123	19	23	234	62	169	25	256	366	
Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Presidency Circle and Orissa Division.	162	47	43	38	14	60	37	20	259	141	111	20	272	362	From the 5th April.
,, Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	10	...	8	2	10	64	From the 1st April to the 3rd June.
,, Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.	162	18	34	28	20	135	6	9	250	80	161	9	250	302	From the 4th June.
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	63	9	33	...	17	1	...	1(*c*)	61	...	...	...	...	366	(*c*) Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools	35	...	...	15	43		...	...	58	...	...	...	...	366	

20. *Presidency Circle.*—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur was on tour for 146 days (during 347 working days), of which 99 days were given to the Presidency and 47 days to the Chota Nagpur Division. In the former he spent 26 days in the 24-Parganas, 25 in Nadia, 23 in Murshidabad, 14 in Jessore, and 11 in Khulna. In the Chota Nagpur Division he spent 11 days in Hazaribagh, 10 in Lohardaga, 8 in Palamau, 10 in Manbhum, and 8 in Singhbhum. As already stated in previous reports, the Presidency Inspector has many engagements at head-quarters by reason of his duties in connection with the Central Text-Book Committee, the University of Calcutta, &c., his record of work may therefore be accepted as quite satisfactory. My cordial acknowledgments are due to him for the very valuable assistance given by him in the preparation of this report. As Officiating Inspector, Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was out on tour for 6 days (during 19 days of March), of which 1 day was spent in the 24-Parganas and 5 in Nadia.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

As Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was out on tour for 120 days (during 8 months), viz. 49 days in the 24-Parganas, 19 in Nadia, 16 in Murshidabad, 15 in Jessore, and 21 in Khulna. A large portion of his time is taken up in connection with the Central Text-Book Committee, Calcutta, of which he is a member and Assistant Secretary. The record of his work is entirely satisfactory.

As Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, on two occasions, as stated before, Babu Mati Lal Maitra was out on tour for 48 days (during 139 days), of which 9 were spent in the 24-Parganas, 15 in Nadia, 12 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 7 in Khulna.

Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpur Division, was out on tour for 130 days (during 329 days), and his *locum tenens*, Babu Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., for 27 days (during 37 days). The combined work of the two officers is thus summed up :—Hazaribagh 48, Lohardaga 30, Palamau 18, Manbhum 43, and Singhbhum 18 days.

21. *Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.*—For myself I was out on tour for 193 days (during 11 months), of which 63 were given to the Rajshahi and 127 to the Burdwan Division, besides 3 days spent on duty in Calcutta. In the former I spent 5 days in Rajshahi, 6 in Dinajpur, 3 in Jalpaiguri, 26 in the Darjeeling hills, 13 in the Darjeeling Terai, 1 in Rangpur, none in Bogra, and 9 in Pabna. In the latter 35 days were given to Burdwan, 24 to Birbhum, 19 to Bankura, 14 to Midnapore, 21 to Hooghly, and 14 to Howrah. With the large area in my charge I have been in the habit of devoting the cold weather of alternate years to one or other of the Divisions in my care. Taking the last two years, my touring in the districts of my circle is shown below:—

Division.	District.	Days on tour in 1894-95.	Days on tour in 1895-96.	Total for two years.
1	2	3	4	5
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	16	5	21
	Dinajpur	17	6	23
	Jalpaiguri	25	3	28
	Darjeeling Hills ...	7	26	33
	Ditto Terai ...	...	13	13
	Rangpur	34	1	35
	Bogra	18	...	18
	Pabna	30	9	39
		147	63	210
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2	35	37
	Birbhum	6	24	30
	Bankura	5	19	24
	Midnapore	22	14	36
	Hooghly	6	21	27
	Howrah	2	14	16
		43	127	170

The most important districts are those of Rangpur and Pabna in the Rajshahi Division and of Burdwan and Midnapore in the Burdwan Division, and to these I paid the largest share of my attention: to the districts of Bogra and Howrah I gave least attention, as they are very small districts, hardly larger than subdivisions.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, was on tour for 186 days during the year, of which 34 days were allotted to Burdwan, 21 to Birbhum, 33 to Bankura, 37 to Midnapore, 31 to Hooghly, and 30 days to Howrah. I think that, considering the relative importance of the districts of the Burdwan Division, he would have done well to have given more of his attention to the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore and less to the districts of Howrah and Bankura. I must, however, remark that the assistance which I received from him in my office-work was of a most helpful and valuable kind.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., spent 39 days in Rajshahi, 31 in Dinajpur, 21 in Jalpaiguri, 12 in Darjeeling, 41 in Rangpur, 21 in Bogra, and 52 in Pabna,—altogether a record of 217 days. The work was well distributed. I consider that Mr. LeFeuvre has much benefited by a further year's experience in inspection work and is now a valuable inspecting officer.

22. *Eastern Circle.*—Babu Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, was out on tour for 127 days (during 306 days), viz. 78 days in the Dacca and 49 in the Chittagong Division. In the former 33 days were allotted to Dacca, 2 to Mymensingh, 19 to Faridpur, and 24 to Backergunge. In the latter he spent 30 days in Tippera, 10 in Noakhali, and 9 in Chittagong. In the previous year the Officiating Inspector spent 51 days in Dacca, 38 days in Mymensingh, 30 days in Faridpur, and 35 days in Backergunge. In my opinion a great deal too much time was spent in the Dacca district, and much too little attention paid to the large and important district of Mymensingh.

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., his *locum tenens* for two months, spent 45 days in the Dacca Division, viz. 23 in Dacca and 22 in Mymensingh. The South Lushai Hills were inspected by neither of these officers.

Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, was 184 days on tour during the year, viz. 80 days in Tippera, 47 in Noakhali, 52 in Chittagong, and 5 in the South Lushai Hills.

23. *Bihar Circle.*—Mr. G. A. Stack was on tour for 151 days (during 329 days), of which 77 days were given to the Patna and 74 days to the Bhagalpur Division. In the former he inspected for 2 days in Patna, 16 in Gaya, 25 in Shahabad, 9 in Saran, 7 in Champaran, 10 in Muzaffarpur, and 8 in Darbhanga. In the latter he spent 11 days in Monghyr, 19 in Bhagalpur, 7 in Purnea, 16 in Malda, and 21 in the Sonthal Parganas. In his endeavour to give a fair share of his time to each district in his very extensive circle he seems to have given too little to some which should have had a larger share of his attention. In a single cold-weather tour it is impossible for an inspecting officer to do justice to each of twelve districts. Mr. Reuther, his *locum tenens* for 37 days, spent 18 days in the Patna Division, viz. 3 in Patna and 15 in Shahabad, and 11 days in the Bhagalpur Division, viz. 1 in Monghyr and 10 in the Sonthal Parganas. It is not explained how the Patna district received in all only 5 days from the two officers.

Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, was out on tour for 198 days (during 329 days), viz., 36 days in Patna, 29 in Gaya, 29 in Shahabad, 48 in Saran, 15 in Champaran, 25 in Muzaffarpur, and 16 in Darbhanga.

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, was 144 days out on tour (during 290 days), viz. 47 days in Monghyr, 28 in Bhagalpur, 6 in Purnea, 18 in Malda, and 45 in the Sonthal Parganas. Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., his *locum tenens* for 76 days, was out on tour for 59 days, viz. 18 in Bhagalpur, 25 in Purnea, 14 in Malda, and 2 in the Sonthal Parganas. Between these two officers the several districts of the Division received a proper share of attention.

24. *Orissa Division.*—Babu Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector, was out on tour for 159 days during the year, of which he spent 42 days in Cuttack, 46 in Balasore, 7 days in Angul, 33 days in Puri, and 31 days in the Orissa Tributary States. This is a good and well-distributed record of work.

25. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., as Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Bihar Circle, was out on tour for 6 days (during 64 days), all of which were spent in the Patna district. During his incumbency as Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, he was out on tour for 162 days (during 302 days), of which 124 days were allotted to the Rajshahi Division and 38 days to the Burdwan Division. In the former he spent 16 days in Rajshahi, 27 in Dinajpur, 13 in Jalpaiguri, 23 in Rangpur, 19 in Bogra, and 26 in Pabna. In the latter he spent 8 days in Midnapore, 29 in Hooghly, and only 1 day in Howrah. Under my instructions Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim's time was given chiefly to the districts of the Rajshahi Division

Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Presidency Circle and Orissa Division, was instructed to give his attention to the Presidency Division alone during the year, and he gave 47 days to the 24-Parganas, 50 to Nadia, 23 to Murshidabad, 29 to Jessore; and 13 to Khulna,—in all 162 days.

26. *European Education.*—Mr. Bamford was on tour for 63 days during the year, against 68 in the year before.

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27. *Female Education.*—Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, was on tour outside Calcutta for 35 days, against 56 in the preceding year. She spent 7 days in Hooghly and 28 days in the 24-Parganas.

28. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors :—

District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on Tour outside Head-quarters. Actual.	Days on Tour outside Head-quarters. Reckoned in proportion to a full year.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division. — Burdwan	Babu Sripati Banerjea	366	166	166			125	275	
	,, Rameswar Sen (Offg. Additional Deputy Inspector).	21	21	366			2	3	From 1st to 21st April.
	,, Amrita Lal Ghosh (Offg. Additional Deputy Inspector).	74	54	267	130	127	20	71	,, 5th May to 17th July.
	Maulvi Mir Sajjat Ali (Offg. Additional Deputy Inspector).	258	139	198			91	132	,, 16th July to 31st March.
Birbhum	Babu Jadu Nath Pal (Offg.)	91	38	151	39	39	13	40	,, 1st April to 30th June.
	,, Uma Prasad De	275	153	203			78	187	,, 1st July to 31st March.
Bankura	,, Hira Lal Pal, B.A.	366	164	164	61	61	115	340	
Midnapore	,, Mati Lal Mallik	276	145	192	103	97	78	193	Was on privilege leave for three months from 6th December.
	,, Rameswar Sen (Offg.)	90	73	297			56	117	From 6th December to 5th March.
Hooghly	,, Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea	22	12	199	106	86	5	16	,, 1st to 22nd April.
	,, Rameswar Sen (Offg.)	100	40	146			30	70	,, 23rd April to 31st July.
	,, Dwarka Nath Sarkar	244	102	153			88	142	,, 1st August to 31st March.
Howrah	,, Kali Nath Chaudhuri	237	103	159	55	49	70	204	
	,, Ram Gopal Mukherjea (Offg.)	38	20	192			21	30	From 1st July to 7th August.
	,, Jadu Nath Pal (Offg.)	70	48	251			21	68	,, 22nd January to 31st March.
Presidency Division. — 24-Parganas	,, Madhusudan Sinha, B.A. (Offg.)	67	8	43	140	128	1	11	,, 1st April to 6th June.
	,, Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A.	288	165	210			145	305	,, 18th June to 31st March.
Nadia	,, Mati Lal Maitra	223	105	174	87	76	72	167	,, 9th August to 14th March.
	,, Ram Das Mukherjea (Offg.)	143	49	126			30	64	,, 1st April to 8th August, and from 19th to 31st March.
Murshidabad	,, Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A.	75	31	151	49	48	5	25	,, 1st April to 14th June.
	,, Madhusudan Sinha, B.A.	291	155	193			89	210	,, 15th June to 31st March.
Jessore	,, Dwarka Nath Banerjea	286	134	171	95	86	88	188	
	,, Gopal Chandra Chatterjea (Offg.).	79	44	203			30	49	,, 18th November to 17th February.
Khulna	,, Harihar Das	275	130	174	91	88	109	181	,, 1st to 27th April, and from 28th July to 31st March.
	,, Gopal Chandra Chatterjea (Offg.)	91	51	205			35	83	,, 28th April to 27th July.
Calcutta	,, Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A.	282	...	...	...	59	66	176	,, 1st April to 10th November, and from 20th December to 27th January, and from 14th to 31st March.
	,, Kiran Chandra Banerjea, B.A. (Offg.)	84					14	40	,, 11th November to 19th December, and from 28th January to 13th March.
Rajshahi Division. — Rajshahi	,, Adinath Mitra	366	152	152	32	32	92	246	
Dinajpur	Mir Sajjat Ali	109	15	55	34	34	5	13	From 1st April to 9th July.
	Babu Jadu Nath Pal	105	46	160			13	63	,, 10th July to 22nd October.
	,, Mahendra Nath Datta	161	118	268			60	181	,, 23rd October to 31st March.
Jalpaiguri	,, Jadu Nath Chakravarti	52	12	84	25	25	3	15	,, 1st April to 22nd May.
	,, Gopal Chandra Ghoshal	261	158	221			71	242	,, 13th June to 31st March. Was on privilege leave from 17th October to 17th November.
	,, Taraprasad Biswas (Offg.)	32	22	251			11	23	,, 17th October to 17th November.
Rangpur	,, Becharam Ganguli	366	161	161	67	66	97	204	
Bogra	,, Giridhari Basu	866	151	151	30	28	88	164	
Pabna	,, Bhubaneswar Gupta	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1st April to 21st May.
	,, Jadu Nath Chakravarti	312	187	218	62	62	119	231	,, 24th May to 31st March.
Dacca Division. — Dacca	,, Uma Kisor Ray	366	159	159	174	151	156	270	
Mymensingh	,, Radhakisor Chakravarti	366	208	208	129	122	157	241	
Faridpur	,, Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti	315	142	165	101	101	94	198	Was on privilege leave from 10th February to 31st March.
	,, Srinath Guha (Offg.)	51	33	236			19	47	From 10th February to 31st March.
Backergunge	,, Srinath Guha (Offg.)	70	30	139	98	88	13	55	,, 1st April to 18th June.
	,, Ramsundar Basak	268	173	238			113	316	,, 19th June to 12th March.
	,, Kali Kisor Ghosh (Offg.)	19	13	250			5	26	,, 13th to 31st March.
Chittagong Division. — Tippera	,, Sarada Kanta Sen (Offg.)	366	162	162	81	79	109	310	
Noakhali	,, Mahim Chandra Chatterji, B.A.	311	125	147	53	53	91	239	,, 1st to 8th April, and from 20th May to 17th March.
	,, Rames Chandra Das, B.A. (Offg.).	63	27	156			9	34	,, 9th April to 19th May, and from 18th to 31st March.
Chittagong	,, Mahim Chandra Basu (Offg.)	305	167	200	67	66	96	263	,, 1st April to 21st May, and from 22nd July to 31st March.
	,, Govinda Chandra Chakravarti, B.A.	61	43	258			38	71	,, 22nd May to 21st July.
Patna Division. — Patna	,, Ram Prakash Lal	366	209	209	28	17	50	354	
Gaya	,, Dwarka Prasad	323	185	213	14	14	46	308	On privilege leave from 18th February to 31st March.
	,, Giriwardhari Lal (Offg.)	43	29	247			11	46	
Shahabad	,, Radha Lal	292	153	191	23	23	62	357	On privilege leave for 2 months and 13 days from the 14th May.
	,, Giriwardhari Lal (Offg.)	74	50	247			19	78	
Saran	Maulvi Abdur Rahim	345	207	219	21	18	74	352	On privilege leave for 20 days from the 15th June.
Champaran	Babu Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L.	366	151	151	13	13	78	227	
Muzaffarpur	,, Baldeo Misra, B.A.	335	168	184	19	16	58	325	On privilege leave for 31 days from the 17th February.
	,, Narayan Lal (Offg.)	31	25	294			10	56	
Darbhanga	,, Mukunda Lal	336	153	168	17	15	32	320	On privilege leave for one month from the 16th November.
	,, Bhagwat Narayan (Offg.)	30	29	363			1	86	

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	District.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	Days on Tour outside Head-quarters. Actual.	Days on Tour outside Head-quarters. Reckoned in proportion to a full year.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bhagalpur Division.	Monghyr	Babu Beni Prasad Misra	204	77	135	17	17	19	163	On privilege leave for three months from the 22nd October.
		,, Harabans Sahai (Offg.) ...	156	111	260			40	248	
	Bhagalpur ...	,, Somnath Jharkhandi, B.A.	366	201	201	11	11	58	320	
	Purnea ...	,, Sripati Mukherjea, B.A. ...	289	135	170	11	11	39	161	Was on privilege leave from 28th November to 12th February.
		,, Dayal Narayan Lal (Offg.)	77	47	223			9	50	From 28th November to 12th February.
	Malda	,, Harinath Chatterjea ...	366	152	152	25	24	82	249	
	Sonthal Parganas.	,, Hari Das Banerjea, M. A. ...	283	126	163	20	20	44	168	,, 1st April to 28th May, and from 20th August to 31st March.
		,, Jogeswar Mukherjea (Offg.)	83	51	225			14	45	,, 29th May to 19th August.
		,, Samuel Bibudhan Mandal, B. A., Special Deputy Inspector.	305	230	276	2	2	3	270	,, 1st April to 9th October, and from 10th December to 31st March.
		,, Jogeswar Mukherjea (Offg.)	61	52	312			5	67	,, 10th October to 9th December.
Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	,, Pyari Mohan Sen	366	155	155	40	34	76	200	
	Balasore ...	,, Raghunath Ghosh	366	201	201	33	31	102	422	
	Puri ...	,, Bhagabati Charan Sen ...	366	152	152	21	21	45	253	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	,, Gopal Chandra Ghoshal ...	61	25	150	14	14	4	54	From 1st April to 31st May.
		,, Ram Taran Samanta ...	305	207	248			67	435	,, 1st June to 31st March.
	Lohardaga ...	,, Kalikananda Mukherjea ...	289	133	168	25	25	62	227	,, 1st to 20th April, and from 7th July to 31st March.
		,, Nagendra Nath Basu (Offg.)	77	25	119			6	82	,, 21st April to 6th July.
	Palamau ..	,, Mati Lal Sarkar	366	214	214	6	6	13	413	
	Manbhum ...	,, Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A.	41	2	17	...	...	1	1	,, 1st April to 11th May.
		,, Sital Chandra Chatterjea (Offg.).	325	177	199	25	25	65	286	,, 12th May to 31st March.
	Singhbhum ..	,, Ram Taran Samanta ...	47	12	90	10	10	4	25	,, 1st April to 17th May.
		,, Bhubanesvar Gupta ...	304	146	176			34	229	,, 2nd June to 31st March.

It is satisfactory to note that the prescribed minimum of 150 days was attained in all the districts. Judging the work personally performed by each officer, it is seen that Babu Mahim Chandra Chatterji, B.A., of Tippera has fallen short of the prescribed limit by three days reckoned in proportion to a full year, owing, it is said, to ill-health. The case of Babu Beni Prasad Misra need not be discussed, as he died in course of the year. The highest activity has been displayed by Babu Samuel Bibudhan Mandal, B.A., Special Deputy Inspector of the Sonthal Parganas, with 230 days. After him come Babu Mati Lal Sarkar of Palamau with 214 days, Babu Ram Prakas Lal of Patna with 209 days, Babu Radha Kisor Chakravarti of Mymensingh with 208 days, Maulvi Abdur Rahim of Saran with 207 days (during 345 days), Babu Ram Taran Samantu of Hazaribagh with 207 days (during 305 days), and Babu Somnath Jharkhandi, B.A. of Bhagalpur and Babu Raghunath Ghosh of Balasore with 201 days each.

29. As observed in the previous reports, proper supervision of the secondary schools by one Deputy Inspector is a matter of great difficulty in the districts of Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur, which possess more than 120 secondary schools, and even in those with from about 90 to 100 of these schools, such as Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, the difficulty is considerable. To remedy matters to some extent, additional Deputy Inspectorships have been sanctioned for the present for the districts of 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur. Burdwan has had such an officer for many years.

The following officers have shown commendable zeal in visiting the secondary schools under their charge:—Babu Radha Kisor Chakravarti of Mymensingh (with 157 visits to secondary schools), Babu Uma Kisor Ray of Dacca (with 156 visits to secondary schools) in the Dacca Division, Babu Phani Bhushan Basu (with 145 visits in the 24-Parganas and 5 in Murshidabad) in the Presidency Division.

As in the previous year, visits to secondary schools have been paid sufficiently often in most districts. It is satisfactory to note that nowhere has the number of visits to secondary schools been less than the number of such schools except in Dacca. Leaving out of consideration the eleven districts

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mentioned above, the secondary schools have generally been visited once or oftener in the other districts.

30. In the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle the Deputy Inspectors were directed to send in monthly with their travelling allowance bills a continuous record of inspections of secondary schools and the dates of visits. By this means a thorough check over their work was rendered possible. The report of the Burdwan Division lucidly points out the improvement effected thereby in regard to the inspection of the secondary schools of that division. In the Presidency Circle, where the system of an annual (and not monthly) check of the inspection of secondary schools by Deputy Inspectors has for a long time been in force, all were visited by the Deputy Inspectors, except in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore, which fall within the list of eleven districts mentioned above. In the Chittagong Division all the secondary schools were visited with the exception of two schools in Tippera. The system adopted by me for the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, was circulated by Sir Alfred Croft to other Inspectors' Circles, but it is a pity that in no other divisional report is there a clear statement as to whether all the secondary schools in the different districts were visited by the Deputy Inspectors or not.

31. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, says:—"Nothing is definitely settled as to the number of visits to be paid by the Deputy Inspectors. Mr. Stack simply states that such an official should see on an average two schools per diem. But as the Deputy Inspectors have to see principally the secondary schools, where thorough inspection sometimes requires more than a day, the inspection will not be systematic, thorough, and effective if a restriction of visits of two schools per diem be enforced on them." It is generally understood that the Deputy Inspectors are responsible not only for the state of secondary but also of primary schools. It is of course neither desirable nor practicable to lay down a hard-and-fast rule on the subject. In those cases where the good sense of the Deputy Inspectors is not sufficient to guide them in their inspection of the different classes of schools, it is hoped that the superior judgment of the Inspectors will control them in this respect. Much also depends upon the nature of the district in which a Deputy Inspector is employed.

32. The Deputy Inspectors commended for specially good work in addition to those favourably noticed above are Babus Harihar Das, Isan Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Madhusudan Sinha, B.A., and Dwarka Nath Banerjea in the Presidency Division; Babus Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., and Kalikananda Mukherjea in the Chota Nagpur Division; Babus Mati Lal Mallik, M.A., and Kali Nath Chaudhuri in the Burdwan Division; Babu Becharam Ganguli in the Rajshahi Division; Babu Mahim Chandra Basu in the Chittagong Division; Babus Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., and Somnath Jharkhandi, B.A., in the Bhagalpur Division; and Babu Raghunath Ghosh in the Orissa Division.

33. The following table shows the work done by the Sub-Inspectors:—

Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	Number of Schools under Inspection.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools in situ.	Remarks.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	Burdwan	6	1,274	1,477	1,227	40	1,267	205	304	2,091	
	Birbhum	3	668	894	942	32	974	314	356	1,189	
	Bankura	4	815	1,276	1,311	49	1,360	328	412	1,803	
	Midnapore	10	2,131	3,046	5,006	49	5,055	501	375	4,030	
	Hooghly	6	1,192	1,675	1,278	78	1,356	213	375	2,440	
	Howrah	3	606	1,025	748	27	775	249	400	1,733	
	Average for the Division.	...	209	294	328	9	337	...	387	415	
Presidency	24-Parganas	11	2,302	2,781	1,682	34	1,716	153	384	4,594	
	Nadia	6	1,321	939	849	34	883	142	407	2,714	
	Murshidabad	4	867	838	699	9	708	175	370	1,634	
	Jessore	6	1,270	1,211	1,165	27	1,192	194	398	2,582	
	Khulna	4	836	843	932	5	937	233	312	1,520	
	Average for the Division.	...	213	213	172	3	175	...	380	421	
Calcutta	.....	1*	...	262	285	125	410	...	231	262	* This officer's work is confined to Calcutta.

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Division.	District.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	Number of Schools under Inspection.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools *in situ*.	Remarks.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	3	615	441	526	6	532	175	226	734	
	Dinajpur	6	1,346	866	854	64	918	142	314	2,028	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	602	637	418	6	424	139	248	930	
	Darjeeling ...	1	256	51	86	2	88	86	285	291	
	Rangpur	8	1,665	862	780	34	814	98	237	2,145	
	Bogra	2	371	426	389	89	478	194	340	714	
	Pabna	4	801	572	516	53	569	129	298	1,527	
	Average for the Division.	...	209	143	132	9	141	...	277	302	
Dacca	Dacca	6	1,288	1,392	1,558	3,196	4,754	260	325	2,410	
	Mymensingh ...	7	1,542	1,750	2,553	271	2,824	375	368	2,866	
	Faridpur	4	870	892	1,389	209	1,598	347	313	1,561	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,139	1,343	3,477	458	3,935	695	320	1,906	
	Average for the Division.	...	220	248	408	188	596	...	336	397	
Chittagong	Tippera	5	993	1,127	1,966	552	2,518	393	321	1,829	
	Noakhali	4	876	1,094	1,502	1,219	2,721	375	329	1,509	
	Chittagong ...	4	893	864	1,183	806	1,989	296	346	1,616	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	232	53	53	7	60	53	122	123	
	Average for the Division.	...	214	224	336	185	521	...	316	363	
Patna	Patna	4	912	1,221	1,525	634	2,159	381	347	1,468	
	Gaya	4	871	928	1,014	470	1,484	254	354	1,658	
	Shahabad ...	4	896	690	643	272	915	161	378	1,720	
	Saran	4	917	1,173	865	318	1,183	216	488	2,578	
	Champaran ...	2	411	521	840	280	1,120	420	373	486	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	820	817	902	837	1,739	226	458	2,161	
	Darbhanga ...	3	620	906	865	610	1,475	288	534	1,711	
	Average for the Division.	...	218	250	256	137	403	...	418	471	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	3	705	845	1,137	451	1,588	379	443	1,517	
	Bhagalpur ...	4	922	661	843	461	1,304	211	368	1,599	
	Purnea	4	882	860	753	264	1,017	188	299	1,479	
	Malda	2	338	391	344	12	356	178	218	479	
	Sonthal Parganas	8	1,848	824	786	161	947	98	296	2,484	
	Average for the Division.	...	224	170	184	64	248	...	324	359	
Orissa	Cuttack	5	804	1,503	3,158	389	3,547	632	415	2,214	
	Balasore	3	666	876	1,995	125	2,120	665	435	1,447	
	Angul	1	240	163	151	13	164	151	205	229	
	Puri	3	671	936	1,264	799	2,063	421	447	1,444	
	Average for the Division.	...	196	290	547	111	658	...	411	445	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	5	1,363	880	1,170	56	1,226	234	260	1,396	
	Average	...	272	176	234	11	245	...	260	279	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	3(*a*)	671	502	497	55	552	166	414	1,406	
	Lohardaga ...	3	623	602	976	23	999	325	315	1,020	
	Palamau ...	1	219	182	239	23	262	239	359	374	
	Manbhum ...	3(*b*)	639	483	572	4	576	191	355	1,144	
	Singhbhum ...	2	428	319	337	4	341	169	365	810	
	Average for the Division.	...	215	174	218	9	228	...	362	396	

(*a*) Excluding Education Clerk, whose circle contains 28 primary schools, and who paid 173 visits to primary schools in 90 days.
(*b*) Ditto ditto 144 ditto 236 ditto 86 ,,

The prescribed minimum of 200 days was exceeded in all the Divisions except Orissa, where the average number of days during which the Sub-Inspectors were on tour was 196. The figures vary from 272 in the Orissa Tributary Mahals to 209 in the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.

The limit of 400 visits to schools was attained only in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Orissa Divisions. The reduced standard of 350 visits was, as in the year before, passed in all the Divisions except Rajshahi and the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The average number of visits was highest in the Patna Division (471 against 559), and lowest in the Orissa Tributary Mahals (279 against 286).

The reduced standard of 350 visits was not reached in any district of the Rajshahi Division, where the average number of visits fell off from 308 to 302. The Division is backward and schools are not numerous.

Babu Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, says: "Amongst the Chiefs of Orissa there are a few of the old school, who are probably of opinion that education is too good a thing for their people to have.

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It goes without saying that in their States a Government educational inspecting officer is looked upon in the light of an unwelcome intruder, and that his opportunities of usefulness in them are extremely limited." He adds that there was a time when bogus schools were improvised for the sake of appearance on the occasion of the visit of a Government officer. Such things happily are things of the past.

34. I quote the following from my Burdwan Divisional report:—

"Though Babu Umes Chandra Basu has done somewhat short work, I still select him, and with him Babu Dwarka Nath Bagchi, for favourable mention among the Sub-Inspectors of the *Burdwan* district *on account of the quality of their work.* I also desire to mention favourably Babu Giris Chandra Som in *Birbhum;* Babu Ramesvar Sen and Babu Akshay Kumar Datta, B.A., in *Bankura;* Babu Sarada Prasad Banerjea, Babu Gopinath Mazumdar, and Babu Bijay Krishna Banerjea in *Midnapore;* Babu Satis Chandra Mukherjea, B.A. (who impressed me most favourably) in *Hooghly*, and Babu Rama Nath Ghosh in *Howrah.* It is for the *quality* of their work chiefly that favourable mention is made of these ten Sub-Inspectors."

35. In the Presidency Division both Babus Jiban Krishna Basu and Surendra Nath Mukherjea were actually on tour for 176 days each, *i.e.*, 192 days reckoned in proportion to a full year. In Murshidabad Babu Charu Chandra Banerjea fell short by both the tests owing to ill-health.

36. From my Rajshahi Divisional report I make the following extract:—

"Of Babu Ram Govinda Misra (with 368 visits), it is to be observed that he is one of six officers who paid over 350 visits in the year. The other officers who complied with requirements in this respect are Babu Mathura Nath Maitra, with 413 visits; and Babu Raj Kumar Chakravarti, with 384 visits (both of Dinajpur); Babu Jagannath Sarkar, with 351 visits (of Jalpaiguri); and Babu Rajani Kanta Bhattacharjya, with 405 visits; and Babu Damodar Prasad Sarkar, with 394 visits (both of Pabna). Of the remaining Sub-Inspectors, I consider that the following should be *unfavourably* mentioned:—Babu Haribar Mitra, of Rajshahi (200 days on tour and only 235 visits paid), Babu Dwarka Nath Ghattak, also of Rajshahi (193 days on tour and only 217 visits); Babu Kali Krishna Das, of Rangpur (171 days on tour and 150 visits); Babu Radhika Prasanna Deb, also of Rangpur (202 days and 253 visits); Munshi Maisuddin Ahmed, also of Rangpur (210 days and 258 visits); and Babu Joges Chandra Das, B.A., of Rangpur (171 days and 150 visits). Babu Durga Das Sur's work was unsatisfactory, but as he was ill, I do not include him in the list of officers selected for unfavourable mention. A general view of the statement shows a poor return of work from the Sub-Inspectors as a body. This result I ascribe to a certain laxity of supervision, due to District Boards not exercising sufficient control over their servants. This is a weak point in the system of local-self-government, which in its nature cannot easily be remedied. I must therefore cast much of the blame upon the Deputy Inspectors, who should bring to notice shortcomings on the part of the Sub-Inspectors with a view to having their inspections rendered more effective and methodical, and punishments awarded where such are needed. I have now issued a circular to Deputy Inspectors, warning them that they will be held personally responsible (unless they bring the same to notice) for the shortcomings of the Sub-Inspectors serving in the districts in which they are employed. Regarding the Sub-Inspectors of the Rajshahi Division I quote the following from the Assistant Inspector's report:—'With few exceptions, these officers have failed to give satisfaction. Their examinations I have found unreliable, and generally they are too intimate and soft with the inspecting pandits and school teachers.' For good work Mr. LeFeuvre names Babu Govinda Chandra Banerjee, of Rangpur, remarking—'He is experienced, firm, active, and reliable.'"

37. In the Dacca Division the only case of short work in regard to tour days took place in Sherpur in Mymensingh, where there was "no separate Sub-Inspector from the 1st January to the 6th March." In regard to the number of visits, the Sub-Inspectors of the Sadar and Nalchiti Circles in Backergunge failed to attain the limit of 350 visits by 3 and 7 respectively. The shortcoming in the case of the Nalchiti Sub-Inspector was due to a change of officers. In the case of the Sadar Sub-Inspector it was due to the fact that his post was left vacant from the 13th to the 31st March, when he was on deputation as Deputy Inspector of the district.

In the Chittagong Division Babu Prasanna Kumar Sen of Brahmanbaria in Tippera was under suspension "for unfair dealings in obtaining a medical certificate." His work fell short by both the tests. In the Chandpur subdivision of Tippera the reduced limit of 350 visits was not reached owing to the neglect of the permanent Sub-Inspector, Babu Ananda Mohan Sen.

38. In the Patna Division "Maulvi Muhammad Hafizulla of Patna fell short (by proportionate calculation) by 7 days. He submitted no diaries for July and a part of August, and was *let off by the District Board of Patna with the loss of his travelling allowance only.*" Babu Jumman Ram of Aurangabad fell

short by 3 days. He was transferred from the Division on the 10th June. Babu Narayan Lal of Muzaffarpur fell short by 31 days.

In the Bhagalpur Division Babus Jogeswar Mukherjea of Dumka, Sarada Prasad Ghosh of Malda, and Dayal Narayan of Purnea fell short of the prescribed number of days. Babu Sarada Prasad Ghosh was suffering from ill-health throughout the year, which at last compelled him to take leave on medical certificate for six months. Taking into account the number of days the other two officers were out on tour as Officiating Deputy Inspectors, they may be said to have exceeded the prescribed minimum. Babu Ananda Prasad Chatterjea of Malda and the Sub-Inspectors of the Sonthal Parganas (except Babu Tarak Ram Dube of Godda and Babu Radha Krishna Sarkel of Pakaur) did not attain the prescribed minimum of 350 visits. The Assistant Inspector says:—

"In the Sonthal Parganas, except in the subdivision of Godda, the schools are few and far between, and the Sub-Inspectors are required, by the order of the Deputy Commissioner, to devote at least three hours on an average to each school. The Sonthal Sub-Inspectors have also to spend some time in each village where there is a school, to persuade by advice and instruction the people who do not appreciate education to send their boys to school. The prescribed minimum cannot therefore be attained in any subdivision except Godda."

39. In the Orissa Division the short work of Babus Narayan Prasad Mahanti, B.A., Bhagabati Charan Das, and Jadu Nath Roy of Cuttack in regard to the prescribed limit of 200 days has been attributed to their suspension, transfer, and leave respectively in the working season of the year. In the Orissa Division the reduced standard of 350 visits was not attained by Babu Srinibas Singh of Angul, who has, however, been commended for his outturn of work, his ability, zeal, and attainments.

The short outturn of work in respect of visits to schools in the Orissa Tributary Mahals has already been touched upon. It appears that the five Sub-Inspectors employed in the Gurjats has each more than 200 schools under inspection, and so they should endeavour to attain the limit of 350 visits by inspecting some schools more than once.

40. All the Sub-Inspectors in the Chota Nagpur Division exceeded the limit of 200 days on tour and paid the required number of visits to schools.

41. Notwithstanding the repeated strictures passed upon hasty and inefficient inspection, several Sub-Inspectors still paid an excessive number of visits during the year, the most flagrant instances occurring in the Patna Division, where Babu Chandi Lal of Shahabad paid 539 visits in 233 days, Babu Jeut Lal of Saran 666 visits in 243 days, Babu Krishna Jiban Lal of Muzaffarpur 580 visits in 236 days, Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim 589 visits in 227 days, and Babu Hira Lal of Darbhanga 682 visits in 218 days.

It is right again to impress upon all inspecting officers that a record of over 500 visits, or of more than 2 visits for each day on tour, generally stands condemned as an indication of perfunctory work, and that it is evidence of misguided zeal for a Sub-Inspector to pass that limit.

42. The following Sub-Inspectors have been specially commended in the divisional reports:—In the extracts above will be found the names of those whom I selected for favourable mention in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. In the Presidency Division Babus Priya Nath Brahmachari, B.A., Srimohan Banerjea, Gopal Krishna Chakravarti, Girindra Gopal Ghosh, and Sris Chandra Chaudhuri in the 24-Parganas, Babus Arun Chandra Ganguli and Krishna Chandra Banerjea in Nadia, Babu Satkari Sanyal in Murshidabad, and Babu Nabin Chandra Kar in Khulna have done satisfactory work. None of the officers of the Dacca Division have been specially mentioned. In the Chittagong Division Babu Rames Chandra Das, B.A., of Tippera and Babu Rajani Kanta Chakravarti of Chittagong have been specially commended. In the Bhagalpur Division the Sub-Inspectors deserving of special mention are Babus Jogeswar Mukherjea of Dumka, Tarak Ram Dube of Godda, Biresvar Ghosh of Deoghur, Gauri Prasad Singh of Monghyr, and Lala Umes Chandra of Bhagalpur. Almost all the officers of the Orissa Division are noticed in terms of approbation, especially Babus Raj Kumar Sen and Chandra Nath Palit of Cuttack, Babu Srinibas Singh of Angul, Babu Ram Nath Das of Balasore, and Babu Jagan Nath Das of Puri. The officers who are reported as having done specially good work in the Chota Nagpur Division are Babus Sasi Bhushan Chakravarti, B.A., of Giridih, Nagendra Nath Basu of Lohardaga, and Kasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., of Manbhum.

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43. According to the orders of Government, all the Departmental Sub-Inspectors of the Board districts were lately transferred to the District Boards, provision being at the same time made that any assistance that the Inspector or the Deputy Inspector might require in compiling the returns should be furnished by the Sub-Inspectors under the Board. In one case the Chairman of a District Board argued that the pay of the Board Sub-Inspector, whose services were required in the Inspector's office, should be paid from Provincial revenues. This was of course disallowed.

44. In my report for the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle I have given the qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors as follows:—

Division.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Examination passed.					No certificate.		Remarks.
		B. A.	F. A.	Entrance.	M. E.	Final of training school, or read in a *tol*.	Read Entrance course.	Did not read Entrance course.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi	27	3	5	10	...	6	2	...	1 vacancy.
Burdwan	32	2	9	13	1	2	4	1	

In the General Report for 1894-95 Sir Alfred Croft referred to a similar statement as "a useful table"; nevertheless none of the Inspectors have given the information for their Divisions in this year's reports. I am arranging that in future reports the information may be forthcoming.

45. The work done by the inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1894-95.	1895-96
Burdwan	58	28,247	553	487
Presidency	29	12,769	395	440
Calcutta	4	1,607	305	402
Rajshahi	39	14,019	371	360
Dacca	63	37,333	654	592
Chittagong	42	21,356	518	508
Patna	76	52,024	656	684
Bhagalpur	59	25,336	359	429
Orissa	76	43,805	566	576
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	10	1,981	182	198
Chota Nagpur	30	10,472	329	349
Total ...	486	248,949	499	512

The average number of visits paid by them has risen from 499 to 512, the largest number of visits (684) having been paid by the inspecting pandits of the Patna Division. The average number of visits decreased in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Chittagong Divisions, and increased in all other tracts.

46. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits are shown in the following table:—

Division.	Number of inspecting pandits.	Certificates.										
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership. 1st grade.	Vernacular mastership. 2nd grade.	Vernacular mastership. 3rd grade.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	No certificate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	58	1	8	16	5	7	1	11	...	4	4	1
Presidency	29	...	9	9	2	...	1	2	...	..	...	6
Calcutta	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Rajshahi	39	...	..	...	...	3	2	27	1	...	3	3
Dacca	63	...	2	4	...	2	3	36	6	2	5	3
Chittagong	42	...	...	11	1	...	...	21	...	3	..	6
Patna	76	...	3	34	7	9	5	11	...	...	...	7
Bhagalpur	59	...	3	23	5	1	2	12	...	2	10	1
Orissa	76	..	...	...	12	14	5	30	1	9	2	3
Orissa Tributary Mahals	10	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	2	...	
Chota Nagpur	30	...	2	...	3	...	7	9	1	2	...	6
Total ...	486	1	28	98	36	36	29	163	9	24	26	36

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The only First Arts certificate-holder was in the Burdwan Division. Of the holders of the Entrance certificate, no less than 18 out of 28 were employed in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, including Calcutta. The holders of vernacular mastership certificates numbered 170, middle examination 192, upper primary 9, other examinations 24, while there were 26 inspecting pandits who had read up to the Entrance standard, and 36 who had no certificates at all. I demur to the appointment of inspecting pandits with qualifications such as are shown in columns 7 to 13 of the statement. I am of opinion that a standard of qualification should be fixed by Government, below which candidates should be declared ineligible for these posts.

47. The chief guru system is now a thing of the past, the chief gurus having been replaced in all places by inspecting pandits, as ordered in the resolution of Government (paragraph 4) on the report for 1892-93.

The Rajshahi District Board have determined to abolish this form of cheap auxiliary inspecting agency, and to appoint two Sub-Inspectors in lieu thereof. I have expressed my doubts whether this change will tend to improve the efficiency of the primary schools of the district or not. I again quote from my Burdwan Divisional report:—

"It is only with constant supervision of the Sub-Inspectors that the work of inspecting pandits can be at all efficient and satisfactory, and I regret to say that this is a duty which the Sub-Inspectors almost universally perform in a very perfunctory manner. Very stringent orders are needed on this point."

The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division states that in Noakhali "they still pay the registration fee, and the inspecting pandits are paid their allowances for schools visited instead of a daily or monthly rate. These measures enormously swell the number of schools in that district, and give their figures an air of improbability." The Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division says:—

"The quality of work done by the inspecting pandits depends a great deal on their qualifications and on the amount of control and supervision the Sub-Inspectors exercise over them."

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, quotes the following remarks from the annual report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools-Khulna, concerning the inspecting pandits of that district:—

"The inspecting pandits had been appointed as an experimental measure so far back as 1893-94. All the officers were ex-pupils of 1st grade training schools, and it was expected that they would work honestly and with zeal. Unfortunately, however, the tentative measure has turned out to be a complete failure. Frequent complaints cropped up even during the year when the pandits were first appointed that some of them tried to abuse the power with which they were newly invested, and that they took bribes from the gurus and falsified the diaries and returns submitted by them from time to time. I made a searching enquiry into these matters whenever necessary. I could not find any convincing proofs of their culpability, but a moral suspicion arose in my mind that the inspecting pandits were not worth their salt. In the beginning of the year under report an anonymous letter was addressed to me as well as to the District Magistrate that the inspecting pandit of North Bagerhat was in the habit of submitting false diaries, taking bribes, and returning pathsalas that had no existence. The matter was taken up in right earnest, and on enquiry the allegations against the inspecting pandit proved too true. The inspecting pandit was forthwith prosecuted before the Magistrate, but as the witnesses in the case were tampered with, and deposed indirectly in favour of the pandit, he was discharged. The District Board, however, removed the man from the service, and as they lost all faith in this sort of cheap auxiliary inspecting agency, they proposed to replace the inspecting pandits by two Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 50 a month. The proposal was backed by the Inspector and sanctioneed by Government."

The Assistant Inspector adds:—

"An inspecting pandit was a few years ago dismissed in Murshidabad. An inspecting pandit of the 24-Parganas has been fined for falsifying his diary. The bitter experience gained about the dismissed inspecting pandit of Khulna leaves no doubt that the system of inspecting pandits is not likely to work smoothly. Further experience alone can show whether the action taken by the Khulna District Board and sanctioned by Government is the best solution of the question or not, and whether the other District Boards also should follow their example. Any system of cheap auxiliary inspecting agency is necessarily attended with its evils."

It thus appears that some of the District Boards look upon the system of inspecting pandits with aversion, and some of the higher inspecting officers regard it with distrust. There cannot be any doubt that for reasons set forth in previous reports the inspecting pandit system is better than the chief guru

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system. It now remains to be decided whether the existing system of cheap auxiliary inspecting agency is to be replaced by a more costly one. Whatever may be decided upon it must be jealously watched that no encroachment is made upon the funds hitherto set apart for the direct encouragement of primary school gurus.

48. DISTRICT BOARDS.—On the whole, harmonious relations subsisted between the District Boards and the Education Department. With rare exceptions the District Boards followed the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and experience of a specialist. In the Presidency Division the only exceptional case in which the Deputy Inspector of the 24-Parganas was not consulted was with regard to the appointment of the head pandit of a Board model school; but the Chairman after due enquiry into the matter ordered that the Deputy Inspector should be consulted in all cases of appointment. During the year under review, certain malpractices on the part of a clerk of the District Board of the 24-Parganas came to light, for which he was suspended. I am of opinion that the Boards' clerks require looking after, otherwise they are apt to become dilatory and lazy, and school bills are passed irregularly and much hardship results. In Dinajpur in the Rajshahi Division the Deputy Inspector was made Vice-Chairman of the District Board during the absence of the permanent incumbent. In each of the districts of Bogra and Pabna there was on one occasion disagreement between the District Board and the Deputy Inspector, viz., when the Board determined to reduce the budget allotments for education. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division took exception to the action of the District Board of Tippera prescribing certain text-books for primary schools. The matter was at last referred to Sir Alfred Croft, who had to point out to the Board that they had no authority to prescribe text-books in the way they had done. In the Bhagalpur Division the Deputy Inspector of Malda continued to be the Vice-Chairman of the District Board. The Temporary Inspector of the Orissa Division reports that there appears to be a tendency on the part of some of the Boards not to re-allot the educational savings for educational purposes, and that, generally speaking, there still exists a want of despatch in their office work. The Cuttack Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the District Board.

49. The following statement shows the work of the District Boards:—

DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		REMARKS.
			1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	19	17	11	10	
Birbhum	13	14	7	6	
Bankura	15	11	8	9	
Midnapore	24	12	12	11	
Hooghly	27	17	11	12	
Howrah	11	15	7	7	
24-Parganas	25	10	12·8	14·2	
Nadia	21	16	13·5	11·3	
Murshidabad	21	14*	7·6	9·3	* Three meetings were adjourned for want of quorum.
Jessore	25	12	11·7	11·5	† Five special and 10 ordinary.
Khulna	17	15†	11·8	11·4	
Rajshahi	21	14	10	9	Meetings adjourned for want of a quorum are omitted.
Dinajpur	22	17	6	7	
Jalpaiguri	17	14	6	7	
Rangpur	21	12	9	10	
Bogra	16	18	9	7	
Pabna	16	13	8	8	
Dacca	29	17	12·1	13·8	
Mymensingh	25	20(*a*)	9·4	10·4	(*a*) Four meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum.
Faridpur	25	16(*b*)	13·3	12·6	(*b*) One of these proved abortive for want of a quorum.
Backerguuge	25	17(*c*)	12·8	9·2	(*c*) One of these meetings was adjourned for want of a quorum.
Tippera	19	17	11·1	11·2	
Noakhali	13	19	7·5	8·5	
Chittagong	19	13	12	11	
Patna	25	13	12·9	14	
Gaya	21	8	9·6	11	
Shahabad	25	10	12	11	
Saran	31	12	13·3	14·5	
Champaran	16(*d*)	14	6	5·7	(*d*) Excluding the Chairman.
Muzaffarpur	19	15(*e*)	7·5	8	(*e*) Excluding wo adjourned meetings.
Darbhanga	25	14	11	13	
Monghyr	5	5	4	3·4	
Bhagalpur	10	10	3	3·6	No quorum at one meeting.
Purnea	5	8	3·5	3·1	Ditto three meetings.
Malda	5	8	3·9	3·3	
Cuttack	21	14	10·4	9·8	
Balasore	16	19	7	4·1	
Puri	13	1	5·8	4·9	

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50. The average attendance of the members increased in 13 districts, declined in 18, and remained stationary in the remaining 7 districts. As in previous years, the general work of administration was carried on under orders of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman in consultation with the Deputy Inspector. All important matters were first dealt with by the Education Sub-Committees, and finally decided at the general meetings of the District Boards. The Education Sub-Committees occasionally disposed of ordinary business transferred to them. I give below a list of the chief items of business ordinarily transacted by the District Boards:—

(1) Preparation of educational estimates.
(2) Consideration of applications for grants-in-aid, the giving of new grants, and withdrawing or reducing old ones.
(3) Sanctioning building or special grants.
(4) Appointment, transfer, leave, and dismissal of Sub-Inspectors, inspecting pandits, and teachers of Board model schools, and increasing or reducing their salaries.
(5) Conducting the lower primary examination and the reward examination, and awarding of lower primary scholarships.
(6) Deciding upon the holidays to be observed in the different classes of schools under the Board.
(7) Awarding of stipends or rewards to gurus and prizes to pupils.
(8) Consideration of the quarterly inspection reports of the Deputy Inspectors so far as they relate to the schools under the Board.
(9) Consideration of proposals coming from the Department.
(10) Fixing the rates of schooling fees.
(11) Checking the travelling bills of Sub-Inspectors and examining their diaries.
(12) Creation of special, technical, or female scholarships and similar subjects.

51. Revised rules under clauses (*j*) and (*q*) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards. Complaints have been made that a few District Boards have either not submitted to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports at all, or not in proper time. It is a matter of satisfaction that these and other complaints against the District Boards are gradually disappearing.

52. Local Boards.—The District Board of Burdwan, in deference to the wishes of Government, relieved the Local Boards of connection with secondary education, with which they had been associated for some years. The Local Boards of the Burdwan Division now deal with primary education only. This is as it ought to be.

In the Presidency Division the Local Boards in the 24-Parganas and Khulna have not been vested with any educational functions. In Nadia the functions of the Local Boards are limited to the issuing of cheques on bills submitted by the Sub-Inspectors. In Murshidabad the Local Boards are entrusted with the management and control of primary schools. In Jessore some of the Local Boards failed to distribute the money to the teachers of pathsalas within the year.

In the Rajshahi Division the Local Boards (excepting those of Rangpur) are entrusted with the control of primary education, their proceedings being subject to final revision by the District Board.

In the Dacca Division, no educational work was delegated to Local Boards in Dacca. In Mymensingh the Local Boards had the entire management of, and control over, primary education, as in the preceding year. The Local Boards of Faridpur were for the first time entrusted with the payment of stipends and rewards to primary schools. No information has been furnished regarding Local Boards in Backergunge.

In the Chittagong Division there were no Local Boards in Noakhali and Chittagong. In Tippera these Boards were entrusted with the care of stipendiary primary schools.

The report of the Patna Division is silent on the subject of Local Boards.

In the Bhagalpur Division the Local Boards of Bhagalpur and Monghyr continued to exercise the same functions as in the year before.

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In the Orissa Division the control and management of stipendiary primary schools and the payment of lower primary scholarships rested with the Local Boards of Cuttack. In Balasore the Local Boards continued to control the stipendiary primary schools. In Puri no educational duties have been delegated to the Sadar Local Board. The Khurda Local Board has ceased to control the two upper primary schools formerly directly managed by the Board, in consequence of their transfer to the list of aided Khas Mahal schools.

53. *District Committees.*—These Committees continue to exist in the five districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, and in the Sonthal Parganas and Darjeeling. Those in Chota Nagpur each met twice during the year, except that of Manbhum, which held only one meeting. They considered matters relating to the respective zilla schools; the Lohardaga Committee also considered questions in regard to the Ranchi Industrial School. They also discussed questions connected with the award of primary scholarships and free studentships and other educational matters of interest. The Sonthal Parganas Committee held two meetings during the year, and discussed questions regarding the Dumka Zilla School, the lower primary scholarship examination results including the award of scholarships, and the appointment of branch Educational Committees at subdivisional headquarters.

As in the preceding year, no information has been received regarding the Darjeeling Committee. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is an Education Committee appointed for the management of the Government High English School at Rangamati.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

54. The returns show 39 colleges in arts against 37 in the preceding year. Two new unaided colleges were started during the year and affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department, both in the town of Calcutta. Of the 39 colleges returned, 11 are maintained by the Department, 1 is under municipal management, 8 are aided and 19 unaided. La Martinière College for girls, though reckoned as an aided college, did not return any college classes for the year, and Bishop's College furnished no returns: they have been included in the list for the purpose of comparison.

The total number of college students was 6,193, an increase of 71. As remarked in the last report, the annual strength of the Arts Colleges depends chiefly upon the number of candidates who pass the Entrance examination.

55. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March for the last 5 years:—

Colleges, General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government (11)—	Rs.					
First Grade Colleges—						
1. Presidency College	12 and 10	428	451	573	545	533
2. Hooghly ,,	6	171	163	207	202	171
3. Dacca ,,	6	313	213	190	186	244
4. Krishnagar ,,	5	101	93	93	73	75
5. Patna ,,	6	252	230	221	204	193
6. Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	4	87	68	63	59	76
7. Rajshahi ,,	3	96	103	138	115	89
8. Bethune School (College Department)	3	20	20	13	19	21
Second Grade Colleges—						
9. Sanskrit College	2	75	87	92	80	98(c)
10. Calcutta Madrasah	2	48	36	45	40	48
11. Chittagong College	3 and 5	31	26	45	35	47
Total	...	1,622	1,489	1,685	1,558	1,595(c)
Municipal College (1)—						
1. Midnapore College	5	46	39	46	36	26
Aided Colleges (8)—						
1. General Assembly's Institution	5	381	376	494	486	493
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	5	319	268	214	276	314
3. St. Xavier's College	6	197	316	389	356	408
4. London Mission College, Bhawanipur	5	78	83	103	101	98
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department).	10	15	26	18	14	10
6. Narail Victoria College	3	56	43	73	58	56
7. Uttarpara College	4	51	55	67	53	48
8. *La Martinière for Girls* (College Department)	(a)	4	6	3	3	(a)
Total		1,101	1,173	1,361	1,347	1,427
Unaided Colleges (19)—						
1. Metropolitan Institution	3	508	577	492	509	421
2. City College	3	454	527	644	633	691
3. Albert ,,	3	81	72	143	145	89
4. Ripon ,,	3	447	464	561	599	648
5. La Martinière for Boys (College Department)	8, 5, and 3	3	7	7	3	3
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	Free	229	192	249	212	230
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	265	327	292	251	213
8. Berhampore College	3	91	136	142	120	116
9. Bishop's College, Calcutta	...	11	...	16	(b)	(b)
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	5 and 4	80	83	133	105	114
11. Bangabasi College, Calcutta	3	85	70	79	83	91
12. Raj Chandra College, Barisal	3	63	89	96	103	77
13. Brojo Mohan Institution, Barisal	3	88	98	143	144	168
14. Bihar National College, Bankipore	4 and 3	51	100	127	153	145
15. Doveton College, Calcutta	5	...	...	21	18	12
16. Loreto House ,,	12	...	...	3	4	8
17. Central College	3	...	...	...	99	73
18. Arya Mission Institution	3	...	...	...	...	24
19. Calcutta Boys' School, College Department	3	...	...	...	...	22
Total	...	2,456	2,742	3,148	3,181	3,145
Grand Total	...	5,225	5,443	6,240	6,122	6,193(c)

(a) There were no college classes during the year.
(b) Bishop's College furnished no returns.
(c) Including 49 pupils in the Sanskrit Title class of the Sanskrit College.

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56. The number of pupils in the Government colleges has advanced from 1,558 to 1,595, a gain of 37. There was a slight decrease in the Presidency and Patna Colleges; Hooghly lost heavily, so also Rajshahi. In all the other colleges, there was a gain of pupils, that in Dacca (of 58 pupils) being most noteworthy. The increase of pupils in the Ravenshaw College, which has made it stronger than it ever was during the last three years, and in the Sanskrit and Chittagong Colleges, is also satisfactory. As stated in the preceding report, the full strength of the Presidency College must not be judged from the figures given above, as all the 48 pupils of the Madrasah attend lectures there, and 37 students of the first and second-year classes of the Sanskrit College go to it for lectures in Physics and Chemistry. The total number taught at the Presidency College was thus 618.

57. The Municipal college at Midnapore shows a further loss of 10 pupils. In aided colleges there was a gain of 80 pupils, by far the largest accession having taken place in St. Xavier's College and the Free Church Institution in Calcutta, which had 52 and 36 pupils respectively more than in the preceding year. The General Assembly's College also gained some students, and has the largest number of pupils among the aided colleges of the Province. The other colleges lost some pupils each.

58. The unaided colleges lost 36 pupils in the total. The Metropolitan Institution of Calcutta has declined in strength during the past quinquennium; the increase of a few pupils in the preceding year has been followed by a loss of as many as 88 pupils during the year under report. The loss of 56 pupils in the Albert College is no doubt due to the death of the late Babu Krishna Bihari Sen, who for years was the able head of this institution, and by his management inspired public confidence. The loss of pupils in the Jagannath College of Dacca and in the Rajchandra College of Barisal has been followed by an almost corresponding gain in the two rival institutions in these towns, viz., the Government college of the former place and the Braja Mohan Institution of the latter. The City College and the Ripon College of Calcutta gained the most in strength during the year, the former having 58 pupils and the latter 49 pupils more than in the preceding year. Judged by numbers, they are the two strongest of the unaided colleges, and have gained during the past quinquennium more than 200 pupils each.

59. Of the total number of 6,193 college pupils, 4,095 read in 19 colleges in Calcutta (Bishop's College and LaMartiniére for girls not being counted) and 2,098 in 18 colleges in the mufassal, the corresponding figures in the preceding year having been 3,999 and 2,123 respectively. It is thus seen that, in spite of an increase in the total number of college pupils, the mufassal colleges were, on the whole, somewhat weaker than before. That Calcutta attracts the largest portion of college students is due probably not only to the exceptional educational facilities afforded by some of its institutions, but also to the fact that some of them have graduate and other special scholarships, which induce promising students to flock to them.

60. The following table compares the total number of college students at different stages of progress on the 31st December 1894, on the same date of 1895, and on the 31st March 1896:—

Class of Institution.	Reading for F. A.			Reading for B. A.			Reading for M. A.			Total—		
	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1895.	On 31st March 1896.	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1895.	On 31st March 1896.	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1895.	On 31st March 1896.	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1895.	On 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government	1,162	1,096	901	632	699	564	82	89	84	(a)1,876	(b)1,884	(c)1,549
Aided*	896	962	875	530	584	545	76	49	33	1,502	1,595	1,453
Unaided	2,665	2,687	2,279	806	913	863	17	3	3	3,488	3,603	3,145
Total ...	4,723	4,745	4,055	1,968	2,196	1,972	175	141	120	(a)6,866	(b)7,082	(c)6,147

* Including municipal.
(a) Excluding 28 students reading for Sanskrit titles.
(b) Ditto 41 ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 46 ditto ditto.

The important comparison lies between the numbers on the 31st December of two successive years, when the College classes are at their fullest. It is seen that of students reading for the First Arts examination, there is an increase of only 22. Of those reading for the B.A. examination, there is a gain of 228, and of those reading for the M.A. examination, there is a loss of 34 students, though the Government colleges show a gain of seven M.A. students. This would appear to point to a degree of confidence enjoyed by the Government Colleges which is not enjoyed by the others.

61. The following table shows the expenditure from all sources in Government, aided and unaided institutions:—

Colleges—General.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure in 1895-96. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District or municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	From private funds. Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Cost per annum of each student— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government.											
1. Presidency	533	577	512	89,633	...	84,676	...	1,74,309	165 5 5	146 12 0	302 1 5
2. Hooghly	171	180	156	22,330	...	12,726	...	35,056	124 0 10	70 11 3	194 12 1
3. Dacca	244	247	241	36,286	...	17,631	...	53,917	146 14 6	71 6 1	218 4 7
4. Krishnagar	75	71	53	16,210	...	3,570	1,584	21,364	228 5 0	72 9 5	300 14 5
5. Patna	193	236	206	25,094	...	17,861	...	42,955	106 5 3	75 10 11	182 0 2
6. Ravenshaw	76	83	78	16,023	...	4,352	880	21,255	193 0 9	63 0 7	256 1 4
7. Rajshahi	89	117	95	10,749	...	4,417	10,237	25,403	91 13 11	135 3 11	227 1 10
8. Bethune	21	22	15	5,688	...	812	...	6,500	258 8 9	36 14 6	295 7 3
9. Sanskrit	(a) 98	92	79	17,757	...	1,957	...	19,714	193 0 2	21 4 4	214 4 6
10. Calcutta Madrasah	48	51	47	9,573	...	1,253	...	10,826	187 11 3	24 9 1	212 4 4
11. Chittagong	47	53	44	6,304	...	2,208	70	8,582	118 15 1	42 15 8	161 14 9
Total ...	(a)1,595	1,729	1,526	2,55,647	...	1,51,463	12,771	4,19,881	147 13 9	94 15 9	242 13 6
Total for 1894-95 ...	1,558	1,735	1,574	2,64,028	...	1,52,792	15,081	4,31,901	152 2 10	96 12 1	248 14 11
Municipal.											
1. Midnapore	26	40	28	1,220	...	2,176	1,849	5,245	30 8 0	100 10 0	131 2 0
Total for 1894-95 ...	36	46	35	1,220	...	1,614	2,203	5,037	27 1 9	84 13 1	111 14 10
Aided.											
1. General Assembly's Institution	493	488	420	7,200	...	20,107	21,371	48,678	14 12 8	85 0 0	99 12 8
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College.)	314	321	255	6,000	...	14,324	20,731	41,055	18 11 0	109 3 4	127 14 4
3. St. Xavier's College	408	382	290	5,400	...	15,157	13,523	34,080	14 2 2	75 1 3	89 3 5
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhowanipur.	98	104	90	3,000	...	5,876	7,432	16,308	28 13 6	127 15 5	156 12 11
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department.)	10	13	13	1,800	...	1,640	8,100	11,540	138 7 5	749 3 8	887 11 1
6. Narail Victoria College ...	56	64	30	1,500	...	800	2,943	5,243	23 7 0	58 7 9	81 14 9
7. Utterpara College	48	60	50	473	...	2,920	3,303	6,696	7 14 2	103 11 5	111 9 7
Total ...	1,427	1,432	1,148	25,373	...	60,824	77,403	1,63,600	17 11 6	96 8 0	114 3 6
Total for 1894-95 ...	1,347	1,340	1,067	25,624	...	60,566	76,191	1,62,381	19 1 11	102 0 11	121 2 10
Unaided.											
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	421	438	*	...	...	19,198	...	19,198	...	43 12 2	43 12 2
2. City College	691	694	535	...	...	20,195	3,070	23,265	...	33 8 4	33 8 4
3. LaMartinière for Boys	3	3	3	...	...	Return of expenditure not furnished.					
4. Albert College	89	102	87	...	...	2,790	...	2,790	...	26 10 4	26 10 4
5. Ripon College	648	610	401	...	...	20,276	...	20,276	...	43 1 2	43 1 2
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	230	243	192	...	...	...	8,086	8,086	...	33 4 5	33 4 5
7. Jagannath College, Dacca ...	213	272	232	...	...	9,329	...	9,329	...	34 4 9	34 4 9
8. Berhampur College	116	115	91	...	...	2,859	12,263	15,122	...	131 7 11	131 7 11
9. Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	114	138	114	...	...	6,306	2,240	8,546	...	61 14 10	61 14 10
10. Bangabasi College	91	93	79	...	...	1,462	3,789	5,251	...	56 7 5	56 7 5
11. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	77	94	75	...	...	1,785	1,508	3,293	...	42 12 3	42 12 3
12. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	165	185	151	...	...	4,678	...	4,678	...	25 4 7	25 4 7
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore.	145	209	190	...	...	10,362	400	10,762	...	41 6 3	41 6 3
14. Doveton College, Calcutta ...	12	22	20	...	...	1,165	2,825	3,990	...	181 5 10	181 5 10
15. Loretto House, College Department.	8	8	7	...	...	Return of expenditure not furnished.					
16. Central College	73	80	58	...	...	1,853	4,561	6,414	...	80 2 9	80 2 9
17. Arya Mission Institution, College Department.	24	24	22	...	...	Return of expenditure not furnished.					
18. Calcutta Boys' School, College Department.	23	41	36	...	...	...	3,150	3,150	...	76 13 3	76 13 3
Total ...	3,145	3,371	2,291	...	...	1,08,208	41,892	1,50,100	...	44 8 5	44 8 5
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,181	3,218	2,228	...	...	95,526	26,030	1,21,556	...	37 12 4	37 12 4
Grand Total for 1895-96 ...	(a)6,193	6,372	4,903	2,82,240	...	3,32,671	1,33,915	7,38,826	42 15 2	69 7 7	112 6 8
Grand Total for 1894-95 ...	6,122	6,338	4,904	2,90,872	..	3,10,498	1,19,505	7,20,875	45 14 3	67 13 6	113 11 9
Grand Total for 1893-94 ...	6,240	6,284	4,931	2,87,669	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354	45 13 7	68 11 0	114 7 7

* Average daily attendance not shown.
(a) Including 46 pupils reading for Sanskrit Title Examination in the Sanskrit College.

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The total expenditure on collegiate education has increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826 or by Rs. 17,953. The increase has taken place mostly in unaided colleges, those under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020. The new College Department of the Calcutta Boys' School and the Central College, which has this year furnished its money returns, account for Rs. 9,564, the Ripon College shows an increase of Rs. 10,397, the Bangabasi College of Rs. 3,622, the Bihar National College of Rs. 1,629, the Tej Narayan College of Rs. 1,034, and the Braja Mohan Institution of Rs. 866 over the preceding year's expenditure. The expenditure from provincial revenues has declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from both fees and subscriptions have advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,33,915 respectively. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average monthly strength of the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572.

In Government colleges the expenditure from provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to the large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasah. The reduction in the Sanskrit College has been the effect of the retirement of Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., who was a graded officer of the superior service, and to the appointment of a Principal on much less pay in his place. The increase of expenditure from this source in the Pesidency College from Rs. 83,352 to Rs. 89,633 is due to the return to duty of Mr. Rowe, who had been on furlough for the greater part of the preceding year, and that in the Rajshahi College to a decline in the receipts from local sources, consequent on a falling off of students and a reduced rate of interest on Government securities.

This reduction of interest, it may be observed, has affected the income from endowments in all endowed colleges under Government.

The expenditure from provincial revenues in aided colleges has remained much the same as before, the small reduction being due to the non-payment of any grant to La Martinière College for girls—an institution which appeared in the statement for 1894-95. The fee receipts in these institutions also show very little change, the slight increase in this respect being far less in proportion than the increase in the number of students recorded.

The total cost of education in each college has declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-6-8, and the Government share of that cost has declined from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2.

The following is a useful summary:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of each pupil	127	124	114	114	112
The Government share of the same	52	50	46	46	43

62. FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the First Arts Examination held in February 1896:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of Candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government Colleges.						
1. Presidency College	123	16	23	31	70	57
2. Hooghly ,, ...	70	3	9	20	32	46
3. Dacca ,, ...	58	2	11	19	32	55
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	21	2	1	8	11	52
5. Patna ,, ...	103	...	3	31	34	33
6. Ravenshaw ,, ...	40	...	3	14	17	43
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	65	1	7	15	23	36
8. Bethune ,, ...	7	...	1	3	4	57
9. Sanskrit ,, ...	19	2	2	7	11	57
10. Calcutta Madrasah	18	...	2	4	6	33
11. Chittagong College	27	...	2	13	15	56
Total ...	551	26	64	165	255	46

Name of College.	Number of Candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Municipal—						
1. Midnapore College	28	...	2	10	12	43
Total ...	28	...	2	10	12	43
Aided—						
1. General Assembly's Institution	167	5	16	49	70	
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	72	2	10	26	38	
3. St. Xavier's College	88	4	4	29	37	
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	42	...	5	11	16	
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	7	1	2	2	5	
6. Narail Victoria College	18	...	...	7	7	
7. Uttarpara College	30	...	4	9	13	
8. La Martinière for Girls	1	...	...	1	1	
Total ...	425	12	41	134	187	44
Unaided—						
1. Metropolitan Institution	158	2	5	47	54	
2. City College	245	3	18	55	76	
3. La Martinière for boys	1	...	...	...	...	
4. Albert College	70	...	3	20	23	
5. Ripon ,, ...	227	2	7	46	55	
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	98	2	8	32	42	
7. Jagannath College Dacca	187	4	16	58	78	
8. Berhampore College	52	1	4	16	21	
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	81	1	3	25	29	
10. Bangabasi College	57	...	4	15	19	
11. Rai Chandra College, Barisal	35	1	1	9	11	
12. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal ...	72	2	15	22	39	
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	135	...	6	41	47	
14. Doveton College, Calcutta	18	...	4	3	7	
15. Loretto House, College Department ...	2	...	1	...	1	
16. Central College	41	1	5	13	19	
17. Bishops' College, Calcutta	11	...	2	8	10	
18. Calcutta Boy's School	17	...	...	5	5	
19. Arya Mission Institution	12	...	...	6	6	
Total ...	1,519	19	102	421	542	36
Grand Total for Colleges ...	2,523	57	209	730	996	40
Grand Total for Colleges, 1894-95 ...	2,727	57	291	791	1,139	42

The number of candidates from colleges declined by 204, and that of their successful candidates by 143, the proportion of success falling off from 42 to 40 per cent. Of the 11 Government Colleges, 6, viz., the Presidency, Dacca, Krishnagar, Chittagong, Sanskrit and Bethune Colleges, passed more than half their candidates, the first and the two last-named colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each.

The result for the Presidency College was 57 per cent. against 56 per cent. in the preceding year; but for the Muhammadan students of the Calcutta Madrasah, who attend all their lectures therein, it fell off to 33 per cent. from 60 per cent.

Among colleges under Municipal, Missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Bishop's College (with 91 per cent.); St. Paul's School at Darjeeling (with 72 per cent.); Braja Mohan Institution at Barisal (with 54 per cent.); the Free Church Institution (with 52 per cent.); and the Central College (with 46 per cent.); no other College under this category having passed more than 43 per cent. of their candidates, except La Martinière College for girls, from which one candidate appeared and passed the examination, and the Loretto House passing one candidate out of two sent up. It is worthy of note that only one of these colleges (the Ripon College) passed less than 25 per cent. of its candidates. The Metropolitan Institution (with 35 per cent.), the Albert College (with 33 per cent.), and the Bihar National College (with 34 per cent.), which passed 25 per cent. or less of their candidates in the preceding year, show improvement.

The passes in the first and second divisions give evidence of excellence of teaching. In the Government colleges they were up to 4·7 and 11·6 per cent. respectively of the total number of candidates sent up. In the aided colleges they were 2·8 and 9·6 per cent.; and in the unaided colleges 1·2 and 6·6 per cent. respectively.

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63. The following table shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. Of the two special scholarships reserved for girls, the first scholarship was gained by the Bethune College and the 2nd grade one by the Doveton College for girls:—

	1st grade.	2nd grade.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Government Colleges—			
Presidency	5	3	8
Sanskrit	...	1	1
Krishnagar	...	2	2
Hooghly	...	5	5
Rajshahi	...	2	2
Dacca	1	1	2
Patna	...	1	1
Cuttack	...	2	2
Bethune	1*	...	1*
Total ...	7	17	24
Aided—			
St. Xavier's	1	2	3
General Assembly's	1	1	2
Uttarpara	...	1	1
Free Church, Duff ...	...	1	1
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	...	1	1
Total ...	2	6	8
Unaided—			
Bihar National	...	2	2
Tej Narayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur	...	3	3
Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	1	1	2
Rajchandra	...	1	1
Burdwan Raj	1	2	3
Berhampore	...	2	2
Ripon	..	2	2
Jagannath, Dacca	...	4	4
Doveton	...	1*	1*
Total ...	2	18	20
GRAND TOTAL ...	11	41	52

* Special scholarship for girls.

Six of the ten first grade scholarships open to all candidates were gained by the Government colleges, the aided and unaided institutions sharing the remaining four equally amongst them. The 40 scholarships of the second grade are distributed beforehand among the different Divisions of Bengal; of this number, the Government institutions gained 17, whereas the aided colleges secured six only, the remaining 17 falling to the unaided colleges. Again, of the 10 second grade scholarships allotted to Calcutta, three were gained by the Presidency College, one by the Sanskrit College, two by the St. Xavier's College, one by the General Assembly's Institution, one by the Free Church Institution and two by the Ripon College. The four scholarships to the Presidency Division outside Calcutta were divided equally between the Krishnagar and the Berhampore College. In the Burdwan Division, five of the eight scholarships were gained by the Hooghly College, the Burdwan Raj and the Uttarpara Colleges gaining two and one respectively. In the Eastern Circle the Jagannath College, Dacca, gained four, and the Dacca College, the Braja Mohan Institution, and the Rajchandra College at Barisal obtaining one each. The Rajshahi College gained two of the three scholarships attached to that Division, and the remaining one was taken up by St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. In Bihar, three were gained by the Tej Narayan College and one by the Patna College. In Orissa, where there was no competition, both the scholarships were taken up by the Ravenshaw College.

64. The following scholarships reserved for Muhammadan candidates were also awarded on the results of the last F.A. examination.

Senior Moshin scholarship—One at Rs. 16 a month, two at Rs. 14 and two at Rs. 12. Senior Government special scholarships—Ten at Rs. 10 and ten at Rs. 7 a month. Three Endowed scholarships—Two Darbhanga Madrasah scholarships and one National Muhammadan Association scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 a month each.

65. Of the 52 scholars, 16 have chosen the A Course and 33 the B Course for the B.A. examination, while two have joined the Civil Engineering College

at Sibpur and one the Medical College at Calcutta. Again, 22 have taken their scholarships to the Presidency College and 10 to colleges in Calcutta under private management. Of those that are held in the mufassal, 11 have been made tenable in Government and six in private colleges.

66. B. A. EXAMINATION.—The following table furnishes the results of the B. A. examination for 1895-96:—

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	13	14	15	6
1. Presidency College ...	72	4	9	16	(a)29	67	4	14	12	(h)30	139	8	23	28	59
2. Hooghly ,, ...	16	...	1	6	(b)7	19	...	1	4	5	35	...	2	10	12
3. Dacca ,, ...	38	...	4	6	10	11	...	1	1	2	49	...	5	7	12
4. Kishnagar ,, ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
5. Patna ,, ...	44	...	...	15	15	17	...	1	3	4	61	...	1	18	19
6. Revenshaw ,, Cuttack	11	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	1	1	15	...	1	4	5
7. Rajshahi ,, ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	..	...
8. Bethune ,, ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	
Total ...	193	4	15	47	66	123	4	17	21	42	316	8	32	68	108
Aided—															
1. General Assembly's Institution	79	...	3	25	28	60	...	4	13	(i)17	139	...	7	38	45
2. Free Church Institution	83	1	6	14	(c)21	11	...	1	2	3	94	1	7	16	24
3. St. Xavier's College ...	36	...	1	3	4	28	...	...	5	5	64	...	1	8	9
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur	9	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	3
5. Victoria College, Narail	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	3	...	2	...	(d)2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	..	2
Total ...	213	1	12	45	58	99	...	5	20	25	312	1	17	65	83
1. Metropolitan Institution	139	...	3	15	(e)18	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	3	15	18
2. City College ...	64	...	...	10	10	97	3	4	15	(j)22	161	3	4	25	32
3. Ripon ,, ...	98	...	1	15	16	57	...	4	6	10	155	...	5	21	26
4. Berhampore ,, ...															
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur	21	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	2
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal	13	..	...	3	3	3	...	...	2	2	16	...	...	5	5
	9	1	...	1	(f)2	4	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	1	2
7. Bihar National College	27	...	...	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	5	5
8. Bishop's College ...	4	...	1	1	(g)2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2
9. Doveton	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	375	1	5	52	58	164	3	8	24	35	539	4	13	76	93
Teachers	83	...	...	7	7	25	...	2	...	2	108	...	2	7	9
Private students	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1
Total for 1895-96 ...	865	6	32	151	189	412	7	32	66	105	1,277	13	64	217	294
Total for 1894-95 ...	906	4	42	195	241	447	13	28	134	175	1,352	17	70	329	416

(a) 6 passed with double honours. (b) 1 passed with double honours. (c) 4 passed with double honours.
(d) 1 ditto ditto. (e) 1 ditto ditto. (f) 1 ditto ditto.
(g) 1 ditto ditto. (h) 9 ditto ditto. (i) 2 ditto ditto.
(j) 1 ditto ditto.

The total number of candidates fell off from 1,352 to 1,277, or by 5 per cent.; the decline in the case of B course candidates was from 33 to 32 per cent. of the total. The percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 32 to 23; viz., 34 per cent. in Government, 26 in aided, and 17 per cent. in unaided colleges. There were also 108 teachers (against 118), of whom 9 passed, 2 with honours. Teachers are always encouraged to go up for the B. A. examination.

Of 865 candidates in the A course, 21 per cent. passed against 27 per cent. in 1895; while of 412 candidates in the B course, 25 per cent. passed against 40 per cent. in 1895. In the A course, Government colleges passed 34 per cent., aided colleges 27 per cent., and unaided colleges only 15 per cent. In the B course the corresponding percentages were respectively 34, 25, and 21. In Government colleges the highest place as usual was taken by the Presidency College, which passed 42 per cent. of its candidates—40 per cent. in A and 44 per cent. in B. The only other colleges that passed upwards of 33 per cent. of their candidates were the Hooghly and Ravenshaw Colleges. The results of the Dacca and Patna Colleges were only tolerable, but those

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of the Krishnagar and the Rajshahi Colleges were most disappointing, no candidate having passed from either of these institutions.

The honours' list in the A course shows a falling off from 46 to 38, but the number of first class honours increased by 2. In the Government colleges the number of first class honours in the A course (4) remained the same, but that of second class honours declined from 23 to 15. The four first class honours were gained by the Presidency College. In aided colleges the number of honours gained increased from 10 to 13, one being a first class honour against none in the year before. In the unaided colleges the number (6) remained the same, but one first class honour was gained against none in the preceding year.

67. During the year under report the colleges under private management in Calcutta, which teach the B course, did not show such good results as in the preceding year, as will be evident from the following figures:—

General Assembly's Institution	in 1895	...	55	candidates	... 17	passed.
„ „	in 1896	...	60	„	... 17	„
Free Church Institution and Duff's College	in 1895	...	13	„	... 8	„
„	in 1896	...	11	„	... 3	„
St. Xavier's College	in 1895	...	41	„	... 16	„
„ „	in 1896	...	28	„	... 5	„
City College	in 1895	...	102	„	... 36	„
„	in 1896	...	97	„	... 22	„
Ripon College	in 1895	...	56	„	... 23	„
„	in 1896	...	57	„	... 10	„

Combining these results, we have 270 candidates in the B course from aided and unaided colleges in 1895, of whom 101 passed, or 35 per cent.; in 1896, 263 candidates of whom 60 passed or 22 per cent.; the honours' list in the B course shows a falling off from 41 to 39.

The first class honours in the B course decreased from 13 to 7, but the second class honours advanced from 28 to 32. Four first class honours were gained by the Presidency College and 3 by the City College.

68. For my own part, I am of opinion that very little is learnt from a comparison of one year's results with those of another; since the results would also be very different if with different sets of questions the same batch of candidates were examined at about the same time in the same year. In making the comments which appear above, I have followed the usual procedure adopted in annual reports, but I consider the principle to be faulty. We may compare the relative behaviour at the same examination of different institutions, or different classes of institutions, but that is about all that can properly be done.

In the general honours' list, the Presidency College, as usual, maintained its superiority all round. Altogether 31 candidates passed from that college with honours and 28 without honours. Among the former were the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth in English, the first two in Sanskrit, the first in Latin, the only successful candidate with honours in Persian, the first in Mental and Moral Science, the first and second in History, the first and second in Mathematics, the first two in Physics and Chemistry. The first place in English and the second place in Mental and Moral Science were taken by candidates from the Free Church Institution. The third place in English was taken by a candidate from the Raj Chandra College, Barisal, and the third and fourth places in Mathematics by candidates from the City College.

69. On the results of the B. A. examination, the endowed scholarships on the Presidency College foundation were awarded to the students named below:—

	Name of scholar.	Name of scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship Rs.
1.	Sarada Prasanna Das ...	Burdwan scholarship ...	50
2.	Jatindra Nath Mukherjee	Dwarka Nath Tagore scholarship ...	50
3.	Hari Nath De ...	Bird scholarship ...	40
4	Hem Chandra Basu ...	Ryan scholarship ...	40
5.	Hari Jiban Banerjee ...	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	40
6.	Sarat Chandra Raha ...	Ditto ditto ...	40
7.	Abhay Charan Banerjee	Gopi Mohan Tagore scholarship ...	30
8.	Satis Chandra Chatterjee	Hindu College Foundation scholarship	30
9.	Nares Chandra Sinha ...	Ditto ditto ...	25
10.	Jadu Nath Majumdar ...	Ditto ditto ...	25
11.	Kali Mohan Sen Gupta	Ditto ditto ...	25

70. M. A. EXAMINATION—The following table shows the results of the M. A. Examination held in November 1895:—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	ENGLISH.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS (C).		BOTANY.		GEOLOGY, &C.		TOTAL.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Government Colleges.																								
1. Presidency College.	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	5	8	7	10	8	...	...	1	1	56	36
2. Hooghly College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. Dacca College	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
4. Krishnagar College.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5. Rajshahi College.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Sanskrit College.	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Total ...	35	14	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	5	10	8	10	8	...	...	1	1	74	44
Aided Colleges.																								
1. General Assembly's Institution.	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
2. Free Church Institution or Duff College.	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	10
3. L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	28	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	12
Unaided Colleges.																								
1. City College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3
Private students	33	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	7	3	4	3	...	...	4	2	1	...	...	...	53	21
Teachers	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96.	103	34	6	4	1	1	...	...	4	2	17	11	16	9	10	8	17	13	2	...	1	1	177	83
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95.	88	24	7	2	2	2	1	1	4	...	13	8	14	1	7	6	8	7	...	...	...	...	144*	52†

* Inclusive of 2 candidates in Physics (E).
† Ditto 1 ditto.

The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83. As in previous years, the Presidency College stands far ahead of the rest, 36 having passed from it out of 56 candidates, against 29 out of 55 in the preceding year. The two Government colleges which competed for the examination during the year, in addition to the four named in the last report, were Hooghly, from which one passed out of two, and Krishnagar, the only candidate from which failed. The candidate from Rajshahi also was rejected. Of the 4 aided colleges from which candidates appeared at the examination in the previous year, the St. Xavier's College did not send up any candidates, the Free Church Institution passed 10 candidates against 4 in the preceding year. No students passed from the Bhawanipore L. M. S. Institution. From the unaided City College, three candidates attended and all passed. No candidate appeared from any other unaided college.

Candidates for the examination are not required to attend lectures in an affiliated institution. Of the total number of 177 candidates, 53 were private students and 13 teachers; 21 of the former and 3 of the latter succeeded in passing. In literary subjects there were 131 candidates, of whom 52 passed; in scientific subjects, 46 candidates, of whom 31 passed, of whom 21 came from the Presidency College, 1 from the Hooghly College, 3 from the City College, and the rest were teachers or private students.

71. PREM CHAND ROY CHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The competition in 1895 was in literary subjects. Applications were received from 6 candidates, 4 of whom presented themselves for examination. On the result,

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a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for five years, was awarded to Satis Chandra Bandyopadhyaya.

72. The variation in the number of the successful candidates at the University examinations during the last six years is shown in the following statement:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194	2,308
Percentage of success	43	40	67	44	47	53
First Arts	693	1,011	830	826	1,162	1,015
Percentage of success	36	44	37	38	41	39
Bachelor of Arts	231	280	301	484	416	294
Percentage of success	29	24	25	36	32	23
Bachelor of Law	128	48	148	99	71	149
Percentage of success	63	27	47	32	24	40
Master of Arts	46	54	57	52	83	...
Percentage of success	36	46	44	36	47	...

73. The following table shows the academical qualifications of the Professors in the different Government Colleges:—

Names of Colleges.	Number of professors.	M. A.	B. A.	Senior scholarship.	D.Sc.	B.Sc.	F.R.S.	A.R.C.S.	A.R.S.M.F.C.S.	L.M.S.	Not specified.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasa examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Presidency College ...	22	13	2	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	22
2. Hooghly ,, ...	8	5	1(a)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
3. Dacca ,, ...	16	7	3(b)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	16
4. Krishnagar ,, ...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5. Patna ,, ...	8	2	4(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
6. Ravenshaw, Cuttack ...	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2(f)	...	...	...	9
7. Rajshahi College	8	5	1(d)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
8. Sanskrit ,, ...	7	4(e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7
9. Calcutta Madrasah ...	The staff of Professors has been abolished since its amalgamation in 1888 with the Presidency College.														
10. Chittagong College ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4
11. Bethune ,, ...	7	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7
Total ...	96	50	19	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	6(g)	1	7	4	96
Total for 1894-95 ...	89	50	13	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	8(g)	1	6	2	89

(a) Being also a Barrister-at-Law.
(b) One being a B.A., B.Sc., another a B.A., D.Sc., another a B.A., B.L.
(c) One being a B.A., B.Sc., another a B.A., B.L.
(d) Being also a B.L.
(e) Three of them being M.A., B.Ls.
(f) One being an ex-student of Calcutta Sanskrit College, another an ex-student of Calcutta Madrasah.
(g) Generally Professors of Oriental classical languages.

74. College Reports.—The following is a summary from the reports of colleges of the more interesting particulars which have not been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs:—

Presidency College.—Mr. Griffiths was Principal till the 23rd March, when he took subsidiary leave preparatory to his departure on six months' special leave from the 30th idem, and Mr. A. Pedler, who had come back from England in November last, and resumed charge of his duties as Professor of Chemistry from Mr. P. Mukherji, was appointed to act for him. The Mathematical Chair, left vacant by the death of the late lamented Mr. A. M. Nash, was filled up by the appointment of Mr. C. W. Peake, M. A., who joined his post in December last. Mr. Holland, Lecturer on Geology, took three months' leave without pay from the 7th June 1895, and Mr. Middlemiss acted for him during this period. Mr. Rowe returned from leave in April 1895, and Babu Nilkanta Mozumdar, who had been appointed to officiate as Principal at first of the Ravenshaw College and then of the Krishnagar College, resumed charge of his duties as lecturer in October 1895. There was, besides, an exchange of appointment in January last between the Arabic Professor of this College and the Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasah, the latter, Maulvi Asraf Ali, who had been in this college before, and promoted to be Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasah in the preceding year, having reverted to his former appointment.

The library is reported to be in excellent condition under the management of Mr. Rowe, and 350 volumes and 31 periodicals were added to it during the year. A revised catalogue is now in preparation, and will shortly be printed. Proposals for the improvement of the physical laboratory have been favourably entertained by Government, and a special grant of Rs. 1,000 has been included in the budget estimates for 1896-97 under the head of "Scientific research at the Presidency College." The Government has also decided that Rs. 500 a year should subsequently be given for the purchase of apparatus for helping forward original scientific research; and the Public Works Department has been asked to submit plans and estimates for converting the old chemical laboratory into a photographic and magnetic laboratory, and for constructing an astronomical observatory on the roof of the college building, which, when completed, will accommodate the 4½ inch equatorial by Grubb, presented to the college by the Maharaja of Hill Tippera.

Attendance in the gymnastic class is compulsory on the first-year students, exception being made in the case of those who are either considered physically unfit for exercise, or have to live at an inconvenient distance from the college. The members of the College Athletic Club raised by subscriptions Rs. 228 during the year and obtained an equal amount from Government. Discipline was well maintained, the only instance of misconduct having occurred, as in the preceding year, at the test examination of the fourth-year class, when a student was found copying from the answer paper of his neighbour. This student was not allowed to appear at the University examination.

Up to the year 1895 the College had no hostel exclusively for the accommodation of its students. But the Eden Hindu Hostel has recently been taken over by Government, large additions have been made during the year under review, and it has now been placed under the control of the Principal. All students of the college and of the attached Hindu and Hare schools, who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, will now be required to live in this hostel.

Hooghly College.—Mr. Booth continued to be the Principal except for three months, when he was on privilege leave, and Mr. R. W. F. Shaw acted for him. Mr. P. Mukherjea, Professor of Chemistry, was temporarily transferred to the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Pedler from April to November 1895, and Babu Hriday Chandra Banerji was appointed as a temporary lecturer during his deputation. Babu Satis Chandra Banerji took leave on private affairs for six weeks in August 1895, and Babu Upendra Nath Maitra was on leave without allowance for one month from 5th November. During both these periods Babu Narendra Nath Roy acted as a Lecturer in English. Babu Satis Chandra Banerjea was finally relieved of his temporary appointment by Mr. J. N. Das Gupta from the Dacca College.

The library received an addition of 59 new books, besides *Nature* and seven maps, at a cost of Rs. 399, and 20 volumes from Government and other sources.

The football and cricket clubs, composed of students of the college and collegiate school, continued as usual. The football team competed for the Cooch Behar Cup and the Elliott Shield in August 1895, and also played a match with the 5th Royal Artillery, Barrackpore. The cricket team played for the Lansdowne Shield in February last. Although the teams were not successful in any of these matches, the competition will doubtless have a wholesome effect upon the students.

The attached Hindu Hostel had 30 inmates on the 31st March against 59 in the preceding year; and the Muhammadan Hostel 77 against 79, of whom some were students of the collegiate school and the Madrasah. The boarders in both these establishments are reported to have enjoyed good health during the year, and discipline was well maintained.

Dacca College.—Mr. A. C. Edwards was Principal throughout the year. Mr. S. C. Hill having been appointed to be a Professor in this College in January last, Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, Assistant Professor, was transferred to Hooghly. Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, another Assistant Professor, was on deputation to the Patna College from June to November 1895. Babu Kalipada Basu, Lecturer in Mathematics, and Pandit Prasanna Chandra Vidyaratna, Lecturer in Sanskrit, took short privilege leave towards the end of the session;

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but no officiating arrangements were necessary, as the second and fourth-year classes had then been dismissed. Maulvi Abdul Matero, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, who joined his post in June 1895, was transferred in January 1896, and Maulvi Abdul Aziz was appointed in his place.

The new science laboratory has lately been completed. It forms a much needed and handsome addition to the main building. In September of the current year the erection of the much needed fittings was sanctioned.

The library received an addition of 428 volumes during the year, of which 238 were purchased and 190 were presented, the former consisting of a large number of law books, for which a special grant of Rs. 300 was sanctioned out of the surplus receipts in the law department.

The gymnastic building and apparatus were in good order. Cricket, foot-ball and lawn-tennis were indulged in regularly by a large number of students throughout the year. In February last, an eleven from this college came down to Calcutta and played a match with the Presidency College Cricket Club, their travelling expenses having been generously paid by Raja Rajendra Narayan Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, and Raja Srinath Rai, Babu Sris Chandra Das, and Rai Abhay Chandra Mitra Bahadur of Dacca. They also entered as competitors for the Lansdowne shield. The inter-collegiate match terminated in an easy victory for the Dacca team, who won by eight wickets. In the Lansdowne shield competition, the Dacca men, after defeating the Patna College Club, were beaten by the Bishop's College team, who, in their turn beating the Sibpur College, ultimately won the shield for the year.

The Raj Chandra Hindu hostel, founded by the late Babu Pratap Chandra Das in 1880, in memory of his father, continued to receive the annual grant of Rs. 600 from his son, Babu Sris Chandra Das, a zamindar of Dacca. It had sixty-one inmates on the 31st March. The site of the present building is reported to be objectionable from a sanitary point of view. The hostel was under the superintendence of Babu Iswar Chandra Chaudhuri, M.A., who is Translation Master of the Collegiate School.

A high standard of discipline was maintained in the college and in the attached institutions, no case of misbehaviour of any importance having been brought to the notice of the Principal during the year.

Krishnagar College.—Mr. W. Billing having taken three months' privilege leave from the 9th July 1895, Babu Nilkanta Majumdar of the Presidency College was appointed to act as Principal during this period.

There was a slight increase in the number of students on the 31st December, owing probably to the decision of Government that the status of the college should not be altered, provided the subscriptions were regularly paid.

The library received an addition of books to the value of Rs. 400 during the year. A new catalogue has been compiled and will shortly be sent to press.

Attendance in the gymnastic class has been made compulsory on all students who do not take any part in games; of the latter, cricket, football and lawn-tennis are the most popular.

The attached hostel had 28 boarders against 24 in the preceding year. Discipline was well maintained. There was suspicion of immoral behaviour on the part of a third-year student residing in the hostel. He was compelled to leave the college.

Patna College.—Mr. A. Ewbank was Principal throughout the year. Of the 193 students on the 31st March, 138 were Hindus, 3 Brahmos, and 52 Muhammadans; 140 were Biharis and 53 were Bengalis. The percentage of Muhammadans went down from 29·4 to 26·94; that of Bengalis rose from 19·1 to 27·46. Mr. Ewbank refers to the general unpreparedness of the average first-year student for the studies of his college career, which he ascribes to the great multiplication of private schools and to the general want of discipline in such institutions.

Athletic sports continued to be popular, matches were frequently arranged with outside teams both in cricket and football, under the supervision of Mr. James, who is the prime mover in such events.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—Mr. N. L. Hallward, on his return from leave of absence, resumed charge of his office as Principal in July 1895. As stated above, Babu Nil Kanta Mazumdar of the Presidency College acted as Principal during his absence. Babu Muralidhar Banerji, Lecturer in English, was on

medical leave from 2nd July to 8th November 1895, when Babu Ram Das Bhattacharjya, third master of the Chapra Zilla School, acted for him. Babu Ram Prasanna Mukherji, Lecturer in Sanskrit, was on 41 days, privilege leave from the 16th March 1896, Babu Sris Chandra Chakravarti acting for him during this period.

The comparatively low percentage of success of this College at the University examination is stated by the Principal to be due to the fact that the backward condition of the province does not as yet render it possible to hold preliminary test examinations of the students of the second and fourth-year classes—a process by which all hopeless boys are eliminated in other Government Colleges. The experiment was tried for the first time in 1895 on a very mild scale, but the result was disappointing, as most of the eliminated pupils left the college altogether. The Principal is mistaken that such preliminary tests are generally held: or, when held, that they are necessarily acted upon.

Mr. Hallward bears very flattering testimony to the orderly conduct of Uriya boys. A student of the second-year class was rusticated for a month and four days for absenting himself from college and leaving the town for a period of 20 days without permission. Four students were implicated in an affair in which the head-master of the Collegiate School was insulted when walking by the river bank; but here, as in the case first alluded to, the offenders were not Uriyas. They were duly punished, two with rustication for 2 months and two for one month, coupled with a fine of Rs. 5 each.

As elsewhere, cricket, football and lawn-tennis continue as popular games. Drill also is practised. A combined eleven of the college and the attached schools, assisted by the Principal, played against a European eleven of the station in February last, and the result was a victory for the students by 3 wickets.

The attached hostel had 12 boarders against 13 in the preceding year, two of the steadiest serving as monitors' rendered valuable help to the Superintendent. The building has been thoroughly repaired, but the inadequacy of the accommodation is a serious drawback to the large number of students who have no resident parents and guardians. Credit is due to Mr. Hallward for having called a public meeting in February last, under the presidency of the Divisional Commissioner, to consider this question. The estimated cost of the proposed building is about Rs. 10,000, and it is gratifying to learn that as much as Rs. 5,000 was subscribed at the meeting, Raja Vaidya Nath Pandit of Darpan and Babu Hari Ballabh Bose having subscribed Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The fund has now reached the respectable figure of Rs. 7,000.

Rajshahi College.—Mr. W. B. Livingstone was Principal throughout the year. Maulvi Kalil Ulla, Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, was transferred to the local Madrasah as its Head Maulvi, and Maulvi Muhammad, second Maulvi of that institution, was appointed lecturer in his place. The failure of all the B. A. candidates who went in from this college is ascribed by the Principal to the stiffness of the questions. This explanation does not commend itself to my judgment, since, if correct, it should tell equally in the case of the other colleges. The library is in good order and received additions from the annual grant of Rs. 420. A librarian and assistant clerk has been appointed to look after it. A new catalogue is in preparation and will be shortly ready for printing. The two verandahs for the north-west wing of the collegiate school and for the kitchen attached to the Madrasah, which had been sanctioned in the preceding year, have been constructed. The gymnastic class continues to be popular. The annual college sports were held in February last amidst a large gathering of Europeans and natives. Orders have been passed by Government for the acquisition of the *jheel* to the south of the college for the extension of the compound at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,478.

The college has received a donation of Rs. 13,000, which has been invested in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. securities. The interest will be devoted to the foundation of a scholarship to be called the Krishna Chandra Scholarship in the name of the donor.

The year has been noted for the students' riot case in connection with the Steam Navigation Company. This unhappy incident occurred in September 1895. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the collegiate school were found guilty and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for

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one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the collegiate school was punished by a day's imprisonment. The appeal preferred against the Magistrate's decision was rejected. It is most creditable to the Principal that by his material assistance the executive were enabled to bring the offenders to justice.

The Pramatha Nath Hindu Boarding House opened in 1894 had 28 boarders at the end of the year.

Bethune College.—The Lady Principal, Miss Chandramukhi Bose, M.A., was absent on three months' privilege leave from the beginning of February last, and Miss Kumudini Khastgir, B.A., acted for her. Of the 21 pupils in the college department at the end of the year, there were two Hindu girls, one in the first year, and the other, a child-widow, in the second-year class. The latter has passed the first examination in Arts in the third division. There were 36 boarders in the attached hostel, among whom were some pupils of the collegiate school. Twenty-seven of the boarders were Brahmos, 5 Christians, and four Hindus. Their health was bad during the rains, and great inconvenience was felt for want of a hospital, the construction of which, as well as of a verandah to the south of the boarding-house, has recently been sanctioned by Government. The Managing Committee, with the Chief Justice of Bengal as President, have recorded their thanks to Miss Amala Das, an ex-pupil of the school, who has for some time past been teaching Bengali singing to the girls of the school without any remuneration.

Sanskrit College.—Babu Nilmani Mukherjea was Principal throughout the year. Mahamahopadhyaya Madhu Sudan Smritiratna, Professor of Hindu Law, retired on superannuation pension on the first day of the year, and Mahamahopadhyaya Chandra Kanta Tarkalankar, who had been Professor of Sanskrit Literature and Rhetoric, was appointed to succeed him, Babu Asutosh Bhattacharya, M.A., having been appointed as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit Literature. Pandit Nana Sastri, Mohanta Madhab Chandra Giri's Vedic Professor in the College, having resigned his appointment in November last, Pandit Prithibidhar Sarma was temporarily appointed to fill his place. Babu Biresvar Chatterji, Additional Lecturer, took a month's privilege leave in December, and Babu Dina Nath Mukherjea officiated for him during the period. Discipline is reported to have been well maintained.

Chittagong College.—A new style has been adopted in the designation of the officers in this College. The head-master is now called the Principal, the second master Lecturer in Science, the third master Lecturer in English, and the Head Pandit Lecturer in Sanskrit. Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, the Principal, was on privilege leave from 15th July to 31st August 1895, when Babu Bisvesvar Sen, the Lecturer in Science, acted for him.

The library contains 3,266 volumes, of which 187 were added during the year. A complete catalogue has been printed and is for sale to the outside public at eight annas a copy. The college students took part in flat and hurdle races, and football and cricket competitions held under the auspices of the Chittagong United Sports Athletic Club, and won the Jyotna Kumar Football Shield in the last tournament. No breach of discipline has been reported from the college throughout the year. The construction of a suitable hostel for the accommodation of the college pupils has been taken up by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 4,938; of this sum the Board has agreed to pay Rs. 500, Rs. 1,792 has been raised from subscriptions, and Rs. 2,646 has been paid out of the surplus balance of the collegiate school.

Midnapore College.—The management of this institution was transferred by Government to the local municipality in 1887. The physical exercises of the students consist of gymnastics (at which much skill is displayed), wrestling, football, cricket, drill and indigenous sports. One hundred and six volumes were added to the library during the year.

General Assembly's Institution.—There was no serious breach of discipline. A few fines, the highest amounting to Re. 1, and the keeping back of five students who wished to appear at the F. A. and B. A. Examinations, are the only incidents worthy of record in this connection. Two aboriginal students from Chota Nagpur who joined the first-year class have taken German as their second language. This is the second instance in which students are reported to have taken that language for the F. A. Examination.

Free Church Institution and Duff College.—Discipline throughout the session was satisfactory. The college has a gymnastic class and a boarding house for Native Christians, for whose benefit an admirable selection of books has been supplied.

St. Xavier's College.—One European student from the institution heads the list of successful candidates in the First Examination in Arts held in 1896.

L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.—In the year under review, a gallery was fitted up in the science class-room.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling —The College Department has been removed to the handsome new building which has just been completed.

Narail Victoria College.—Discipline here was efficiently maintained. Some additions were made to the library and to the science laboratory. As noticed in the previous report, the boarders were supplied with medicines *gratis* from the Narail Zamindar's charitable dispensary, and special care was taken of the students by the medical officer in charge.

Uttarpara College.—Football continued to be a favourite pastime with the students. The boarding arrangements in connection with the college were discontinued during the past year, owing to a paucity of boarders.

La Martinière for Girls.—The reduction in the rate of interest on Government paper affected the income of the college, which cannot for this reason maintain as many foundationers as was formerly the case. In conformity with the wishes of the guardians of the girls, the teaching of drawing and harmony has been introduced.

Burdwan Raj College.—The conduct of pupils was on the whole satisfactory; no instance of gross misconduct took place during the past year. The boys indulged in football and cricket; in April 1895 a friendly football match was played at Burdwan between the Raj College Athletic Club and the Rajshahi Town Club, which was won by the college.

Jagannath College, Dacca—Is gaining in popularity. The only case of misdemeanour worthy of record is one of insolence towards a teacher; this was punished by the imposition of a fine; an offence of this kind should in my opinion be invariably punished with corporal chastisement. The boys take part in cricket and football. A marked improvement is the recent appointment of a Managing Committee vested with the power of regulating the affairs of the institution.

Berhampore College.—As before, particular attention was paid to physical training. Besides ordinary gymnastic exercises, provision was made for cricket and football. The conduct of the boys is reported to have been satisfactory. The number of boarders in the attached hostel fell off from 35 to 20 in the course of the year, but the cost rose from Rs. 131 to Rs. 470. The reason of this rise is not explained.

Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.—Three boarding establishments, capable of accommodating above 100 students, supported by the boarders themselves, were maintained under the gratuitous management of some teachers of the institution. Great damage was done to the college by the cyclone of October 1895. Arrangements are now being made for the construction of a pucka building for the institution.

Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.—The college fared well in the year under review. The attached boarding house was a success. For the better accommodation of the boarders, the use of a house belonging to the proprietor has been lent.

75. *Society for the Higher Training of Young Men.*—Since the close of the year it has been proposed by the Committee to change the name of this Society to "The Calcutta University Institute." This proposal has received the sanction of Government. The aim of the Society is to raise students intellectually, morally and physically to a higher level than the Colleges reach. Its organization and past history were described in paragraph 57 of the last report. The efforts of the Society during the year under report was directed to improving and strengthening what it had already begun, rather than to seeking out new fields of work. The Marcus Square play-ground, to the acquirement of which it had largely contributed, was opened by Sir Charles Elliott and placed at the disposal of the Society in December last. The library was increased during the year, and various meetings were held in connection with

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the general and literary sections. One of the meetings was held in the hall of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, with the object of entertaining mufassal Entrance candidates who came to Calcutta in February last to attend the examination. At this meeting Father Lafont and Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar delivered interesting lectures. Amongst the other meetings, those held for the purpose of perpetuating the memories of the late Babu Krishna Vihari Sen and Mr. Harry Lee, who were active members of the Society, and of giving a farewell address to Sir Charles Elliott, are noteworthy. Of the other lectures delivered during the year, those of Mr. Skrine on Freemasonry and Sambhu Chandra Mukherjea, and that of the Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Banerjea on "A few thoughts on the study of literature," deserve prominent mention.

The Society had 390 members during the year, including 51 senior members. The income from all sources was Rs. 18,434, including the balance of the previous year (of Rs. 15,513). The Government paid Rs. 1,200 and the Maharaja of Darbhanga gave a donation of Rs. 1,500. The subscriptions paid by the members were Rs. 539. The total expenditure was Rs. 17,736, leaving a balance of Rs. 698 for the current year. The expenditure includes Rs. 15,000 paid for the Marcus Square, Rs. 1,140 for tennis and badminton, and Rs. 1,042 for furniture. Considering the scope of the Society and the large field of usefulness which it has in view, it is hoped that men of means will come forward liberally in its support.

76. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—This is another institution in Calcutta for the benefit of the school-going population, especially those attending colleges. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar's zeal for its improvement continues unabated, and to him indeed the Association is solely indebted for its existence and continuance. To conduct it according to the requirements of modern progress ample funds are necessary, but the public have not as yet responded to the appeals for help to the extent which might have been hoped for

No. I.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 10 per cent. and upwards

,, 2. 5 to 10 per cent.

,, 3. 2½ to 5 ,, ,,

,, 4. below 2½ ,, ,,

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IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

77. The following table gives the comparative statistics of secondary schools for Indian boys for the last two years :—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
High English.				
Managed by Government	48	13,319	48	13,235
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	6	1,703	6	1,751
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	179	27,987	183	28,322
Unaided	139	35,219	145	35,505
Total	372	78,227	382	78,813
Middle English.				
Managed by Government	4	690	4	645
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	16	1,502	16	1,259
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	649	46,651	650	46,921
Unaided	227	15,816	223	15,307
Total	896	64,649	893	64,132
Middle Vernacular.				
Managed by Government	33	2,708	36	2,935
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	150	8,867	150	8,857
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	819	44,169	818	44,272
Unaided	136	8,369	143	8,533
Total	1,129	64,113	1,147	64,597
GRAND TOTAL	2,397	206,989	2,422	207,542

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have advanced from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above one per cent., and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2·7 per thousand. High English and middle vernacular schools have increased by 10 and 18 respectively, and their pupils by 586 and 484. Middle English schools have lost in numbers as well as in strength, and more in the latter respect than in the former.

78. The following statement shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for Indian boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE— From public funds. Provincial revenue.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
High English.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	48	13,235	12,635	9,971	1,67,481	...	...	2,84,975	11,413	4,63,869
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	6	1,751	1,647	1,250	2,532	2,914	3,181	31,469	1,849	41,945
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	183	28,322	27,608	20,903	88,680	2,445	8,239	3,48,440	1,14,687	5,62,491
Unaided	145	35,505	34,242	26,322	...	...	...	4,65,396	1,84,516	6,49,912
Total	382	78,813	76,132	58,446	2,58,693	5,359	11,420	11,30,280	3,12,465	17,18,217
Middle English.										
Managed by Government	4	645	630	516	5,982	...	300	5,893	...	12,175
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	16	1,259	1,366	1,040	...	4,887	...	7,656	2,470	15,013
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	650	46,921	44,671	34,629	31,062	118,999	5,718	2,15,162	1,76,099	5,47,040
Unaided	223	15,307	14,516	11,275	...	...	...	51,188	66,879	1,18,067
Total	893	64,132	61,183	47,460	37,044	1,23,886	6,018	2,79,899	2,45,448	6,92,295

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenue.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Middle Vernacular.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	36	2,935	2,760	2,008	10,952	...	1,498	9,357	1,228	23,035
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	150	8,857	8,373	6,092	...	35,630	984	25,395	4,373	66,382
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	818	44,272	42,055	32,853	45,491	66,276	5,732	1,34,170	74,734	3,25,403
Unaided	143	8,533	8,019	6,237	...	...	...	19,543	24,214	43,757
Total ...	1,147	64,597	61,207	47,790	56,443	1,00,906	8,214	1,88,465	1,04,549	4,58,577
Grand Total ...	2,422	207,542	198,522	1,53,696	3,52,180	2,30,151	25,652	15,98,644	6,62,462	28,69,089
						6,07,983			22,61,106	
Grand Total for 1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	194,478	151,200	3,54,797	2,28,105	26,838	15,30,657	6,55,001	27,95,398
						6,09,740			21,85,658	

The total expenditure has increased by Rs. 73,691, or by 2·6 per cent. This is the net result of an increase in the contributions from local sources by Rs. 75,448, and a decrease in those from public sources by Rs. 1,757. Under public sources there has been a falling off in the amounts spent from Provincial revenues and municipal funds by Rs. 2,617 and Rs. 1,186, respectively; the latter reduction was caused by departmental pressure urging the increasing demands for primary education. Under district funds there has been an increased expenditure of Rs. 2,046, an amount too small in comparison with the total Board expenditure to need any explanation. As explained in a previous report, the unaided schools (145 high, 223 middle English, and 143 middle vernacular) are in most instances situated in Calcutta and other large towns, in which they are conducted chiefly as a business speculation, and as such require no help from public funds; in others they are kept either from charitable motives or in the hope of being some day admitted to the list of aided institutions. The aspirations of these last are satisfied from time to time by the Department or by the District Boards as funds are set free when old grants come under revision.

79. In the subjoined table are summarised the leading statistics of secondary schools for Indian boys for the past five years :—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure— From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089

The above shows an increase of schools for the past quinquennium by 137, or 6 per cent., of pupils by 13,364, or 6·8 per cent., of expenditure from public funds by Rs. 13,137, or 2 per cent., and that from local sources by Rs. 1,73,202, or 8 per cent.

80. High English Schools.—The statistics of these schools are repeated :—

	1894-95. Schools.	1894-95. Pupils.	1895-96. Schools.	1895-96. Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government ...	48	13,319	48	13,235
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees ...	6	1,702	6	1,751
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	179	27,987	183	28,322
Unaided	139	35,219	145	35,505
Total ...	372	78,227	382	78,813

The number of high schools maintained by the Department as well as of those maintained by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees remains the same as in the preceding year. District Boards have no high schools under their exclusive control. In two or three instances zilla schools are under the management of Joint Committees composed of members of both the District and Municipal Boards, as at Howrah, Barisal, and Monghyr. The Midnapore Collegiate, Santipur and Nator schools are the three institutions which were maintained by Municipal Boards alone. The last named has been transferred to the management of the Maharaja of Nator from the 1st April 1896. The slight decrease in the number of pupils in the Government schools is due chiefly to a falling off in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions, in consequence of the abolition of what was known as the amalgamated or vernacular basis system upon which some of the schools had been worked in preceding years.

The number of aided schools has increased by 4. There has been a gain of one school each in the Burdwan, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, and of 2 schools in the Presidency Division, while there has been a loss of one school in the Chittagong Division. The aided schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan and Presidency 57 each, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 13, Dacca 24, Chittagong 7, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 7, Orissa 6, and Chota Nagpur 3. Aided high schools, as a rule, get their grants from Provincial revenues, but District Boards are empowered to continue their grants to such middle English schools as are raised to the high English status, till they can be subsidised from the grant-in-aid fund administered by the Department.

The unaided high schools number 145, against 139 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan and Patna 24 each, Presidency 15, Calcutta 43, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 20, Chittagong 4, Bhagalpur 9, and Orissa, the Tributary Mahals and Chota Nagpur one each.

81. In the following statement are compared the results of the Entrance Examination for the past two years:—

Class of Schools.	1895.							1896.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	56(a)	985	174	277	176	627	66·97	58(b)	970	164	258	252	674	69·4
Schools under private management ... Aided ...	176	1,328	130	294	231	655	41·79	173	1,190	108	291	253	652	54·7
Schools under private management ... Unaided ...	120	2,320	159	382	371	912	39·31	122	1,971	133	380	379	902	45·7
Total ...	352(a)	4,633	463	953	778	2,194	47·3	353(b)	4,131	405	939	884	2,228	53·9

(a) Including the Dacca Madrasah.
(b) Includes Bethune Collegiate School at Calcutta and Eden Female School at Dacca, and Madrasahs at Dacca and Chittagong.

The 58 Government schools shown in this table as having sent up candidates to the last examination include 2 schools for girls (the Eden Female School at Dacca and the Bethune Collegiate School at Calcutta) as well as the Dacca and Chittagong Madrasahs, which are all maintained by the Department, and the 6 schools under the control of Municipal Boards and Joint Committees.

There is an improved percentage of success in all classes of schools, Government, aided and unaided. This, I should say, is not necessarily a sign of greater efficiency, but may be due either to greater care in the selection of candidates or to an easier examination. From my experience as an inspecting officer I do believe that the schools are as a whole becoming more efficient, but at the same time, when results of different examinations are being compared, it is improper to make these results a criterion of efficiency or otherwise.

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82. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each Division for the past two years:—

Division.	1895. Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of Schools which passed Candidates. Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	83	(b) 6	54	18	78	6	48	17	71	736	80	146	120	346	47·	18
Presidency	77	(c) 8	(h)54	13	75	8	(h)47	12	(h)67	666	61	128	120	309	46·4	20
Calcutta	(a)47	4	1	38	43	4	1	36	41	1,133	83	212	183	478	42·1	15*
Rajshahi	24	(d) 8	13	2	23	8	11	1	20	227	34	67	34	135	59·4	16
Dacca	48	(e) 5	24	19	48	5	23	19	47	756	116	203	141	460	60·9	22
Chittagong	16	(f) 5	8	4	17	4	8	4	16	220	27	47	38	112	50·9	10
Patna	40	7	8	18	33	7	7	14	28	544	27	70	66	163	29·9	18
Bhagalpur	18	(g) 5	6	6	17	5	6	6	17	210	15	41	47	103	49·	12
Orissa	10	3	6	1	10	3	5	1	9	73	6	16	13	35	48·	9†
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	3	60·	...
Chota Nagpur	8	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	63	13	23	14	50	79·2	7
Total ...	372	56	176 (h)	120	352	55	158 (h)	111	324 (h)	4,633	463	953	778	2,194	47·3	147‡

Division.	1896. Number of schools.	Number of Schools which sent Candidates. Government. (i)	Aided. (a)	Unaided. (a)	Total.	Number of Schools which passed Candidates. Government.	Aided. (a)	Unaided. (a)	Total.	Number of candidates.	Number of Candidates passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.	Percentage improved or otherwise.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Burdwan	87	6	54	16	76	6	53	14	73	675	67	165	156	388	57·4	18	Yes.
Presidency	80	8	52	11	71	8	47	10	65	535	52	161	116	329	61·4	18	Yes.
Calcutta	(c) 49	(i) 5	1	41	47	5	1	39	45	1,020	84	195	186	465	45·5	20	Yes.
Rajshahi	24	8	13	3	24	8	12	3	23	198	31	53	55	139	70·2	17	Yes.
Dacca	(j)50	(j) 6	24	18	48	6	24	18	48	670	97	145	146	388	57·9	21	No.
Chittagong	15	(k) 5	7	4	16	3	7	4	14	204	22	52	45	119	58·3	9	Yes.
Patna	39	7	8	19	34	7	6	16	29	504	30	97	114	241	47·8	19	Yes.
Bhagalpur	21	5	6	7	18	5	5	6	16	188	10	33	36	79	42·0	13	No.
Orissa	10	3	6	1	10	3	6	...	9	68	4	24	10	38	55·8	10	Yes.
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	9	1	2	2	5	55·5	...	No.
Chota Nagpur	9	5	2	1	8	5	2	1	8	60	7	12	18	37	61·6	7	No.
Total ...	385	58	173	122	353	56	163	112	331	4,151	405	939	884	2,228	53·9	152	Yes.

(a) Excludes girls' schools.
(b) Includes Midnapore and Howrah Municipal Schools.
(c) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
(d) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
(e) Ditto Barisal School and Dacca Madrasah.
(f) Ditto Chittagong Madrasah, which failed to pass any candidates.
(g) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
(h) Excludes Barrackpore Training School, which sent up and passed one candidate.
* Ditto 4 scholarships—two awarded to European boys, one to a native girl, and one to a European girl.
† Ditto 1 scholarship awarded to a European girl.
‡ Ditto 5 scholarships—two awarded to two European boys, two to two girls in Calcutta, and one to a girl in Orissa.
(i) Includes Bethune College.
(j) Ditto Eden School and Dacca Madrasah.
(k) Ditto Chittagong Madrasah.
(l) Ditto Municipal and Joint Committee High Schools.

The two Government schools which failed to pass any pupils at the last examination were the Rangamati School and the Chittagong Madrasah. "The former," it is said, "has to work in an unhealthy station among a semi-barbarous

people," and the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is of opinion that, for some time to come, it cannot be expected to be successful at the examination year after year. On this point Mr. Skrine, Officiating Commissioner of the Division, writes:—

"Rangamati is not unhealthy, but, on the contrary, one of the most salubrious portions of the Division. The Chakmas are a very intelligent and docile race, and take most kindly to higher education Their young Chief has been educated in Calcutta, and has matriculated at the Calcutta University. His kinsman, Kisto Chandra Dewan, * * * is an excellent instance of the result of education in a Chakma, and in point of enlightenment and capacity is far above the average.

"I think that a good middle class English school at Rangamati would be an incalculable blessing to the Chakma and Magh inhabitants of the Hill Tracts. The present institution fails because the teaching staff is indifferent, and there is a total absence of zeal and organizing power in its management."

Of the aided schools, 6 did not send up any candidates, and 10 which did do so failed to pass any. The number of non-competing unaided schools was 23, and that of unsuccessful ones 10.

Schools which fail to pass candidates year after year or which pass only a small percentage of those sent up cease to exist either by the University withdrawing recognition from them or by the Department withdrawing aid from those formerly in the receipt of grants. Aided schools which were punished in this way during the year were those at Mugkalyan in the Burdwan Division and Jhenida and Mahespur in the Presidency Division. Mr. Stack is of opinion that any school failing to pass 20 per cent. of its candidates should be refused recognition for the year following. In supporting this view Mr. Prothero writes:—

"As an Entrance examiner, I made a suggestion of the same kind to the Syndicate myself. I regard the fact that so many ill-prepared candidates are sent up to the Entrance Examination to be due to the pressure put on the head-masters of aided and unaided institutions by guardians or other relations to send up ill-qualified boys. I think the remedy would be for the University to insist with greater strictness upon the rule that no head-master should sign a boy's certificate unless he believes him to have a reasonable chance of passing. The University should call for an explanation of every case when the marks gained by a boy in the Entrance Examination show him to be unfit to have been sent up."

The idea is a good one, but I fear there is no hope of getting the University to follow it. Punishment should be brought to bear upon head-masters who are so far wanting in a regard for the truth as to sign the certificate in the case of candidates who really have no chance of passing. Such a step might possibly be taken by the Department, but difficulty would be found in carrying it out in the case of unaided institutions.

83. Government high schools for Indian boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is determined by the number of its pupils, according as it contains 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175.

84. *Collegiate Schools.*—The following table shows the results of the Entrance Examination for these schools separately:—

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	1895.					1896.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total	1895.	1896.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Dacca Collegiate ...	506	54	15	13	8	36	57	21	16	9	46	52·6	83·3
2. Hooghly ,, ...	369	45	13	14	8	35	43	11	10	12	33	58·3	47·9
3. Hindu School ...	338	36	13	15	4	32	48	11	9	10	30	64·8	38·1
4. Krishnagar Collegiate	174	22	3	3	7	13	14	5	8	1	14	13	32
5. Patna ,, ...	335	27	4	8	8	20	27	7	8	3	18	20·6	26·6
6. Hare School ,, ...	306	25	4	3	9	15	35	7	8	6	21	15	25·8
7. Ravenshaw ,, ...	287	24	4	6	2	12	17	3	9	2	14	17	23·8
8. Rajshahi ,, ...	369	37	3	9	6	18	27	5	4	10	19	15·8	23·2
9. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	311	22	2	8	3	13	19	1	7	8	16	14·6	21
10. Hooghly Branch ...	292	15	...	5	4	9	22	3	5	11	19	8·4	17·2
11. Chittagong Collegiate	310	16	4	7	3	14	13	3	3	3	9	25·3	12·4
12. Sanskrit ,, ...	212	11	...	3	3	6	10	2	4	1	7	4·9	10·5
13. Bethune ,, ...	132	6	1	2	...	3	3	1	2	...	3	3·5	7
Total ...	3,931	340	66	95	65	226	334	80	93	76	249	300	374·2

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The merit marks are calculated by assigning three marks for each pass in the first division, two marks for each pass in the second, and one mark for each pass in the third, and then by multiplying the total for each school by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. Ignoring as it does the degree of attention with which each individual boy in the Entrance class is taught, this mode of comparison still keeps in view the care with which candidates are selected and the position they secure on the pass list.

Judged by the standard adopted, the Dacca Collegiate School again occupies the first place—a position which it held successively from 1888 to 1894; the Hindu School has come down from the first to the third place, the Patna Collegiate from the fourth to the fifth, the Chittagong Collegiate from the fifth to the eleventh, the Rajshahi Collegiate from the sixth to the eighth and the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah from the eighth to the ninth. On the other hand, the Krishnagar Collegiate, the Hare School, the Ravenshaw Collegiate, and the Hooghly Branch have gained one or more places, the advance of the Krishnagar Collegiate from the eighth to the fourth place being most conspicuous. The Sanskrit and the Bethune Collegiate keep their positions unchanged on the lowest rungs of the ladder. The total passes were 249 against 226, and the total merit marks 374 against 300, in the preceding year, though the number of candidates declined from 340 to 334. The increased success of the Hare School justifies the step taken in the preceding year to place it under an efficient independent staff after severing its connection with the Hindu School. The numerical weakness of the Krishnagar Collegiate, the weakest but one in the list, is rather to be regretted, there having been a loss of no less than 28 pupils in the course of a single year.

85. *Zilla schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 13, against 14 in the preceding year, Faridpur and Barasat having been relegated to the second class, and Muzaffarpur having risen. The loss of pupils in the Faridpur School is due to the existence, for some years past, of an unaided high school in the town, the proprietor of which is reported to have attracted a number of pupils "by the offer of free studentships and other inducements," so that "such of the boys as do not like to submit to the strict discipline of a well-organised school" take shelter there. The loss in the Barasat School is the effect of the abolition of the vernacular-basis system already adverted to.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	1895.					1896.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1895.	1896.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Chapra	604	31	4	9	5	18	24	4	9	9	22	20·3	35·7
2. Birbhum	355	22	7	7	7	21	27	4	10	7	21	40·1	30·3
3. Barisal	302	31	4	12	6	22	31	7	6	9	22	29·8	29·8
4. Rangpur	337	29	6	9	6	21	20	4	6	4	14	30·4	19·6
5. Arrah	406	32	2	8	5	15	25	3	5	9	17	12·6	19·
6. Comilla	306	20	3	6	3	17	16	3	4	6	13	33·1	18·6
7. Bhagalpur	326	25	1	4	7	12	23	1	6	10	17	8·1	18·4
8. Ranchi	322	10	2	4	3	9	10	1	6	2	9	15·3	15·3
9. Murshidabad ...	327	13	1	2	2	5	12	1	6	3	10	3·7	15·
10. Pabna	377	25	3	5	4	17	25	4	5	4	13	25·8	13·5
11. Purulia	332	19	7	4	4	15	17	4	...	7	11	26	12·3
12. Gaya	362	19	1	5	4	10	22	...	4	10	14	8·9	11·4
13. Muzaffarpur ...	400	22	3	1	2	6	27	...	3	11	14	3·5	8·8
Total ...	4,756	297	54	76	68	188	279	36	70	91	197	235·4	239·3

As in the Collegiate schools, although there were less candidates who attended the examination, more were successful than in the preceding year, with a slight gain in merit marks. Chapra has risen from the 8th to the 1st place, Barisal from the 5th to the 3rd, Arrah from the 10th to the 5th, Bhagalpur from the 12th to the 7th, Ranchi from the 9th to the 8th, and Murshidabad from the 13th to the 9th. On the other hand, Comilla and Pabna have each lost 3 places, Purulia has lost 5 places, and Gaya has lost one place. Birbhum and Rangpur have kept their former places, viz., 2nd and 4th respectively.

86. *Zilla Schools, second class.*—The number of these schools was 18, against 17 in the preceding year. There was a loss of 2 schools, owing to the transfer

of Muzaffarpur to the first class and of Hazaribagh to the third class, while there was a gain of 3 schools owing to the reduction of Faridpur and Barasat, already referred to, and to the elevation of Barrackpore from the third to the second class. The loss of pupils in the Hazaribagh School (from 190 to 167) is attributed to the establishment of another high English school in the town under the Dublin Mission, which charges a lower rate of fees. The gain of pupils in the Barrackpore School was due to the amalgamation with it of the Govinda Seminary, an unaided high school in its neighbourhood, from 1st April 1895.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1896.	1895.					1896.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1895.	1896.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Mymensingh	236	20	9	8	2	19	16	8	4	3	15	42·7	33·3
2. Faridpur	289	21	7	11	2	20	16	4	8	4	16	42·8	32·
3. Bankura	221	11	1	6	3	10	13	3	5	5	13	16·4	24·
4. Noakhali	274	12	4	6	1	11	21	4	5	7	16	22·9	22·
5. Khulna	197	12	2	4	2	8	13	3	6	2	11	10·7	19·5
6. Bogra	256	12	2	5	2	9	18	2	6	5	13	13·5	16·6
7. Barasat	262	14	2	1	1	4	14	2	6	2	10	2·6	14·3
8. Motihari	278	9	...	3	1	4	10	1	3	5	9	3·1	12·6
9. Jessore	229	12	...	5	2	7	9	...	6	1	7	7	10·1
10. Jalpaiguri	203	7	...	3	2	5	5	1	2	2	5	5·7	9
11. Balasore	176	13	1	3	2	6	13	...	5	2	7	5	6·4
12. Barrackpur ...	180	7	...	3	1	4	5	...	4	...	4	4	6·4
13. Darjeeling	218	2	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	2	5	5
14. Dinajpur	274	10	5	2	...	7	11	...	2	4	6	13·3	4·3
15. Taki	226	14	2	3	2	7	12	2	...	3	5	7	3·7
16. Purnea	203	10	...	3	2	5	12	...	2	3	5	4	2·9
17. Patna City ...	263	11	2	1	...	3	12	1	2	1	4	2·2	2·6
18. Monghyr	284	22	2	5	6	13	15	...	1	...	1	13	·1
Total ...	4,269	219	40	73	31	144	217	32	68	49	149	195·2	192·9

In the second-class zilla schools also there was a slight decline in the number of candidates, but an advance in the number of passes, though, owing to the paucity of the latter in the first two divisions, the merit marks have gone down a little. Mymensingh occupies the first position, as in last year: the other schools have changed their places more or less, and Monghyr has lost no less than 12 places, becoming the last in the list. Its astounding failure (of 14 out of 15) seems to the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, "a case of wholesale sending up of unqualified candidates." The head-master, himself a veteran educationist, having been for years Professor and Principal of the Metropolitan College, Calcutta, is at a loss to account for this. "Although," he remarks, "the candidates for this year were not so very promising as those of the last year and the year preceding it, yet several of these had very fair chance of success." There is something radically wrong, and I have asked the Inspector to inquire into it.

87. *Zilla Schools, third class.*—The number of these schools was 7, the same as in the preceding year, Barrackpore having gone up and Hazaribagh having come down as stated above.

Name of School.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	1895.					1896.					Merit-marks.	
		Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the—			Total.	1895.	1896.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Malda	154	11	1	3	5	9	8	2	2	2	6	11·4	9·
2. Puri	159	6	...	2	2	4	6	1	1	2	4	4·	4·6
3. Chaibassa ...	129	3	1	1	1	3	7	1	1	2	4	6·	4·
4. Palamau ...	160	6	1	3	2	6	4	...	2	1	3	11·	3·7
5. Dumka	151	7	1	4	1	6	6	...	1	3	4	10·2	3·3
6. Hazaribagh ...	167	10	1	5	2	8	8	...	1	3	4	12·	2·5
7. Rangamati	77	4	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1·5	...
Total ...	997	47	5	19	14	38	39	4	8	13	25	54·1	26·3

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In comparison with the other schools under the Department, these third-class schools fared very badly at the last examination. They passed less candidates in every division and in the total, and their merit mark has come down considerably. The Puri School alone has shown some improvement; the others would appear to have deteriorated, if a year's result be a sufficient reason to warrant such a conclusion. They all work in very backward places, with the most unpromising materials.

88. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those gained by boys from European schools) awarded on the results of the Entrance Examination for the last two years. The special scholarships for Muhammadans, aborigines, and female candidates are not included in this statement.

Division.	1895.							1896.						
	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholarship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholarship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholarship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Presidency	2	6	12	20	20	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Calcutta	2	6	11	19	19	...	...	3	6	11	(a) 20	20	...	...
Rajshahi	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	1	(b) 6	(c) 10	17	16	1	...
Dacca	4	6	12	22	22	...	...	3	6	12	21	21	...	...
Chittagong	2	2	6	10	10	...	...	1	2	6	9	9	...	...
Patna	...	6	12	18	17	1	...	1	6	12	19	16	3	...
Bhagalpur	...	3	9	12	11	1	...	1	3	9	13	10	3	...
Orissa	...	5	5	10	7	2	1	...	4	6	10	5	4	1
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	2	5	7	6	1	...	...	2	5	7	4	3	...
Total ...	10	48	94	(d) 152	145	6	1	10	47	95	152	137	14	1

(a) Includes one awarded to a boy of St. Xavier's College.
(b) Includes one Rangpur Zilla School scholarship.
(c) Ditto ditto.

The Dacca Division and Calcutta together got more than half the first-grade scholarships. These are open to general competition. Out of 152 who gained scholarships, all except 15 passed in the 1st division. The exceptions were students of schools in comparatively backward parts of the province.

89. *Drawing in high schools.*—In conformity with the orders of Government, that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination in drawing by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years will be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. The Government School of Art and the training schools for vernacular masters, in which the subject is now compulsory, are the sources from which these teachers have been procured. In the absence of a sufficient number of qualified men, and also for the sake of economy, one teacher has in some cases been engaged for two or more schools. The practice which I adopted in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions of appointing final students of training schools to work both as drawing-masters and second pandits on the moderate salary of Rs. 20 a month might, I think, be advantageously followed in other circles when second panditships fall vacant. Where such vacancies had not occurred, I have appointed men on from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 as drawing-masters, who know that they will ultimately fall in for second panditships as vacancies occur.

90. The following statement compares the success of candidates at the Entrance Examination in drawing from Government high schools for the last two years:—

Name of Government School.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Barisal ...	...	...	1	...
2. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	1	...	...	...
3. Chittagong Collegiate ...	2	...	3	2
4. Gaya Zilla	1	...	2	...
5. Hare School	2	1	6	2
6. Hooghly Collegiate ...	9	2	5	1
7. Patna City	8	...	7	...
8. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	4	...	...	...
9. Ranchi	2	1	5	2
10. Rangpur	4	...	2	2
11. Arrah Zilla	4	...	7	1
12. Barasat Government ...	1	...	1	...
13. Birbhum Zilla	1	...	1	...
14. Chapra ,, ...	2	...	1	...
15. Comilla ,, ...	1	...	...	...
16. Dacca Collegiate ...	2	1	9	3
17. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	4	...	...	...
18. Midnapore Collegiate ...	1	1	1	...
19. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	1	1	4	1
20. Nawab's High, Murshidabad	3	2	3	3
21. Pabna Zilla	3	1	1	1
22. Palamau ,, ...	1	...	...	...
23. Patna Collegiate ...	12	...	10	...
24. Ravenshaw ,, ...	3	1	3	...
25. Bogra Zilla	...	...	2	2
26. Calcutta Madrasah ...	...	...	1	1
27. Chaibassa	...	...	3	1
28 Darjeeling High ...	...	...	1	...
29. Islam High	...	...	1	1
30. Hindu School	...	...	1	1
31. Howrah Zilla	...	...	1	...
32. Jalpaiguri	...	...	1	1
33. Krishnagar Collegiate ...	...	...	7	1
34. Motihari	...	...	1	...
35. Monghyr Zilla	...	...	1	...
36. Puri ,, ...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	72	11	94	26

Though as yet very insignificant, the increase in the number of passes from 11 to 26 is still encouraging. There were besides 122 candidates from the schools under private management who were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful. Four teachers took up and passed in the subject.

91. The following table shows the qualifications of the masters employed in high schools, Government, aided, and unaided:—

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	Remarks.
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	Vernacular Mastership. First grade.	Vernacular Mastership. Second grade.	Vernacular Mastership. Third grade.	Guru-training School.	M. E.	M. V.	U. P.	L. P.	Sanskrit title examination.	Madrasah central examination.	Other examinations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English — Government ...	*56	761	29	140	113	198	27	1	1	...	7	9	...	...	35	26	45	130	58	
High English — Aided ...	186	1,661	28	231	274	367	48	8	7	4	36	38	...	...	104	28	22	466	184	
High English — Unaided ...	145	1,663	59	291	246	333	32	...	1	...	12	21	...	...	114	30	11	512	144	
Total ...	†387	4,084	116	662	633	898	107	9	9	4	55	68	...	...	253	84	78	1,108	386	
Total for 1894-95 ...	377	3,935	100	633	601	891	94	14	9	6	55	77	3	...	224	87	50	1,089	470	

* Includes Municipal and Joint Committee schools. | † Includes high schools for females.

The number of teachers employed during the year increased by 149, or 3·8 per cent., and the number of uncertificated teachers by 19, or 1·8 per cent. The increase in the number of teachers of superior qualifications as evidenced by the comparative figures in the totals in columns 4, 5, 6, 8, and 16 is a distinct gain.

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92. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools for native boys are repeated:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	4	680	4	645
Do. by Municipal or District Boards ...	16	1,502	16	1,259
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	649	46,651	650	46,921
Unaided	227	15,816	223	15,307
Total ...	896	64,649	893	64,132

The number of schools under public management remains unaltered, with their attendance somewhat reduced chiefly on account of a reduction of pupils in the Board schools in the Hooghly district, because the Board had issued a notice of their intended abolition from the 1st April 1896. "The Deputy Inspector himself," as stated by me, "was more to blame for this notice than the District Board." The four departmental schools are the practising schools attached to the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, and Cuttack, and the Colinga Branch of the Calcutta Madrasah. In consequence of the creation of training classes for English teachers, the practising schools attached to the training schools at Dacca and Patna, which now teach up to the middle vernacular standard, will have to be raised to the middle English status.

The aided schools have risen from 649 to 650. The Rajshahi Division gained 6 schools, Presidency 2 schools, Dacca 1 school, Chittagong 4 schools, and Orissa 1 school. On the other hand, there was a loss of 2 schools in the Burdwan Division, of 1 school in Calcutta, of 4 schools in Patna, of 5 schools in Bhagalpur, and of 1 school in Chota Nagpur. The aided schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 170, Presidency 128, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 75, Dacca 120, Chittagong 31, Patna 26, Bhagalpur 23, Orissa 35, Chota Nagpur 35. The fluctuations in the number of aided schools are owing to the elevation of some to the high English status, or the introduction of English into some of the middle vernacular schools, or the abolition of weak schools or their reduction to the rank of middle vernacular schools.

93. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools for Indian boys (including private students) are concerned, are given in the following table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—									RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.								
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h
Burdwan ...	6	6	163	133	29	21	198	160	38	583	106	12	739	7	15	188	108	20	20	2	1	217	144	...	348	1	12	...	...	...	...
Presidency ...	...	...	108	95	28	22	136	117	...	410	82	27	519	...	...	195	48	24	12	11	3	230	63	...	259	...	33	1	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	7	7	5	3	13	11	3	43	23	...	69	1	...	21	7	6	2	...	...	28	9	...	35	...	1	1	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	3	70	60	10	8	84	71	21	231	58	3	313	1	7	77	57	18	13	...	...	96	77	...	133	...	40	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	114	106	38	30	152	136	...	533	153	11	697	...	...	184	180	33	34	4	1	221	215	...	396	...	40	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	30	28	15	12	45	40	...	174	97	13	284	...	...	53	68	12	42	1	2	66	112	...	133	...	43	...	...	...	2
Patna ...	3	2	23	22	10	8	36	32	8	116	34	16	174	3	1	34	36	8	15	1	1	46	53	...	82	...	17	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	3	2	20	19	2	2	25	23	7	68	6	7	88	...	5	25	19	3	3	2	1	30	28	...	50	1	6	...	...	1	...
Orissa ...	2	2	25	24	2	2	29	28	13	111	5	...	129	7	2	44	21	2	2	...	...	53	25	...	69	...	4	5	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	3	...	...	23	1	24	...	...	...	...	10	6	1	...	11	6	...	16	...	...	1	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	...	22	19	...	...	22	19	...	71	...	2	73	...	...	29	24	...	...	2	...	31	24	...	38	...	7	2	7	1	...
Total for 1895-96.	19	16	582	513	143	111	744	640	90	2,340	587	92	3,109	19	30	850	568	136	149	24	9	1,029*	756	...	1,559	2	203	10	7	2	2
										3,017												1,785						1,785			
Total for 1894-95.	19	19	564	514	139	116	722	649	90	2,251	538	80	2,959	27	47	790	651	148	154	35	3	1,000	855	...	1,622	...	213	7	9	...	4
										2,879												1,855						1,855			

* Besides these, 9 passed from high and other schools, and 104 from middle vernacular schools for boys.

An analysis of the table shows that out of 744 schools sending up 3,017 candidates, 640 schools and 1,752 candidates were successful. This result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the stiffness of the paper on arithmetic set at the last examination, in consideration of which each candidate had to be given a certain percentage of grace marks at the time of tabulating the results. The number of middle English certificates gained were 1,029 against 1,000, and of middle vernacular 756 against 855. As in the preceding year, the Presidency Division and Calcutta are far ahead of the rest as regards the proportion of candidates passing with English certificates; and the Chittagong Division stands lowest on the list in this respect. Judged by the percentage of total success, the Divisions may be arranged in the following order of merit:—Chota Nagpur 75·3, Tributary Mahals 70·9, Bhagalpur 66, Chittagong 62·6, Dacca 62·5, Orissa 60·5, Patna 56·9, Presidency 56·4, Rajshahi 55·3, Calcutta 53·7, Burdwan 48·7. But to bring backward tracts such as Chota Nagpur and the Tributary Mahals into a comparison of this kind is somewhat illusory.

As in previous years, the examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question-papers, but different Boards of Examiners for the several circles continued to examine the answer-papers under the supervision of Circle Inspectors.

94. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The comparative figures of these schools for the last two years are given below:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	33	2,708	36	2,935
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	150	8,867	150	8,857
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	810	44,169	818	44,272
Unaided	136	8,369	143	8,533
Total ...	1,129	64,113	1,147	64,597

The schools maintained by the Department have risen from 33 to 36, owing to the establishment of 3 new schools in the Chota Nagpur Division, 1 at Bharno in the Lohardaga district out of the savings effected by the transfer of a training school from there to the recently created district of Palamau and 2 (at Nagar-Untari and Hassanabad) in the latter district. These institutions are either attached as practising schools to the training schools of the province or are kept in outlying districts where the progress of education has been very slow and the grant-in-aid system is not appreciated.

The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards is the same as in the preceding year, the loss of two of them in the Burdwan Division (Kalikapur in the Burdwan district and Sasati in Howrah) being neutralised by the gain of one school in the Dacca Division (the Sherpur School in the Mymensingh district having been taken over by the local municipality) and of one school in the Orissa Division, the latter being maintained at Basta by the District Board of Balasore. These Board and municipal schools are for the most part the relics of the old "model" schools originated by Lord Hardinge for the spread of vernacular education, and at the present day the municipal schools at Mymensingh and Midnapore go by the name of Hardinge schools.

The aided schools have risen from 810 to 818. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan 124, Presidency 186, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 94, Dacca 231, Chittagong 110, Patna 4, Bhagalpur 25, Orissa 24, and Chota Nagpur 13. The preponderance of these schools in the Presidency and Dacca Divisions is due, to a great extent, to what is called the circle system, under which two or three schools in the same populous neighbourhood are conducted by one peripatetic teacher, who gets his salary from provincial revenues, and is helped in each school by a guru or second teacher, who receives the fees and a small stipend payable either from the circle or the primary grant. Long experience has shown that the circle system is a very economical means for the spread of education in comparatively backward but populous localities. The excessively low proportion of aided schools in the Patna Division has long been a subject of comment.

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The unaided schools have advanced from 136 to 143. They are thus distributed :—Burdwan 26, Presidency 18, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 38, Chittagong 15, Patna 13, Bhagalpur 2, Orissa 2, the Tributary Mahals 12, and Chota Nagpur 2.

95. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools (and private candidates) are concerned, are given in the following table :—

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Candidates.								Number of Candidates.					Number passed from—										Race or Creed of passed Scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.							Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.	Total.										
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		
																												Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25 a	25 b	25 c	25 d	25 e	25 f	25 g	25 h
Burdwan ...	23	21	130	100	21	14	174	135	102	435	59	81	677	...	54	9	222	...	22	...	27	9	325	...	329	...	5	...	...	...	...
Presidency ...	9	8	133	102	12	8	154	118	43	389	53	74	559	7	11	24	170	...	22	...	23	31	226	...	230	...	27	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	7	5	1	1	9	7	17	45	2	...	64	...	10	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	25	...	3	...	...	...	..
Rajshahi ...	19	11	71	41	5	4	95	56	66	190	9	37	302	2	17	2	83	...	4	...	1	4	105	...	60	...	49	...	...	...	..
Dacca ...	16	15	200	163	30	22	246	200	90	621	123	100	934	17	41	34	313	...	63	...	14	51	431	...	419	...	63	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	9	9	95	81	12	10	116	100	42	354	46	94	536	1	24	5	234	...	24	...	19	6	303	...	229	...	73	...	...	...	7
Patna ...	35	30	3	2	14	9	52	41	111	12	45	151	320	1	70	1	5	...	11	...	41	2	127	...	112	...	17	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	18	13	20	13	1	1	39	27	66	60	2	63	191	...	36	1	23	...	1	...	11	1	71	.	60	...	12	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	14	13	22	17	...	...	36	30	51	65	...	20	136	...	34	...	42	...	...	...	2	...	78	...	72	...	6	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	15	1	16	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	13	11	7	5	...	...	20	16	39	21	...	14	74	...	25	...	10	...	...	...	6	...	41	...	34	..	2	...	...	5	...
Total for 1895-96.	157	132	688	529	102	74	947	735	627	2,192	355	635	3,809	28	324	76	1,119	...	159	...	145	104	1,747 (a)	...	1,582	...	257	...	...	5	7
										3,174												1,851					1,851			
Total for 1894-95.	176	150	736	592	105	72	1,017	814	591	2,305	348	644	3,888	16	394	69	1,271	2	172	1	181	88	2,018	...	1,817	...	267	...	4	9	9
										3,244												2,106					2,106			

(a) Fifty-five passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination from high and other schools, and 753 from middle English schools.

The table shows that 3,174 candidates from 947 schools competed, and 1,706 from 735 schools were successful. The stiffness of the arithmetic paper is again made the excuse for an apparent decline. My personal opinion is that statements such as the above should simply be regarded as statements of fact, from which no conclusive inference can be drawn by comparison with similar statements of other years. If different sets of questions on the same subjects are given to the same set of boys, it is unreasonable to conclude that the two examinations would produce like results; and so also it is when different sets of boys are being examined in different years. The records are valuable as showing that no startling differences are observable.

96. In the following table I show the number of successful candidates for the past two years, compared Division by Division :—

Division.	Successful Candidates from					
	Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.		Total.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	361	358	361	307	722	665
Presidency ...	276	279	263	234	539	513
Calcutta ...	35	37	36	28	71	65
Rajshahi ...	221	173	169	108	390	281
Dacca ...	416	431	463	468	879	899
Chittagong ...	187	175	303	290	490	465
Patna ...	123	97	128	88	251	185
Bhagalpur ...	62	55	72	61	134	116
Orissa ...	82	78	64	76	146	154
Tributary Mahals	21	16	11	11	32	27
Chota Nagpur ...	33	53	54	35	87	88
Total ...	1,817	1,752	1,924	1,706	3,741	3,458

Where circumstances are so different I do not attempt to compare the passes of one Division with those of another; but it is fair to point out that, be it the case or not that the last was the stiffer of the two examinations, nevertheless the Dacca, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions each obtained a greater number of passes in 1895 than in 1894, while the reverse is the case with the other Divisions. An examination of the statement further shows me that if there has been any reduction of efficiency at all, it is to be looked for rather in the middle vernacular schools than in those of the middle English class.

97. The following statement shows in a summary form the combined results of the middle scholarship examination for the two sets of schools (middle English and middle vernacular) :—

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the Middle English examination.	Passed at the Middle vernacular examination.	Total.
1894-95.				
Middle English schools ...	2,879	965	852	1,817
„ vernacular „ ...	3,244	87	1,837	1,924
Total ...	6,123	1,052	2,689	3,741
1895-96.				
Middle English schools ...	3,017	1,005	747	1,752
„ vernacular „ ...	3,174	104	1,602	1,706
Total ...	6,191	1,109	2,349	3,458

The number of candidates rose from 6,123 to 6,191, but that of successful candidates fell off from 3,741 to 3,458, those with middle English certificates having advanced from 1,052 to 1,109.

98. *Abolition of the Net-grant system.*—The secondary schools under Departmental management (high English, middle English, and middle vernacular) used hitherto to be maintained on what was known as the net-grant system, under which each school was annually assigned a net sum from Provincial revenues, which, together with fee-receipts and other local contributions, met the ordinary charges, and the surplus, if any, was regranted next year, out of which to sanction extra establishment and unforeseen and non-recurring expenditure without reference to Government. As this system gave rise to many practical difficulties, it was proposed to abolish it and to introduce in its stead the system of gross grants, such as was in force for Government colleges, boarding schools, survey schools, and medical schools. These proposals were sanctioned by Government in December last, and the change has taken effect from 1st April 1896.

99. *Discipline and moral training.*—Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline and of gross immorality on the part of students were not very numerous, though none of the Divisions has been able to show a clean record in this respect. Some of the boys of the Raniganj High School in the Burdwan Division had a false telegram sent to the head-master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The punishment inflicted by me upon four of the culprits was a fine of Rs. 50 a head, and a fund has so been created from which an annual prize for good conduct will be given in the school. Cases of the kind might be dealt with similarly in other circles. In the previous year I fined four students of this school Rs. 20 a head for gross insubordination. The riotous conduct of some of the students of the Rajshahi College and the Collegiate School, which ultimately led to their criminal prosecution and conviction, has already been mentioned in the chapter on collegiate education. Noakhali, which had remained quiet during the preceding year, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature in the local zilla school. Some boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were, therefore, publicly flogged by order of the Inspector of Schools, and the flogging was carried out in presence of the Magistrate. Again, the head-master's house was burnt down on the night of the 13th January last, with all that was in it, the head-master himself being severely burnt. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, feels no doubt that the fire was an act of incendiarism. A similar attempt is

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reported to have been made by a boy at Rampur Hát, though fortunately he did not succeed in his wicked design. The building of the Gaya Zilla School also was burnt down during the year, but the police, though unable to trace the perpetrators of this outrage, expressed their belief that it was accidentally caused by the chaukidar.

Equally serious with the above are frauds in connection with the annual examinations. Two students of the Kuchiakol School in the Bankura district had the audacity, with the aid of a local carpenter, to have the locks of the head-master's house picked at midday, after which a box was similarly opened and the question-papers taken therefrom and copied. In the Eastern Circle one boy of the Comilla Zilla School, one boy of the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, three boys of the City Collegiate School, Mymensingh, and two boys of the Dacca Imperial Seminary were found to have used unfair means at the annual examinations for promotion, and they were all punished with expulsion or rustication. In the Motihari Zilla School, a boy of the Entrance class, who had failed at the test examination and had been refused the return of the answer-papers, went to the school accompanied by another boy at a late hour of the night, broke open the glass door, unlocked the desk which contained the papers, and carried them away. A criminal case was instituted, but as no charge could be maintained for want of identification, the boys were simply expelled from the school. At Chaibassa a boy, having access to the private quarters of the second master, managed to abstract from his box a question-paper, and after taking a copy, replaced it where it had been. He, however, evaded punishment by never coming back to the school, and his name had accordingly to be struck off. I am now directing that he should not be allowed to get off scot-free, but be traced to whatever school he may now be reading in.

Insolent behaviour towards teachers and elders was also not rare. A boy of the City Collegiate School, Mymensingh, was expelled for attempting to assault one of the teachers who had rebuked him for immoral conduct. Similar cases had also taken place in the zilla schools at Bogra and Pabna. In the Bankura district complaints were made to me of much disrespect on the part of school-boys to their betters. Immediately after the close of the year a large number of boys of a zilla school in the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle created a disturbance at a place where a public *tamasha* was taking place. Those who were organising the entertainments desired the boys to occupy seats in a particular place, but this they refused to do, on the ground that "they had been grossly insulted;" and as if to show their independence, none would sit in the places assigned to them. When remonstrated with by the Head Pandit, they behaved most improperly towards him, cut a carpet in many places, and at last those in authority had to call in the police to turn the disturbers out. A sound caning and a session's rustication were the sentences passed by me upon the ringleaders.

I regard the want of some kind of religious instruction in schools as a great blot in the system of education in this country. A Bishop of the Church of Ireland recently remarked:—

"The greater the advance in secular education, the more necessary instruction in religious knowledge becomes. As the one progresses, so must the other. The mind which is stored with secular knowledge only, lacks the balance which religious teaching alone can supply. Education brings with it new longings; it opens new worlds to the gaze of the student; it fills his mind with strange and too often distorted visions, and presents temptations hitherto unknown. Doubts arise and questionings; the ardent spirit longs to throw off control, and to find out for itself the secrets of our being, the wonders of the life of man. The wise shipmaster, before he hoists the sails, and covers yard and mast with spreading canvas, makes certain that sufficient ballast is stored below. He knows the treacherous ocean, and has proved by experience the dangers of the deep. So would we save our children from shipwreck by teaching of God's Holy Word."

I quoted the above in my Burdwan divisional report and continued:—

"The passage quoted is of course intended for Christian readers, but it appears to me that, without interfering with the religions of the country, something might be done in the direction pointed out. I bring the matter forward in the hope that the attention of those best fitted to offer suggestions may be attracted to it, and that in the end means may be devised and a plan hit upon for remedying what I cannot but regard as an evil, the removal of which will do much to raise the standard of morality throughout the country. Something more is needed than the mere adoption of school text-books having a moral tendency and the fitful teaching of morality which is attempted by a few so-called 'debating societies,' which are scattered here

and there throughout the Province. Religious instruction of some kind should certainly be given, if not in all schools, at least for a beginning in all secondary schools, by which students may learn their duty to God and their neighbour."

100. *Transfer rules.*—As might perhaps have been expected, the transfer rules, though intended to safeguard school discipline, have also proved a fruitful source of dishonesty on the part of both boys and their guardians. False statements are made that the boys have not been at any school before, so that the payment of authorised fees and fines may be avoided; duplicate transfer certificates are procured and used, on the plea that the originals have been lost, though in fact the latter have been used before in getting admission into other schools; guardians' names are forged in the applications for transfer certificates when such applications are made without the guardians' knowledge. Expulsion, rustication, and heavy fines when guardians are implicated, are the punishments resorted to in dealing with these practices. In the case of such fines, the education of the wards is stopped till payment has been made.

Teachers also, especially of unaided schools, are reported to be not over particular in this respect. "Complaints," writes the Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, "some of them apparently well founded, regarding breach of inter-school rules on the part of unaided schools have recently come to my notice. This is a feature which seems to me to be alike common to almost all the unaided schools that I have yet come across. Calculating on an almost entire immunity from outside interference, they seldom scruple to violate the inter-school rules for the purpose of enticing boys from other schools situated in close proximity to them. Ineligible admissions are thus made, and promotion given by leaps and bounds, thus imperilling the best interests of school discipline." When such is the case in a backward division like Orissa the magnitude of the evil cannot but be very great in places like Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Writes the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in this connection:—

"With the numerous unaided high schools in the town of Calcutta, some of which claim collegiate connection (though situated at a long distance from the college), it is often very difficult to deal. This is specially the case when a new school is started, when it attracts not only a number of boys from the neighbouring schools by the offer of low fees and other advantages, but also some teachers to induce the boys to come. As the main object they have in view is at first to secure a respectable attendance, they do not care much about the Transfer Rules, and a regular epistolary warfare is the immediate effect of their conduct, between the schools concerned on the one hand and the Department on the other. It is painful to see how often teachers pervert facts or state them so as to represent a part of the truth only, in order to gain their point. As the inevitable consequence of such a state of things boys are the masters of the situation, and discipline goes to the wall. The annual examination for class promotion is in many cases a farce, boys securing any marks, however low, being promoted to the next higher class if only they can induce their guardians to apply for it to the school authorities. No wonder, then, that in the general race the Calcutta student is lagging behind, that while the University passed 50 per cent. of the candidates who attended the last Entrance examination, Calcutta, the seat of the University, the Metropolis of the Empire, could pass only 45·2. These figures would be still lower, if the Government schools were excluded. This shameful defeat is not the exception, but the rule. In 1894 the University passed 43, Calcutta 40·5; in 1895, the University passed 48, Calcutta 42.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, also writes in the same strain:—"The undue multiplicity of schools," says he, "in the same neighbourhood, without a corresponding increase in the number of pupils, prejudicially affects the cause of education. There is a constant struggle on the part of rival schools to draw off the pupils of one another, the class promotions are not regulated with any degree of care, and the consequent deterioration of education is looked upon with anxiety by all interested in its cause." The way in which some of the new schools come into existence and subvert discipline for a time is shown in the following extract from the Calcutta report:—

There has been an increase in the number of pupils in the Government and aided high schools, while unaidad schools, in spite of an increase in their number, have lost a few. The fact is that in Calcutta the expansion of this branch of secondary education seems to have reached its utmost limit for some years past, and new schools cannot thrive except at the expense of the older ones. This will further appear from an examination of the circumstances under which the three new schools of the year sprang up: the first of them, the Sarasvat Institution, was started in August last, with the boys of a neighbouring *pathsala*. The *pathsala*, however, separated in a short time and the new school struggled on with only a handful of boys, till four of the teachers of the Arya Mission Institution left the latter school together, found employment here, and succeeded in bringing over with them 38

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boys to swell the roll number. The Calcutta High School was started in December last by some teachers of the Calcutta Boys' School, who had quarrelled with their employers and left them with some 300 pupils, for none of whom the prescribed transfer certificate was taken. The origin of the Vidyasagar Memorial School also was of a similar nature, the outcome of a quarrel between some of the teachers of the Mahakali Institution and their employers. Many boys followed these teachers to form the new school in its immediate neighbourhood, and did not think it worth their while to obtain transfer certificates beforehand.

Such, then, is the process now going on in populous places, and both the Department and the University are endeavouring to cope with the difficulties arising out of the situation. The transfer rules have been accepted by the Senate as an effective means for the enforcement of discipline, and no school is recognised by it as qualified to present pupils for examination unless it is certified by a Government Inspector as unobjectionable from a disciplinary point of view. Two of the three schools in Calcutta referred to in the above extract have not yet been recognised, while recognition was temporarily withdrawn from one school owing to its systematic violation of the transfer rules.

False muster at the reward examination and other deceitful practices on the part of the teachers of primary schools had also their usual share of prominency, and were punished when brought to light. Regarding dishonesty on the part of school authorities, in my Burdwan Divisional report I mentioned the two following cases:—In a middle school in the Midnapore district a teacher was proved to have retained some of the stipend money of an upper primary scholarship-holder. I suspended him from service in any school for a period of two years. In a high school in the same district, which is under the management of Municipal Commissioners, there was serious defalcation and misappropriation of money to purposes other than those for which they were sanctioned. Under threat of a withdrawal of Government aid and to move the Commissioner to veto the devotion of any municipal money to the funds of the school, I practically imposed a fine of Rs. 500 upon the Municipal Commissioners, which they paid as private individuals.

The above cases give an idea of the nature of offences dealt with by inspecting officers. In many instances the Department learns of offences too late to punish them, as the offenders escape punishment owing to the difficulty of proving upon whom in particular the hand of justice should fall. The crying evil is that the sympathies of the public are very often on the side of the misbehaving students. I have recently brought to the notice of Government the barefaced way in which Entrance candidates falsify their ages, and shown that even Government servants of long standing have done little or nothing to correct the abuse. It is unnecessary for me here to dilate upon the subject. One of the remedies which I have suggested is to exclude from competition for junior scholarships all schools which are found misbehaving in this respect.

101. *Boarding-houses.*—These excellent aids to the enforcement of school discipline are being by degrees popularised throughout the country. The following table is for the first time introduced into the general report:—

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of—		Number of Boarders who are Students of—				Expenditure from—				
	Hostels or boarding houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Managed by Government—											
For males	24	714	214	370	...	130	11,593	...	5,857	33,838	51,288
For females	1	40	7	33	...	...	927	...	...	3,996	4,923
Total ...	25	754	221	403	...	130	12,520	...	5,857	37,834	56,211
Aided by Government, &c.—											
For males	13	268	1	109	...	158	872	459	4,119	3,239	8,689
For females	3	64	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	648	648
Total ...	16	332	1	109	...	222	872	459	4,119	3,887	9,337
Unaided—											
For males	102	2,603	43	1,664	585	311	10	...	42,099	26,282	68,391
For females	23	1,068	6	340	622	100	...	..	55,679	8,556	64,235
Total ...	125	3,671	49	2,004	1,207	411	10	...	97,778	34,838	1,32,626
Grand Total ...	166	4,757	271	2,516	1,207	763	13,402	459	1,07,754	76,559	1,98,174

N.B.—Managed by District or Municipal Boards for males or females—Nil.

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In subsequent years by comparison it will be seen how far the movement is advancing.

The total number of boarding-houses (for boys and girls) is 166 with 4,757 inmates. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or missionary bodies; whilst a good many, especially those returned from Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are properly speaking students' messes under little or no control of the teachers. The contributions from Provincial revenues represent the head-money which the Superintendents of boarding-houses attached to Government schools receive as extra remuneration. I take the following from my Burdwan divisional report:—

"In some of the districts of the Burdwan Division grants-in-aid have been given to large numbers of high schools situated within quite easy distances of each other, and in my opinion public money has been rather too lavishly expended upon them. I found in the Hooghly district several high schools with less than 100 names on their rolls, and I came to the conclusion that if nothing would satisfy the people but to have high education within their reach, and, as it were, at their very doors, this should be arranged for and paid for by themselves. These schools are kept up at a very high cost for the benefit of the very limited number of boys in the first three classes, while the wants of the great majority of the students would be fully satisfied by schools of the middle English class. The scheme which I now advocate is the assignment of hostel grants to a limited number of high schools, by which means the students of the first, second, and third classes of weak schools might be boarded and lodged in the neighbourhood of large and successful schools, the aid now given to these weak schools being finally withdrawn."

I pointed out that by the withdrawal of grants-in-aid from many feeble high schools funds would be available from which to give boarding-house building grants to the authorities of the strong schools, and that Government would be no loser by the change. My impression is that a few efficient high schools thus strengthened would do far more good in a district than a multitude of weak schools.

In paragraph 81 of the last report mention was made of a liberal grant for additions to the Eden Hindu Hostel building at Calcutta. The additions have now been effected, and the proposal to make it compulsory on the part of all such students of the Presidency College and the attached schools as do not happen to put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians to live in the Hostel will shortly be carried out. A boarding-house has also been erected for the students of the Calcutta Madrasah out of private subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from Government. These institutions now (September) contain 194 and 83 boarders respectively.

102. *Physical exercises.*—There is nothing new to note under this head, The popularity of cricket and football continues unabated, and where boys have not the means to procure the necessary gear, they practice country games. The Marcus Square, a large playground in the northern quarters of the town of Calcutta, was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. The following extract from the report by the Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, is of interest:—

"Peripatetic gymnastic teachers on suitable salaries have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the middle and primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use."

The example might be followed in other districts. I would, however, suggest that, instead of separate teachers for the purpose, inspecting pandits should be utilised to some extent in this way.

I quote further from this officer's report:—

"A gratifying feature in the operations of the year is the appointment of a special teacher of gymnastics in the Cuttack Training School, which is the nursery ground of teachers for muffassil schools in the four districts and the Tributary States. The teachers undergoing training in this institution will be eventually material factors in the diffusion of physical education in the interior."

This is an excellent idea.

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103. Before concluding this report upon secondary education it is proper that I should mention the munificence of Babu Lachmi Prasad of Sakarpara, in the district of Monghyr, "who has granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 500 to the local zilla school to meet the following charges":—

	Rs.
(1) One gold medal	50
(2) One silver medal	30
(3) Special allowance to head-master	60
(4) Special allowance to head-maulvi	60
(5) Pay of additional teacher	240
(6) Schooling fee for poor boys	60
Total ...	500

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[*N.B.*—From this section are excluded European schools, and also native girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated.]

104. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for Indian boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1894-95.		1895-96.							
			Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Under public management—										
Managed by Government ...	10	263	6	157	...	...	4	108	10	265
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	13	479	10	390	...	...	1	74	11	464
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,632	141,881	1,853	72,081	1,102	41,550	745	31,146	3,700	144,777
Unaided	246	8,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	7,564
Total	3,901	150,878	1,869	72,628	1,102	41,550	750	31,328	3,944	153,070

Lower Primary Schools.

Under public management—										
Managed by Government	10	258	6	196	...	...	7	183	13	379
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	7	205	7	221	...	...	...	...	7	221
Under private management—										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	33,865	849,350	2,549	74,438	29,708	744,406	1,181	35,932	33,438	854,776
Unaided	12,015	205,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,596	231,980
Total	45,897	1,055,253	2,562	74,855	29,708	744,406	1,188	36,115	47,054	1,087,356
Grand Total	49,798	1,206,131	4,431	147,483	30,810	785,956	1,938	67,443	50,998	1,240,426

The number of schools has increased by 1,200, or 2·4 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 34,295, or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala has, therefore, risen but very slightly, being 24·3 against 24·2 in the preceding year. There has been a gain of schools in all the Divisions except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, and Chittagong. The heaviest loss has been sustained by the Chittagong Division, in which 372 primary schools have disappeared from the returns, most of which, remarks the Assistant Inspector of Schools, must have been bogus pathsalas, which ceased to furnish returns when, owing to their utter inefficiency, the payment of reward was discontinued. As in the preceding year, this loss took place mostly in the Tippera district, which could not fully recover from the effects of the scarcity which is said to have prevailed there in the year before, and in which greater discretion is reported to have been exercised in distinguishing lower primary schools from mere Koran schools. Next to Chittagong comes the Burdwan Division with a loss of 254 schools, all lower primaries, the causes assigned being the prevalence of malarious fever and the failure of crops owing to insufficiency of rainfall. The decline of schools in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions is very slight, and is attributed to a comparatively bad and unhealthy season.

These losses have, however, been more than counterbalanced by an increase in the other Divisions. The Divisions which have gained most are Dacca (708 schools), Patna (244 schools), Bhagalpur (130 schools), Orissa (385 schools), and Chota Nagpur (320 schools). Except as regards Orissa, in which a good harvest and an increased rate of stipends and rewards in the Angul district have been assigned as the causes which favoured the growth of schools, the divisional reports hardly throw any light on the increase recorded above, nor do we learn much from being told that the cause is "improved state of public health," or "absence of agricultural distress," or reasons of a like kind which are usually

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adduced to account for an increased number of schools. It may, however, be mentioned as a not improbable solution of a portion of the problem that the starting of the Sini-Howrah railway line "has been taken to task for having induced a large number of gurus and adult pupils of night schools to forsake their pathsalas in search of employment,—a movement which is said to have resulted in a loss of schools and pupils in the Singhbhum district."

105. The fluctuations in the primary schools, both as regards their number and attendance during the last five years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	46,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356

The slow but steady increase in the number of upper primary schools is a sign of healthy development. An upper primary is not the growth of a season—indeed, it may take years for a lower primary to develop into a full-blown upper primary school. During the last four years the lower primaries have also steadily increased in numbers and population. That there is still a tendency in many quarters to sacrifice efficient administration to a false pride in the multiplication of schools will be amply illustrated from the following extract from the Chittagong Divisional report:—

"The practices which had brought such accession of schools and pupils in Tippera, and the discontinuance of which has caused such large falling off, still continue to flourish in Noakhali. There they still pay the registration fee, and the inspecting pandits are paid their allowances per school visited, instead of a daily or a monthly rate. These measures enormously swell the number of schools in that district, and give its figures an air of improbability. Without a large increase in resources, further multiplication of schools in Noakhali should be discouraged by all means. Already there is a school to nearly every half a square mile, and it is more than we can look after or aid effectively."

I cannot say that I exactly understand what is meant by paying a "registration fee," but if it be a fee paid to a guru for allowing his pathsala to be brought on the rolls of the Department, then the sooner the payment of such fee is forbidden the better. It serves no useful purpose, and its tendency is to inordinately increase the number of schools.

106. The following statement compares for two years the expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards together, on primary education, including charges for schools for boys and girls, for the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, for lower primary scholarships, and for contingencies of various kinds:—

	From Provincial revenues,		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,06,269	1,19,901	1,70,079	1,79,675	2,76,348	2,99.576
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	28,021	3,57,494	3,87,515	3,85,012	4,15,536
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,156	13,559	86,058	89,518	98,194	1,03,077
Lower primary scholarships	2,183	2,485	22,256	22,292	24,439	24,757
Buildings and furniture	5,722	5,385	2,337	2,387	8,059	7,772
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	2,792	11,346	8,468	14,374	11,260
Examinations, prizes and rewards	6,399	7,760	35,100	36,633	41,499	44,393
Stipends to gurus under training	51	11	1,595	500	1,646	511
Miscellaneous	11,131	9,531	21,495	30,406	32,626	39,937
Total payments	1,74,437	1,89,425	7,07,760	7,57,394	8,82,197	9,46,819
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors.	41,180	18,749	1,18,385	1,37,137	1,59.565	1,55,886
GRAND TOTAL	2,15,617	2,08,174	8,26,145	8,94,531	10,41,762	11,02,705
Total allotment for primary education, excluding allotments for Sub-Inspectors, and lower primary scholarships in non-Board areas.	1,85,664	(a)1,93,620	7,29,856	7,83,116	9,15,520	9,76.736*
Actual saving	11,227	4,195†	22,096	25,722	33,323	29,917

(a) The total of Divisional allotments is Rs. 56 less than the allotments actually made by the Department for diffent Divisions owing probably to some mistake in the district returns.

* Rupees 1,80,950 is the Boards' allotment for salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors.

† Inclusive of the savings from the Estates Improvement Funds.

The above does not include the expenditure in those primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. This will be noticed later on.

107. I have followed the practice of some years past in including in the above statement 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of the salaries and travelling allowances drawn by Sub-Inspectors, as the services of these officers are entertained mainly for the inspection of primary schools. These charges are, however, met from a separate budget head of expenditure, viz., "Inspection." The charges on account of all the other items are met from the primary allotments, which include (1) the grants from Provincial revenues for municipalities and non-Board districts, (2) one per cent. grant for the improvement of Government estates, and (3) the grants assigned by the District Boards in their respective areas.

Exclusive of the cost of Sub-Inspectors, the expenditure on primary education from these three funds came to Rs. 9,46,819, against Rs. 8,82,197 in the preceding year. There was an increase in the total allotment by Rs. 61,216, and a decrease in the amount unspent at the close of the year by Rs. 3,406. Also exclusive of this cost, the direct expenditure on schools was 74·5 per cent. of the total, against 74·9 in the preceding year. This is rather to be regretted. Every effort should be made to reduce contingent and other charges, so that the greatest portion possible may be given to the teachers. The decrease in the cost of Sub-Inspectors under Provincial revenues, and the corresponding increase against the same siding under District Funds, are due to the transfer to the control of the District Boards of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors hitherto retained in Board districts for the inspection of schools in municipalities and cantonments, together with the necessary funds for their salaries and travelling allowances.

108. The budget grant for primary education from Provincial revenues was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented in November last by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920. Of this, Rs. 1,31,340 was assigned to the non-Board districts, Rs 15,273 to municipalities and cantonments, Rs. 800 for schools for miners' children in the district of Burdwan, Rs. 500 for contributions to circle schools in Bankura and Midnapore, Rs. 1,020 for schools in the Sundarband tracts of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 44,743 for schools in Government estates, and Rs. 31,750 to 16 District Boards to enable them to meet the increased demand for primary education in the areas under their charge. There was thus a small balance of Rs. 1,494 unallotted at the close of the year. This, together with the savings effected in non-Board districts, Government estates, municipalities, and cantonments to the extent of Rs. 4,195, as shown in the foregoing statement, and in the departmental lower primary scholarship grant to the extent of Rs. 345, the budget grant for the last item having been Rs. 2,810, brings up the total unspent balance to Rs. 5,689.

The grant of Rs. 31,750 made to the District Boards, alluded to above, took place in the following way:—The original grants which were made to these bodies in 1888 for the purpose of establishing equilibrium between the receipts and charges transferred to them were based on the actual expenditure incurred by Government in each district in 1885-86. Since then the circumstances and the demand for education have often very greatly changed, and a district in which ten years ago very little was being or could be spent on primary schools, and to which, therefore, a comparatively small allotment was made, may now be one in which a stronger desire for education is manifested, while at the same time the District Board may be unable to meet the increased demand from its own resources. At times, again, the finances of some District Boards may have assumed so prosperous a condition as to make them able to meet all increased expenditure from their District Fund, without additional help from Government. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor had in the preceding year regranted the savings in the departmental allotments for primary schools for 1893-94 and 1894-95 to the extent of Rs. 31,000 for each year and placed these sums at the Director's disposal for distribution to those districts in which the primary allotment was too low. Assuming that these savings are likely to be permanent, the Lieutenant-Governor further resolved in December last to make a reduction of Rs. 31,000 in the departmental allotment,

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and to distribute this sum annually to the following District Boards:—Shahabad Rs. 3,000; Muzaffarpur Rs. 4,000; Purnea Rs. 3,000; Gaya Rs. 1,000; Darbhanga Rs. 4,000; Bhagalpur Rs. 3,000; Saran Rs. 3,000; Champaran Rs. 2,000; Monghyr Rs. 2,000; Malda Rs. 1,000; Rangpur Rs. 2,000; Rajshahi Rs. 750; Dinajpur 750; Jalpaiguri Rs. 500; Pabna Rs. 500; Mymensingh Rs. 500. To these amounts a further sum of Rs. 750 was added subsequently in the shape of a temporary grant to the Dinajpur District Board.

109. The increased allotments from District Funds are due partly to the regrant of the unspent balance of the preceding year, such balance generally including uncashed cheques, that is, those issued too late for payment at the treasury before the year expired, and partly to the additional allotments made by Government from Provincial revenues to some of the District Boards as explained above. Want of funds is still the complaint heard of from some quarters (*e.g.*, Jessore and Murshidabad), and in one case at least (Burdwan) the Board found it necessary to reduce its allotments for primary education by Rs. 3,000. The savings effected in all Board Districts (probably including some uncashed cheques) are in excess of those of the preceding year, being Rs. 25,722 against Rs. 22,096. As much as Rs. 7,388 is said to have been saved in the Bhagalpur Division alone.

110. Some of the minor charges may require a word of explanation. "Buildings and furniture" include small grants made for the construction and repairs of pathsala sheds and for the purchase of benches, stools and black boards. The charges for abolished schools represent sums paid to pathsalas which, owing to some reason or other, ceased to work before the close of the year. Considering how precarious the sources of a pathsala's income are, and how easily its existence is often threatened, these charges must be, in their very nature, unavoidable; but, as explained in a previous report, the money thus spent cannot be looked upon as altogether wasted, as it serves to bring to the notice of the villagers the interest taken by the Department in the education of their children, and to awaken in them a desire for education which, though unfulfilled at first owing to temporary obstacles, may lead in the end to something permanent. It should, however, be the duty of every Sub-Inspector of Schools never to advance money to a pathsala when there is the slightest doubt as to its durability. "Prizes and rewards" chiefly stand for the cost of books presented to the pupils belonging to the different stages of a primary school. Originally, when pupils had to be examined at central gatherings, often at long distances from their schools, they were given a few pice each in cash as tiffin money. This was afterwards discontinued and books took the place of cash. Strictly speaking, the books now given are often not *prizes*, as in many districts they are indiscriminately distributed to all pupils. However desirable such a free distribution of books may be in especially backward districts like the Chittagong Hill Tracts or parts of Chota Nagpur or Orissa, in which the people are as yet too poor or care too little for education to buy them for themselves, every effort should be made to keep it within reasonable bounds, so that the guru's share of the primary allotments, which are now admittedly too small, may become as large as possible. As a rule, only such boys as pass by one of the recognised standards may, according to the nature of the balance available for the purpose at the close of the year, be presented with one or two of the *text* books which they will have to read in the next stage, and no book should be given which is not prescribed for any of the departmental examinations. "Stipends to gurus under training" are the small maintenance grants paid to those uncertificated gurus, who have been called upon to undergo a course of training in the nearest middle schools, in order that they may pass some examination and thereby be better fitted to conduct their pathsalas. This system is treated upon later on. The details of "miscellaneous" payments are given in the following statement:—

	1895.	1896.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to special and indigenous schools inclusive of payment to khas mahal, circle and other schools	7,883	11,629
Commission for money-orders	7,582	8,070
Contingencies and miscellaneous	17,161	20,238
Total	32,626	39,937

The contributions to circle schools are explained by the fact that, whenever the circle grant is inadequate for the purpose, the gurus in charge of the different pathsalas which constitute a circle, have to be paid their stipends out of primary allotments.

111. In addition to the primary allotments noticed in the foregoing paragraphs, a sum of Rs. 53,400 was spent in subsidising 414 primary schools for boys and girls which are still paid from the grant-in-aid allotment at the disposal of the department, and Rs. 6,974 was paid to 97 primary schools which work under the circle system.

The municipal expenditure on primary education (not included in the foregoing table) was Rs. 63,167 against Rs. 58,672—a satisfactory increase. Under Government orders muffassal municipalities are expected to provide at the rate of 10 annas a head for the education of half the male children of a school-going age, or 3·2 per cent. of its total income. Some municipalities have not been able to come up to this limit as yet, while in others the sum required under the above orders is not sufficient for the needs of primary education; but the annual increase in the total contributions is a hopeful sign. As a rule, schools in receipt of municipal grants, though inspected and examined by the officers of the Department and of the District Boards, do not get money from any other public funds, except, as in the case of Calcutta, where the municipal allotment is extremely small, or in those municipalities in which the required contribution is inadequate, and it becomes therefore necessary to supplement them with additional grants. Regarding the administration of the municipal grants, two different practices prevail. In some places the budget grants are placed at the disposal of the Department for administration according to the practice of the district; in others the Municipal Commissioners do not part with the control of the fund, but administer it according to their own will and pleasure. When this is the case, my experience tells me that the allotments are not always judiciously laid out.

112. The following table shows, district by district, the amounts expended in stipends and rewards, and the number of pupils (boys and girls) passing at the different examinations:—

District.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance rewards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total (of columns 2 and 4).	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED AT THE							
					Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.		Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.		Standard A.		Standard B.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	7,482	3,463	12,565	20,037	183	.....	1,198	7	2,197	8	4,021	61
Birbhum	1,655	300	6,071	7,726	130	.....	430	.....	1,281	6	2,165	41
Bankura	5,731	261	10,301	16,032	119	.....	1,011	24	3,278	88	3,124	154
Midnapore	8,032	1,038	26,948	34,980	335	1	2,110	9	4,374	26	12,975	442
Hooghly	5,469	.....	18,665	24,134	90	.....	582	8	2,971	89	3,761	213
Howrah	3,866	708	4,665	8,531	112	.....	574	.....	1,789	20	3,179	62
Total for the Burdwan Division.	32,235	5,775	79,205	1,11,440	969	1	5,905	48	15,890	237	29,235	973
24-Parganas	3,075	1,671	20,539	23,614	114	.....	745	18	5,077	56	5,499	130
Nadia	5,470	2,994	8,807	14,277	81	.....	223	8	911	25	3,030	170
Murshidabad ...	3,645	1,173	7,872	11,517	54	.....	397	4	1,827	7	1,795	11
Jessore	7,005	144	7,867	14,872	134	2	471	.....	1,555	4	5,186	120
Khulna	6,218	1,090	7,259	13,477	103	1	307	13	1,166	23	2,311	78
Total for the Presidency Division.	25,413	7,071	52,344	77,757	486	3	2,143	43	10,536	115	17,821	509
Calcutta	5,165	180	2,179	7,344	16	126	138	194	223	.....	1,118	.....
Rajshahi	4,585	2,678	9,751	14,336	79	.....	253	8	1,235	.....	869	3
Dinajpur	1,419	.....	16,095	17,514	50	.....	233	3	1,402	31	1,883	54
Jalpaiguri	5,584	974	4,515	10,099	28	.....	152	7	470	15	630	34
Darjeeling	9,292	.....	40	9,332	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur	9,811	689	25,705	35,516	180	2	397	13	1,492	11	1,563	20
Bogra	1,891	258	4,870	6,761	68	1	184	2	1,568	8	1,641	12
Pabna	2,994	4,124	10,521	13,515	189	2	351	7	1,153	2	1,840	2
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	35,576	8,723	71,497	1,07,073	595	5	1,579	40	7,320	67	8,426	125
Dacca	5,704	.....	13,681	19,385	457	14	1,152	39	3,480	96	3,759	188
Mymensingh	8,972	5,874	22,063	31,035	444	1	1,085	21	2,998	74	3,521	144
Faridpur	7,861	2,334	14,214	22,075	201	2	590	34	1,460	101	2,315	178
Backergunge ...	9,040	969	11,440	20,480	363	8	1,523	145	3,578	229	4,712	373
Total for the Dacca Division.	31,577	9,167	61,398	92,975	1,465	25	4,350	239	11,516	500	14,307	883

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District.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance rewards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total (of column 2 and 4).	Number of pupils passed at the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.		Number of pupils passed at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.		Number of pupils passed at the Standard A.		Number of pupils passed at the Standard B.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Tippera	8,330	1,361	17,369	25,699	359	1	985	27	3,400	194	6,477	2,005
Noakhali	6,097	.....	9,514	15,611	300	... ..	1,004	22	1,911	40	3,654	497
Chittagong	8,044	1,673	10,828	18,872	320	2	1,013	21	4,300	29	8,424	1,031
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,147	.....	.....	4,147	.....	.....	9	1	.....	.....	...	.....
Total for the Chittagong Division.	26,618	3,034	37,711	64,329	979	3	3,011	71	9,611	263	18,555	3,533
Patna	2,464	330	12,202	14,666	35	1	1,572	4	6,355	.....	5,428	.....
Gaya	7,637	1,122	8,229	15,866	63	.....	842	.....	1,855	67	2,794	284
Shahabad	4,376	510	11,731	16,107	43	.....	543	4	1,675	17	2,667	51
Saran	1,890	.....	5,451	7,341	28	.....	1,469	.....	3,688	.....	5,123	.....
Champaran	2,380	1,679	9,673	12,053	29	.....	571	.....	2,809	34	2,763	51
Muzaffarpur ...	4,442	686	8,310	12,752	44	... ..	840	6	1,951	1	3,024	.....
Darbhanga	2,074	1,293	4,614	6,688	45	.....	1,157	.....	3,761	67	4,540	121
Total for the Patna Division.	25,263	5,520	60,210	85,473	287	1	6,994	14	22,000	186	26,339	507
Monghyr	6,138	288	10,457	16,595	56	....	1,205	90	1,829	8	1,498	9
Bhagalpur	4,663	.....	6,918	11,581	52	2	486	23	1,640	33	2,514	66
Purnea	4,076	.....	8,942	13,018	26	.....	468	2	1,432	4	2,353	17
Malda	3,193	.....	4,077	7,270	62	1	356	7	889	11	1,310	65
Sonthal Parganas ...	6,761	278	8,186	14,947	96	10	756	27	1,582	59	1,960	56
Total for the Bhagalpur Division.	24,831	566	38,580	63,411	292	13	3,271	149	7,372	115	9,635	213
Cuttack	5,948	.....	13,344	19,292	64	9	763	19	4,599	118	5,962	269
Balasore	6,293	429	7,090	13,383	51	2	179	6	1,115	14	1,988	78
Angul	4,105	.....	672	4,777	14	.....	66	1	92	5	617	60
Puri	3,720	.....	6,939	10,659	46	1	600	23	1,154	40	2,328	97
Total for the Orissa Division.	20,066	429	28,045	48,111(a)	175	12	1,608	49	6,960	177	10,895	504
Mayurbhanj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	53	.....	70	1	582	18
Keonjhar and Nilgiri	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	25	.. ...	96	.....	411	21
Dhenkanal	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	10	.....	179	3	1,427	65
South Mahanady Circle	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	62	.....	220	4
North ditto ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.. ...	19	1	133	1	436	2
Total for the Orissa Tributary Mahal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	3	107	1	540	5	3,076	110
Hazaribagh	11,319	.....	2,508	13,827	19	.....	337	31	340	7	713	33
Lohardaga	10,666	.....	4,014	14,680	20	7	203	23	1,447	33	2,205	167
Palamau	7,875	.....	580	8,455	11	.....	133	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	12,908	.. ...	2,417	15,325	24	.....	176	4	934	.....	1,668	19
Singhbhum	10,538	.....	25	10,563	19	.....	118	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	53,306	.....	9,544	62,850	73	7	967	67	2,721	40	4,586	219
Grand Total ...	2,80,050	40,465	4,40,713	7,20,763	5,400	199	30,078	914	94,782	1,705	1,48,993	7,576
Grand Total for 1894-95.	2,58,591	34,348	4,05,199	6,63,790	4,173	48	25,504	646	90,722	1,530	1,27,993	5,431

(a) Exclusive of an additional sum of Rs. 27 spent on Khas Mahal Schools in the Orissa Division.

The amounts paid in fixed stipends and rewards as shown in this table differ to some extent from those shown in paragraph 106 as paid to stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools. The reason of this is explained by the fact that the stipendiary schools are given by way of encouragement in some districts special rewards for passing pupils at the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations, and these additional sums have been included in the reward-column (4 of this table). The totals, however, of stipends and rewards in both the tables are much the same, with a difference of Rs. 5,651, which represent payments to khas mahal schools, and which has been included in the miscellaneous charges in the table appended to paragraph 106.

The large falling off in the total amounts paid in fixed stipends and rewards (column 5) in some of the districts, as well as the large increase in others, is explained by the fact that, while in the former case cheques issued at the close of the year were not cashed before the 31st March, the uncashed cheques of the preceding year have in the latter case swelled the figures for the year under report. Thus it is that we find Rs. 20,037 against Burdwan in the place of Rs. 31,250, Rs. 16,032 against Bankura in the place of Rs. 25,319, Rs. 20,480 against Backergunge in the place of Rs. 28,438, Rs. 7,341 against Saran in the place of Rs. 17,450, Rs. 6,688 against Darbhanga in the place of Rs. 13,672, all exhibiting an abnormal decrease which it would be impossible to account for except on

the assumption that these districts did not draw considerable portions of their grants from the treasury during the year. In the same way the increase from Rs. 9,133 to Rs. 24,134 in Hooghly, from Rs. 4,857 to Rs. 17,514 in Dinajpur, from Rs. 21,521 to Rs. 35,516 in Rangpur, from Rs. 22,955 to Rs. 31,035 in Mymensingh, from Rs. 11,620 to Rs. 22,075 in Faridpur, from Rs. 10,416 to Rs. 15,866 in Gaya, and from Rs. 6,962 to Rs. 16,107 in Shahabad, shows that each of these districts had a large unspent balance of the previous year to its credit from which these extra payments were made. In either case we find a sad want of punctuality on the part of District Boards and these bodies which administer the grants should do their utmost to avoid this in future. Until there is greater punctuality in this respect, any comparison between the expenditure of one year with that of another is, to a great extent, valueless.

The cost from provincial and district funds together was Rs. 63-3-4 per school and Re. 1-14-3 per pupil in the stipendiaries and Rs. 13-8 per school and As. 8-3 per pupil in the non-stipendiaries,—a difference which after making every allowance for the fluctuations of uncashed cheques, and also for the facts that stipends are generally given to the best schools or those in backward places, and that most of the upper primaries are paid in stipends only, is significant. The districts which have been singled out in the divisional reports as unduly favouring the stipendiary systems are Burdwan, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Backergunge, Faridpur, and Noakhali. In other districts the system is very slowly giving way to that of payment-by-results. In the 24-Parganas it has almost entirely disappeared; in the rest of the Presidency Division also, lower primaries were for the most part in receipt of rewards. This has been the case in the Burdwan Division too, except in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly. Mr. Reuther reports that the system of payment-by-results has been extended fully to all the districts of the Patna Division, in some of which, however, a few stipendiary schools are still maintained, mostly in backward parts, where the people are not yet alive to the necessity for opening pathsalas for the education of their children and depend solely on Government initiation. He expresses misgivings as to the utility of this change which, however, appear to be groundless, as the increasing success of the Patna Division at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, the surest test of efficiency that we have, shows that the pathsalas are making distinct progress. In some very backward places, such as Darjeeling, Angul, Kolhan in the Singhbhum district, the Damin-i-koh in the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, it is impossible to keep up schools except on the stipendiary system. This is said to be the case also in Calcutta, where house-rent is so high that the teacher must get at least this amount in the shape of monthly stipends.

113. The compromise effected some years ago to secure this end, by introducing what is called the advance system, under which a pathsala may be given a monthly grant *in advance* in the shape of a retaining fee, to be finally deducted from the total reward earned by it on the results of examination, appears to be as yet very limited in its operation. Its advance, however, from advances of Rs. 23,860 in 1893-94 to Rs. 34,348 in 1894-95, and to Rs. 40,465 during the year under report, shows that, though slow to appreciate its advantages, the local authorities will yet see their way to try it on a larger scale as time goes on. In one of my divisional reports I made the following remark:—"My opinion is that the system appears to be uneconomical, owing to its being worked in a half-hearted way by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, upon whose recommendations advance-rewards are given." A like view is otherwise expressed by the Assistant Inspectors of the Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions: the former being of opinion that "it does not find favour with the Sub-Inspectors whose work it increases," and the latter that "the apathy of the Sub-Inspectors is the chief cause for its failure in some districts and non-introduction in others." The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Saran, in explaining the abandonment of the system in his district has made a clean breast of it. He says that "it was entirely done away with both as it is not required, as also because it is vexatious, entailing more labour and responsibility."

The fact is that the Sub-Inspectors create obstacles to the progress of this system. If a pathsala be in receipt of a fixed stipend, all that the Sub-Inspector has generally to do is to pay it a visit now and then, examine it, and note his

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remarks in the visitor's book. In the case of a reward pathsala, all the pupils down to standard B have to be examined in every subject prescribed by the Department, and marks have to be given, success and failure noted, and results tabulated. The greater the number of non-stipendiaries, therefore, whether paid in advance or not, the heavier the work for the Sub-Inspectors, and *vice versâ*. Such being the case, it is no wonder that every possible argument is used to cry down the payment-by-results system.

The increase in the number of pupils who passed the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations, as shown in the foregoing statement, may be taken as satisfactory. The figures given under standards A and B are practically of little use, representing as they do the number of pupils who earned rewards for their teachers in the non-stipendiary schools alone.

114. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools and their cost to Provincial and District Funds taken together are shown in the following table, district by district:—

District.	Allotment.	Proportionate allotment for each 1,000 children of school-going age.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary Schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	32,286	106·7	6,593	13,444	161	768	6,104	21,471	40·0	17·0	82	10
Birbhum	15,112	126·2	2,255	5,471	91	634	3,233	14,037	24·7	8·6	11·1	6·2
Bankura	25,116	156·5	4,746	11,286	131	963	3,638	26,672	36·2	11·7	20·8	6·6
Midnapore	48,279	122·3	6,530	28,450	185	3,834	6,465	85,706	35·2	7·4	16·1	5·3
Hooghly	36,422	225·0	4,397	19,737	91	891	3,629	24,632	48·0	22·0	19·3	12·8
Howrah	13,260	115·7	3,130	5,401	67	548	3,100	19,322	46·7	9·8	10	4·4
Total for the Burdwan Division.	1,70,475	147	27,651	83,789	726	7,638	26,169	1,91,840	38·1	10·9	16·9	6·7
24-Parganas	40,729	143·5	3,785	19,829	92	1,126	4,006	38,818	41·1	17·6	15·1	8·1
Nadia	23,856	96·7	3,202	11,075	64	601	2,521	15,486	50	18·4	20·3	11·4
Murshidabad	17,490	93·2	2,156	9,361	43	560	2,005	15,717	50·1	16·6	17·2	9·5
Jessore	26,069	92	5,158	9,714	113	861	4,435	23,615	45·6	11·1	18·	6·
Khulna	22,115	125·2	3,478	9,999	78	777	2,999	20,864	44·5	12·8	18·5	7·6
Total for the Presidency Division.	1,30,259	110·4	17,779	59,978	390	3,925	16,066	1,14,500	45·5	15·2	17·8	8·3
Calcutta	11,000	130	1,374	5,970	17	179	1,149	7,398	80·8	33·3	19·1	12·0
Rajshahi	21,497	109	3,481	10,855	57	389	2,003	11,277	61·0	27·9	27·8	15·4
Dinajpur	27,150	116	4,339	13,175	91	462	2,909	11,231	47·6	29·1	23·8	18·7
Jalpaiguri	15,041	147	2,435	7,664	44	315	1,263	6,745	55·3	24·3	30·8	18·1
Darjeeling	10,127	302	541	8,791	5	74	150	2,565	108·2	118·7	57·7	54·8
Rangpur	35,652	115	7,764	27,752	88	596	3,030	15,401	88·2	46·5	40·9	28·8
Bogra	10,985	89	2,360	4,401	45	248	2,157	7,660	52·4	17·7	17·5	9·1
Pabna	22,759	111	5,146	8,369	89	355	3,707	9,839	57·8	23·5	22·2	13·6
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	1,43,211	119	26,066	81,007	419	2,429	15,219	6,47,188	62·2	33·3	27·2	20·0
Dacca	33,959	94	6,397	12,988	193	800	7,101	22,953	33	16	14	9
Mymensingh	44,193	85	9,084	21,951	226	1,452	7,634	30,943	40	15	19	11
Faridpur	34,021	124	7,907	14,168	185	832	6,615	19,205	43	17	19	12
Backergunge	37,654	96	6,009	14,471	148	1,292	5,455	33,686	41	11	18	7
Total for the Dacca Division.	1,49,827	101	29,397	63,578	752	4,376	26,805	1,06,787	39	15	18	10
Tippera	39,253	146·7	7,962	17,737	191	1,335	6,847	33,425	41·6	13·2	18·6	8·4
Noakhali	27,398	186·1	4,969	10,642	114	673	4,553	19,441	43·1	15·3	17·2	8·7
Chittagong	28,815	149	6,787	12,085	128	799	6,564	25,391	53·0	15·1	16·5	7·6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4,840	301	569	3,578	3	36	78	622	189·6	99·3	116·7	92·0
Total for the Chittagong Division.	1,00,306	159·7	20,287	44,042	436	2,843	18,042	78,879	46·5	15·4	17·9	8·9
Patna	26,608	100·3	2,071	12,595	22	1,005	1,231	23,014	94·1	12·5	26·9	8·7
Gaya	28,186	108	4,076	11,790	35	928	1,935	19,708	116·4	12·7	33·7	9·5
Shahabad	24,062	77·8	2,951	13,156	31	505	1,440	13,001	95·1	26·	32·7	16·1
Saran	23,092	62·3	1,578	5,763	23	650	1,242	17,633	68 6	8·8	20·3	5·3
Champaran	17,567	62·9	1,821	10,232	20	570	862	14,772	91·	17·9	33·8	11·
Muzaffarpur	24,058	59·1	2,342	10,410	25	490	1,094	12,185	93·6	21·2	34·2	13·6
Darbhanga	31,717	75·4	2,076	4,612	22	695	1,085	17,916	94·3	6·6	30·6	4·1
Total for the Patna Division.	1,75,290	75·8	16,915	68,558	178	4,843	8,889	1,18,229	95·02	14·1	30·4	9·2
Monghyr	23,819	77·6	2,244	14,351	24	801	1,189	17,594	93·5	17·9	30·1	13
Bhagalpur	24,311	79·7	2,841	8,740	23	556	1,312	12,229	123·5	15·7	34·6	11·4
Purnea	26,168	89·6	2,758	10,260	39	538	1,351	11,598	70·7	19	32·6	14·1
Malda	14,435	118	3,484	3,786	65	188	2,912	5,505	53·6	20·1	19·1	11
Sonthal Parganas	25,009	102·6	4,362	10,585	77	414	2,741	8,935	56·6	25·5	25·5	18·8
Total for the Bhagalpur Division.	1,13,742	89·7	15,689	47,722	228	2,497	9,505	55,861	68·8	19·1	26·4	13·6

District.	Allotment.	Proportionate allotment for each 1,000 children of school-going age.	Expenditure on primary schools.		Number of primary schools.		Pupils in primary schools.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Cuttack	35,248	121·2	5,163	14,156	101	1,909	3,308	30,367	51·1	7·4	24·9	7·3
Balasore	25,021	167	4,887	8,496	67	923	2,415	16,048	72·9	9·2	32·3	8·4
Angul	7,544	295·7	1,049	3,728	9	128	260	2,236	116·5	29·1	64·7	26·6
Puri	17,946	126	3,851	6,808	54	749	1,515	10,308	71·3	9·0	40·6	10·5
Total for the Orissa Division.	85,759	141	14,950	33,188	231	3,709	7,498	59,459	64·7	8·9	32·4	8·9
Hazaribagh	18,827	107·8	1,165	12,662	25	443	1,107	12,689	46·6	28·6	16·	15·9
Lohardaga	18,268	108·	982	13,698	16	700	554	15,009	61·4	19·6	26·4	14·6
Palamau	9,764	109	1,516	6,939	18	199	727	4,646	84·2	34·8	33·3	23·8
Manbhum	18,000	100	2,962	12,363	37	511	1,357	12,247	80·8	24·1	35·2	16·1
Singbhum	12,958	158	1,922	8,641	27	258	1,787	9,685	71·1	33·5	17·2	14·2
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	77,817	112·8	8,547	54,303	123	2,111	5,532	54,276	69·7	25·7	24·7	16
Grand Total ...	11,57,686*	105·6	(a) 1,78,655	(b) 5,42,135	3,500	34,550	1,34,774	8,52,447	51·	15·7	22·2	10·2
Grand Total for 1894-95	8,98,967	82	1,70,771†	4,93,019†	3,448	34,896	1,32,611	8,47,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3

(a) Includes the additional sum of Rs. 521 paid to khas mahal and schools.
(b) Ditto ditto of Rs. 5,157 paid to khas mahal and circle schools.
* Including the Boards' allotments of Rs. 1,80,950 for Sub-Inspectors.
† Includes Rs. 2,430 paid from District Funds to Upper and Lower Primary Schools.

The average annual cost of an upper primary school to Provincial and District Funds shows a further increase from Rs. 49·5 to Rs. 51, and that of a lower primary school from Rs. 14·1 to Rs. 15·7. The cost per pupil also has advanced from As. 20·8 to As. 22·2 in an upper primary and from As. 9·3 to As. 10·2 in a lower primary. So far as the upper primaries are concerned, the highest averages are shown by the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Angul, and Darjeeling, in all of which they exceed one hundred rupees. Bhagalpur and Gaya appear to have erred on the side of extravagance, especially when we compare the figures with the cost of their lower primary schools: the well known backwardness of the other districts is a sufficient excuse for their high figures.

As noted in previous reports, the totals of columns 3 and 4 fall short of the amount shown in column 2, because the former do not include indirect payments, such as the salaries of inspecting pandits, examination charges, money-order commission, prizes to pupils, &c. The table includes only those schools that received payments from the primary grants (departmental and district funds), and therefore the number of schools in columns 5 and 6 is less than that shown in the first paragraph of this section.

The allotment (column 2) as given in this table is far in excess of what has been shown in two earlier paragraphs of this section, because it includes the budget grants for the salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors.

115. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares the position of the districts with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit mark" is found by assigning values of 5, 3 and 1 respectively to each pupil in the three different stages of instruction, these figures roughly representing the number of years required for reaching these stages.

District.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage as in Education General Table V.			Pupils in Lower Primary stage.						Total.			Merit-marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit-marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	3,754	27	3,781	29,072	1,517	30,589	6,126	424	6,550	38,952	1,968	43,740	112,112	5,110	117,222	40·7	1·3	20·9	109·4	4·8	56·1
Birbhum	58,445	61,229	119,674	1,493	26	1.519	15,073	578	15,651	5,594	489	6,083	22,160	1,093	23,253	58,278	2,353	60,631	37·9	1·7	19·4	99·8	3·8	50·7
Bankura	78,891	81,539	160,450	2,305	27	2,332	27,434	3,020	30,454	4,198	591	4,789	33,937	3,638	37,575	98,025	9,786	107,811	43·0	4·4	23·4	124·2	12·9	67·1
Midnapore	196,215	198,512	394,727	4,003	50	4,053	74,202	3.464	77,666	32,888	2,592	35,480	111,093	6,106	117,199	275,500	13,234	288,743	56·6	3·0	29·6	140·4	6·6	73·1
Hooghly	76,377	78,766	155,143	3,119	97	3,216	26,410	1,640	28,050	8,249	1,007	9,256	37,778	2,744	40,522	103,074	6,412	109,486	49·5	3·5	26·1	134·9	8·2	70·6
Howrah	57,726	56,817	114,543	2,144	66	2,210	18,993	1,018	20,011	7,539	499	8,038	28,676	1,583	30,259	75,238	3,833	79,121	49·9	2·7	26·4	130·3	6·8	69·0
Total for the Burdwan Division.	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	16,818	293	17,111	191,184	11,237	202,421	64,594	5,602	70,196	272,596	17,132	289,728	722,236	40,778	763,014	47·5	2·9	25·1	126·7	6·9	66·1
24-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	3,603	47	3,650	41,952	3,120	45,072	15,294	1,869	17,163	60,849	5,036	65,885	159,165	11,464	170,629	41·06	3·7	23·2	107·2	8·4	60·1
Nadia	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,108	9	2,117	17,768	1,787	19,555	5,503	1 246	6,749	25,379	3,042	28,421	69,347	6,652	75,999	21·	2·4	11·5	57·6	5·2	30·8
Murshidabad	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,731	6	1,737	17,758	821	18,579	3,518	307	3,825	23,007	1,134	24,141	65,447	2,800	68,247	25·3	1·1	12·8	72·0	2·1	63·3
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,152	13	2,165	25,697	1,862	27,559	6.276	1,162	7,438	34,125	3,037	37,162	94,127	6,813	100,940	24·1	2·1	13·1	65·9	4·8	35·6
Khulna	92,697	83,951	176,648	1,917	19	1,936	20,118	1,566	21,684	6,167	770	6,937	28,202	2,355	30,557	76,106	5,563	81,669	30·4	2·8	17·2	82·1	6·6	46·2
Total for the Presidency Division.	593,460	584,574	1,178,034	11,511	94	11,605	123,293	9,156	132,449	36,758	5,354	42,112	171,562	14,604	186,166	464,192	33,292	497,484	28·8	2·4	15·8	78·2	5·6	42·2
Calcutta	49,000	35,000	84,000	4,750	353	5,103	10,841	3,806	14,647	2,455	1,923	4,378	18,046	6,082	24,128	58,728	15,106	73,834	36·8	17·3	28·7	119·8	43·1	87·8
Rajshahi	98,150	98,849	196,999	791	9	800	13,246	524	13,770	2,455	165	2,620	16,492	698	17,190	46,148	1,782	47,930	16·8	·7	8·7	47·0	1·8	24·3
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	787	5	792	19,229	690	19,919	818	86	904	20,834	781	21,615	62,440	2,181	64,621	17·1	·7	9·2	51·2	1·9	27·6
Jalpaiguri	54,698	47,503	102,201	392	3	395	9,135	604	9,739	96	33	129	9,623	640	10,263	29,461	1,860	31,321	17·5	1·3	10·0	53·8	3·9	30·5
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	121	2	123	1,590	118	1,708	1,062	213	1,275	2,773	333	3,106	6,437	577	7,014	15·0	2·2	9·2	34·8	3·8	20·9
Rangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,288	16	1,304	19,180	875	20,055	2,220	144	2,364	22,688	1,035	23,723	66,200	2,849	69,049	14·2	·6	7·6	41·5	1·8	22·2
Bogra	62,837	59,786	122,623	796	5	801	10,239	225	10,464	2,358	121	2,479	13,393	351	13,744	37,055	821	37,876	21·3	·5	11·2	58·9	1·3	30·8
Pabna	101,686	102,672	204,358	1,810	7	1,817	13,292	599	13,891	2,731	501	3,232	17,833	1,107	18,940	51,657	2,333	53,990	17·5	1·07	9·2	50·3	2·2	26·4
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	616,905	585,965	1,202,870	5,985	47	6,032	85,911	3,635	89,546	11,740	1,263	13,003	103,636	4,945	10,581	299,398	12,403	311,801	16·7	·8	9·0	48·5	2·1	25·9
Dacca	180,087	183,010	363,097	4,187	41	4,228	37,007	2,178	39,185	8,141	1,241	9,382	49,335	3,460	52,795	140,079	7,980	148,077	27·3	1·9	14·5	77·7	4·3	40·8
Mymensingh	268,292	252,535	52 ',827	3,757	26	3,783	44,633	2,837	47,470	8,020	1,127	9,147	56,410	3,990	60,400	160,704	9,768	170,472	21·0	1·5	11·5	59·9	3·8	32·7
Faridpur	135,974	137,557	273,531	2,272	100	2,372	23,994	2,713	26,707	7,814	1,889	9,703	34,080	4,702	38,782	91,156	10,528	101,684	25·0	3·4	14·1	69·2	7·6	37·1
Backergunge	165,666	157,426	323,094	2,807	52	2,859	51,518	3,302	54,820	23,649	2,627	26,276	77,974	5,981	83,955	192,238	12,793	205,031	47·0	3·7	25·9	116·0	8·1	63·4
Total for the Dacca Division	750,019	730,530	1,480,549	13,023	219	13,242	157,152	11,030	168,182	47,624	6,884	54,508	217,799	18,133	235,932	584,195	41,069	625,264	29·0	2·4	15·9	77·9	5·6	42·2
Tippera	136,770	130,690	267,460	2,720	14	2,734	35,454	2,692	38,146	10,180	2,295	12,475	48,354	5,001	53,355	3,142	10,441	140,583	35·3	3·8	19·9	95·0	7·9	52·5
Noakhali	76,309	75,144	151,453	1,757	3	1,760	26,434	1,344	27,778	8,464	1,827	10,291	36,655	3,174	39,829	96,551	5,874	102.425	48·0	4·2	26·3	126·5	7·8	67·6
Chittagong	92,380	101,145	193,525	2,732	14	2,746	33,918	2,665	36.583	2,392	686	3,078	39,042	3,365	42,407	117,806	8,751	126,557	42·2	3·3	2 ·9	127·4	8·6	65·3
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,935	7,158	16,093	17	1	18	886	41	927	..	...	...	903	42	945	2,743	128	2,871	10·1	·5	5·8	30·6	1·7	17·8
Total for the Chittagong Division.	314,394	314,137	628,531	7,226	32	7,258	96,692	6,742	103,434	21,036	4,808	25,844	124,954	11,582	136,536	347,242	25,194	372,496	39·7	3·6	21·7	110·4	8·0	59·2

Patna	129,859	135,490	265,349	1,044	15	1,059	21,301	886	22,187	13,439	877	14,316	35,784	1,778	37,562	82,562	3,610	86,172	27·5	1·3	14·1	63·5	2·6	32·4
Gaya	156,751	103,998	260,749	909	1	910	13,445	1,039	14,484	8,980	690	9,670	23,334	1,730	25,064	53,860	3,812	57,672	14·8	1·6	9·6	34·3	3·6	22·1
Shahabad	148,619	160,880	309,499	985	...	985	8,830	187	9,017	8,024	249	8,273	17,819	436	18,955	39,339	810	40,149	11·98	·27	5·89	26·46	·5	12·97
Saran	170,068	200,032	370,120	812	...	812	14,466	767	15,233	7,724	1,254	8,978	23,002	2,021	25,023	55,182	3,555	58,737	13·5	1·0	6·7	32·4	1·2	15·8
Champaran	140,420	138,499	278,919	395	...	395	9,785	158	9,943	10,900	211	11,111	21,080	369	21,449	42,230	685	42,915	15·02	·26	15·28	30	·4	30·4
Muzaffarpur	195,806	210,910	406,716	782	...	782	10,932	363	11,295	8,868	396	9,274	20,602	749	21,351	45,594	1,475	47,069	10·5	·3	5·2	23·2	·6	11·4
Darbhanga	205,647	214,645	420,292	624	...	624	15,870	336	16,176	6,430	352	6,782	22,924	678	23,602	57,160	1,330	58,490	11·14	·31	5·61	27·79	·62	13·9
Total for the Patna Division	1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,531	16	5,547	94,629	3,726	98,355	64,365	4,019	68,404	164,545	7,761	172,306	375,927	15,277	391,204	14·34	·66	7·45	32·77	1·3	16·92
Monghyr	148,060	157,342	305,402	741	2	743	11,587	1,699	13,286	9,716	2,248	11,964	22,044	3,949	25,993	48,182	7,355	55,537	14·9	2·5	8·5	32·5	4·6	18·1
Bhagalpur	150,730	154,175	304,905	711	9	720	10,767	559	11,326	6,863	768	7,631	18,281	1,336	19,617	42,539	2,490	45,029	12·1	·8	6·4	28·2	1·6	14·7
Purnea	140,024	142,674	291,698	476	2	478	9,033	323	9,356	6,235	403	6,638	15,743	727	16,470	35,711	1,379	37,090	10·5	·5	5·6	33·9	·9	12·7
Malda	59,987	62,250	122,237	993	3	996	7,545	275	7,840	2,944	353	3,297	11,502	630	12,132	30,604	1,188	31,792	19·1	·1	9·9	51	1·9	26·
Sonthal Parganas	130,585	133,544	263,129	981	62	1,043	12,645	588	13,233	4,367	267	4,634	17,993	917	18,910	47,207	2,341	49,548	14·9	·7	7·8	39	1·9	20·3
Total for the Bhagalpur Division.	638,386	649,985	1,287,371	3,902	77	3,979	51,536	3,443	54,979	30,125	4,039	34,164	85,563	7,559	93,122	204,243	14,753	218,996	13·4	1·1	7·2	32	2·3	17·
Cuttack	141,083	149,567	290,650	1,084	42	1,126	29,198	1,287	30,485	18,371	1,395	19,766	48,653	2,734	51,377	111,385	5,466	116,851	34·4	1·8	17·6	78·9	3·6	40·2
Balasore	72,345	76,948	149,193	756	23	779	19,160	1,056	20,216	12,374	923	13,297	32,290	2,002	34,292	73,634	4,206	77,840	44·6	2·6	22·9	101·9	5·4	52·1
Angul	12,865	12,643	25,508	90	2	92	1,475	89	1,564	1,081	71	1,152	2,646	102	2,808	5,956	348	6,304	20·5	1·2	11·	46·2	2·7	24·7
Puri	71,179	70,570	141,749	640	8	648	12,751	711	13,462	3,744	253	3,996	17,135	971	18,106	45,197	2,425	47,622	24·	1·3	12·7	63·4	3·4	33·5
Total for the Orissa Division	297,372	309,728	607,100	2,570	75	2,645	62,584	3,143	63,727	35,570	2,641	38,211	100,724	5,859	106,583	236,172	12,445	248,617	33·8	1·8	17·5	79·4	4·0	40·9
Mayurbhanj	29,882	39,953	79,835	118	...	118	2,083	46	2,129	1,728	75	1,803	3,929	121	4,050	8,567	213	8,789	9·8	·3	5·07	21·4	·5	10·9
Keonjhar and Nilgiri ...	22,941	22,702	45,643	154	...	154	824	33	857	1,843	58	1,901	2,821	91	2,912	6,085	157	5,242	43·2	1·3	22·6	87·5	·3	45·
Dhenkanal	17,808	17,934	35,742	128	3	131	2,521	108	2,629	440	22	462	3,089	133	3,222	8,643	361	9,004	17·34	·7	9·01	48·5	2·1	25·1
South Mahanadi	26,865	26,550	53,415	123	1	124	1,184	25	1,209	1,247	18	1,265	2,554	44	2,598	5,414	98	5,512	9·6	·1	4·9	20·1	·3	10·3
North ditto	19,911	19,904	39,815	119	5	124	1,028	37	1,065	1,465	23	1,488	2,612	65	2,677	5,144	159	5,303	13·3	·3	6·8	25·7	·7	13·3
Total for the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	127,407	127,043	254,450	642	9	651	7,640	249	7,889	6,723	196	6,919	15,005	454	15,459	32,853	968	33,841	11·7	·35	6·7	25·7	·77	13·2
Hazaribagh	85,044	89,603	174,647	791	32	823	6,067	536	6,603	7,205	1,104	8,309	14,063	1,672	15,735	29,341	2,872	32,213	16·5	1·9	9·	34·5	3·2	18·3
Lohardaga	82,780	86,551	169,331	635	24	659	11,421	1,323	12,744	7,962	1,431	9,393	20,018	2,778	22,796	45,400	5,520	50,920	24·2	2·6	13·5	54·6	6·4	30·1
Palamau	44,148	45,368	89,516	186	...	186	2,506	125	2,691	3,237	261	3,498	5,989	386	6,375	11,865	636	12,501	13·5	·8	7·1	26·8	1·4	13·9
Manbhum	88,980	90,019	178,999	569	2	571	10,417	393	10,810	4,294	334	4,628	15,280	729	16,009	38,390	1,523	39,913	17·1	1·6	8·9	43·1	1·6	22·3
Singbhum	40,712	41,110	81,822	509	18	527	7,935	432	8,367	4,380	330	4,710	12,824	780	13,604	30,730	1,716	32,446	31·4	1·8	16·6	75·4	4·1	39·6
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	341,664	352,651	694,315	2,690	76	2,766	38,406	2,809	41,215	27,078	3,460	30,538	68,174	6,345	74,519	155,746	12,267	168,013	19·9	1·7	10·7	45·5	3·5	24·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,461,913*	5,494,642*	10,956,554*	74,648	1,391	75,939	919,868	58,976	978,844	348,088	40,189	388,277	1,343,604	100,456	1,443,060	3,480,933	223,572	3,704,504	24·6	1·6	13·2	63·7	4·1	33·8
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95...	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,817	1,183	76,000	881,438	58,862	940,300	351,384	39,723	391,107	1,307,639	99,768	1,407,407	3,369,783	222,224	3,592,007	24·	1·6	12·9	61·9	4·	33·8

* 15 per cent. of the population of Bengal.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The increase in the percentage of pupils in proportion to the population of a school-going age in the different primary stages (column 22) from 12·9 to 13·2 is satisfactory. The difference between one district and another in this respect is, as pointed out in previous reports, the effect of two causes, namely—(1) the pre-existence of an indigenous system of mass education in tracts like the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, in which consequently the department had its field of operation already prepared, and (2) the way in which the primary grant is administered.

The increase in merit marks (column 19), which represent the numerical value of the educational result, by 1,12,497 or 3·1 per cent., though not commensurate to an increased cost of 7 per cent. on primary education, confirms the view expressed in previous reports that, after all, the progress of primary education is chiefly a question of money.

The percentages given in column 25 of the foregoing statement supply the most valid basis of comparison between the educational advancement of the different districts. They show what progress the districts have made in respect of primary education as tested by the number of pupils who have attained to the prescribed standards, in comparison with the number who are of an age to attend school. Judged by this standard, Calcutta, of course, as the metropolis, occupies the foremost position with a percentage of 87·8, and next to it stand in order Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, Noakhali, and Bankura. The progress in Noakhali, however, as explained in paragraph 105, is a doubtful quantity. Speaking generally, the effects of comparison by this standard do not materially differ from those arrived at when the figures in column 22 only are kept in view, Calcutta heading the list in either case, and the Burdwan, Chittagong, Dacca and Presidency Divisions following it in order.

116. Upper Primary Schools.—The following statement shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for Indian boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Upper Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	10	265	253	149	1,922	...	...	...	9	1,931
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	464	461	319	...	589	1,083	200	...	1,872
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	3,700	144,777	135,700	106,661	39,660	1,45,102	15,413	2,21,679	66,528	4,88,382
Unaided	223	7,564	6,941	5,161	...	...	...	9,909	9,962	19,871
Total ...	3,944	153,070	143,355	112,290	41,582	1,45,691	16,496	2,31,788	76,499	5,12,056
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,901	150,878	138,228	108,583	40,272	1,38,819	14,593	2,19,050	72,148	4,84,882

The number of departmental schools was 10, the same as in the preceding year, 9 of them being in the Orissa Division and 1 in the Patna Division. The schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards declined from 13 to 11. One such school was abolished in the Mymensingh district, and two in Orissa were transferred to the aided list, while a new school was started by the Jamalpur Municipality in the district of Monghyr. The 11 schools now returned are thus distributed:—Dacca Division 3, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 7. The maintenance of these as well as the departmental schools are justified by the exceptional backwardness of the localities in which they work. The aided schools have advanced from 3,632 to 3,700, or by 1·8 per cent., and their pupils from 141,881 to 144,777, or by 2 per cent. The unaided schools, on the other hand, show a small decrease (from 246 with 8,255 pupils to 223 with 7,564 pupils). This is doubtless due to the transfer of some of the most successful among them to the aided list.

In all there has been a gain of 43 schools and of 2,192 pupils. There was a loss of 19 schools in the Rajshahi Division, 6 in Chittagong, and 2 in Chota

Nagpur, but this was more than neutralised by an increase of 35 schools in the Dacca Division, 19 in Bhagalpur, 8 in Patna, 5 in Calcutta, 2 in Orissa, and 1 in the Presidency.

The total expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 27,174, or 5·6 per cent. The contributions from Provincial revenues have advanced by Rs. 1,310, or 3·2 per cent.; from District Funds by Rs. 6,872, or 4·9 per cent.; from Municipal Funds by Rs. 1,903, or over 13 per cent.; and from local sources by Rs. 17,089, or 5·8 per cent. The average earnings of upper primary schools, aided and unaided, taken together, amounted to Rs. 129-8 of which Rs. 49-1 was paid from public sources against Rs. 124 and Rs. 49-10 respectively in the preceding year.

117. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys in each division according to their numerical strength:—

Division.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in upper primary schools.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	798	29,854	144	8,763	164	7,171	250	8,501	177	4,449	63	970	37·4
Presidency	516	20,651	109	6,622	133	5,811	164	5,567	90	2,298	20	353	40
Calcutta	20	1,383	15	1,171	3	133	2	74	...	...	...	...	69·1
Rajshahi	435	15,798	71	4,176	78	3,399	145	4,966	111	2,730	30	527	36·3
Dacca	797	28,317	110	6,560	145	6,327	233	8,553	242	6,149	47	728	35·5
Chittagong	453	18,943	118	7,456	111	4,828	139	4,666	68	1,715	17	278	41·8
Patna	217	10,926	102	6,347	68	2,987	36	1,299	11	293	...	...	50·3
Bhagalpur	263	11,050	77	4,951	57	2,509	49	1,677	71	1,773	9	140	42
Orissa	265	8,519	15	887	33	1,458	102	3,374	103	2,603	12	197	32·1
Orissa Tributary Mahals	53	1,800	3	188	10	433	24	812	13	324	3	43	33·9
Chota Nagpur	127	5,829	40	2,753	32	1,373	38	1,306	15	371	2	26	45·8
Total ...	3,944	153,070	804	49,874	834	36,434	1,202	40,795	901	22,705	203	3,262	38·8
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,763	141,483	702	44,149	713	31,142	1,112	37,687	991	24,432	245	4,073	37·5

As this table was not inserted in last year's report, and the details of that year not being forthcoming, the figures have to be compared with those of the next preceding year. It is seen that, notwithstanding an increase in the number of schools, the number of weak schools (that is, those with an attendance of between 10 and 20, and 20 and 30 pupils) has been greatly reduced. The average strength of an upper primary has also risen from 37·5 to 38·8 in two years.

118. *Upper primary scholarship examination.*—The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for Indian boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below for each division:—

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending candidates.								Number of candidates.					Number passed from—					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Christians.	Aboriginal races.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan	...	...	633	418	55	33	688	451	...	1,492	111	6	1,609	...	722	55	2	779	...	752	...	25	...	...	2	...
Presidency	...	...	287	233	10	5	297	238	...	662	23	43	728	...	403	13	30	446	...	370	...	76	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	...	...	16	12	...	...	16	12	...	32	...	1	33	...	15	...	1	16	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	269	184	...	...	269	184	...	576	...	9	585	...	311	...	2	313	...	162	...	151	...	...	...	...
Dacca	1	...	457	363	10	7	468	370	1	1,093	23	8	1,125	...	681	10	5	696	...	529	...	166	1	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	294	240	3	3	297	243	...	756	9	29	794	...	441	9	12	462	...	299	...	156	...	...	2	5
Patna	...	...	155	127	1	1	156	128	...	311	2	16	329	...	225	2	5	232	...	217	...	15	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	...	...	154	133	3	1	157	134	...	365	4	32	401	...	232	2	21	255	...	198	...	42	2	11	2	...
Orissa	12	11	161	99	1	...	174	110	17	304	1	...	322	14	152	...	...	166	...	161	...	3	1	...	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	30	21	30	21	...	...	58	1	59	...	...	28	1	29	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	85	51	...	...	85	51	...	168	9	...	177	...	68	...	4	72	...	55	...	2	2	1	12	...
Total for 1895-96 ...	13	11	2,511	1,860	113	71	2,637	1,942	18	5,759	240	145	6,162	14	3,250	119	83	3,466	...	2,786	...	638	6	12	19	5
Total for 1894-95 ...	14	11	2,377	1,548	93	54	2,484	1,613	28	5,517	200	123	5,868	16	2,605	76	54	2,751	...	2,275	...	419	1	18	30	8

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The schools which presented pupils at the examination rose by 153, or 6·7 per cent., while those which passed them rose by 329, or 20·4 per cent. Similarly, the number of candidates who attended the examination rose by 294, or 5 per cent., while the number of those who came off successful rose by 715, or 26 per cent. If the comparison be regarded as in any way a criterion of progress, the results may be considered as satisfactory. The percentage of success was 56·2, against 46·8 in the preceding year. The Muhammadans have got more than their share in the general increase, the number of successful candidates, so far as they are concerned, having risen by 219, or 52 per cent. The increase has taken place in all the Divisions except Patna, Bhagalpur, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, in which there has been some falling off. The only unsatisfactory feature is the falling off in the number of aborigines, both Christian and non-Christian.

The upper primary scholarship examination was conducted by Circle Inspectors who appointed Examiners for the several divisions, their remuneration being paid from the balance left out of the fee-receipts after defraying the cost of examination.

The operation of the rule that no candidate can be allowed to attend the upper primary examination without having previously passed through the lower primary standard, which was sanctioned two years ago, has been postponed till the examination to be held in October 1897, to give the schools time to comply with the new requisition.

119. The following statement shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys (candidates from upper primary schools and private candidates) for the last four years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2

The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been followed by the order of progress by which the results had been characterised in the three preceding years.

120. Lower Primary Schools.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for Indian boys during the year:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	From public funds. District funds.	From public funds. Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees, &c.	From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Lower Primary Schools.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	13	379	335	179	1,299	...	...	...	...	1,299
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards	7	221	191	135	...	228	365	270	...	863
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,488	854,776	782,178	638,768	1,14,145	3,86,468	35,758	11,68,431	2,77,370	20,02,172
Unaided	13,596	231,980	206,266	171,562	...	...	...	1320,101	94,196	414,297
Total ..	47,054	10,87,356	988,970	810,644	1,15,444	3,86,696	36,123	15,08,802	3,71,566	24,18,631
Total for 1894-95 ...	45,897	10,55,253	946,889	778,031	1,02,294	354,318	33,751	14,51,556	3,53,059	22,94,978

As in the case of upper primary schools, almost all the departmental schools (against 10 in the preceding year) are situated in the Khondmal subdivision

of the Angul district, a tract so backward that fees can not be levied from the pupils. The schools managed by District and Municipal Boards remain the same as before, with their numerical strength slightly improved. Five of them have been returned from the Rajshahi Division and two from Dacca. Aided schools have declined by 427, or 1·2 per cent., while the pupils attending them have increased by 5,426, or ·7 per cent. As it is probable that the loss of aided schools indicates greater strictness in the selection of schools for payment of public money, ignoring the claims of weak and inefficient ones, the disappearance of a small number of these institutions may be regarded as a not unsatisfactory feature of the year's operations. It is for this cause to some extent that we find that the unaided schools have increased by 1,581, or 13·2 per cent., and their pupils by 26,540, or 12·9 per cent.

The total expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,23,653, or 5·4 per cent., the contributions from provincial revenues having advanced by Rs. 13,150, or 12·8 per cent., from district funds by Rs. 32,378, or 9·1 per cent., from municipal funds by Rs. 2,372, or 7 per cent., and from local sources by Rs 75,753, or 4·2 per cent. The average income of lower primary schools, aided and unaided, taken together, was Rs. 51-7 from all sources, of which Rs. 11-7 was contributed from public funds, the corresponding figures for the two preceding years having been Rs. 49 and Rs. 9-14 respectively in 1893-94 and Rs. 50 and Rs. 10-10 in 1894-95.

121. The following statement compares the number and strength of lower primary schools, division by division, for the past two years :—

Division.	1894-95.		1895-96.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan	9,557	231,829	9,303	226,191	...	254
Presidency	4,406	127,070	4,348	128,269	...	58
Calcutta	170	8,017	176	7,992	6	...
Rajshahi	2,960	78,349	2,971	77,291	11	...
Dacca	6,729	153,222	7,402	166,646	673	...
Chittagong	4,118	101,643	3,752	98,173	...	366
Patna	5,908	137,772	6,144	147,294	236	...
Bhagalpur	3,155	66,363	3,266	70,964	111	...
Orissa	5,821	84,964	6,204	92,053	383	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,015	11,866	1,108	12,519	93	...
Chota Nagpur	2,058	54,168	2,380	59,964	322	...
Total ...	45,897	1,055,263	47,054	1,087,356	1,835	678
				Net increase ...	1,157	

The fluctuations here exhibited have already been noticed in detail in marking the rise and fall of the number of primary schools in general. Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, remarks as regards that division:—"The most marked characteristic of the year is the decrease in the number of pupils. I agree with the Inspector in attributing it to the less prosperous condition of the people; the harvests were inferior and sickness was very prevalent."

122. The following table classifies lower primary schools for boys, division by division, according to their numerical strength :—

Division.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	Schools with 50 pupils and more.		Schools with 40 pupils and less than 50.		Schools with 30 pupils and less than 40.		Schools with 20 pupils and less than 30.		Schools with 10 pupils and less than 20.		Average number of pupils in lower primary schools.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	9,303	226,191	394	24,002	573	25,179	1,343	45,455	3,037	73,038	3,956	58,517	24·3
Presidency ...	4,348	128,269	348	21,121	463	20,236	1,030	34,888	1,554	37,547	953	14,477	29·5
Calcutta ...	176	7,992	64	4,051	44	1,874	36	1,235	25	621	7	111	45·4
Rajshahi ...	2,971	77,291	110	6,487	214	9,301	572	19,085	1,280	30,361	795	12,057	26
Dacca ...	7,402	166,646	190	11,437	316	13,516	1,014	33,912	2,488	57,959	3,394	49,823	22·5
Chittagong ...	3,752	98,173	184	11,034	288	12,381	719	23,747	1,298	30,694	1,263	20,327	26·1
Patna ...	6,144	147,294	242	14,767	354	15,457	972	32,629	1,989	47,360	2,587	37,081	23·9
Bhagalpur ...	3,266	70,964	77	4,773	128	5,592	389	13,151	981	23,438	1,691	24,010	21·7
Orissa ...	6,204	92,053	10	583	20	856	115	3,740	866	19,347	5,193	67,527	14·8
Tributary Mahals ...	1,108	12,519	...	...	6	246	20	647	67	1,530	524*	6,626	11·2
Chota Nagpur ...	2,380	59,964	100	6,182	132	5,664	427	14,147	881	21,188	840	12,783	25·1
Total ...	47,054	1,087,356	1,719	104,437	2,538	110,302	6,637	222,726	14,466	343,083	21,203	303,332	23·1
Total for 1893-94 ...	44,020	988,745	1,559	94,286	2,326	101,362	5,639	188,317	13,133	308,916	20,389	292,644	22·5

* Excluding 491 schools with 3,476 pupils, which are attended by less than 10 pupils.

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As explained in the case of upper primary schools, this table was not given in the last report. Hence the figures for the next preceding year have been inserted for the purpose of comparison. Schools of all sizes have increased in numbers during this biennial period, by far the greatest accession having taken place in those with between 30 and 40 and 20 and 30 pupils. The average number of pupils in each lower primary school has risen from 22·5 to 23·1.

123. *Lower primary scholarship examination.*—The following table summarises the results of the lower primary scholarship examination, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private candidates) are concerned:—

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending candidates.								Number of candidates.					Number passed from—					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.																			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,696	1,752	5	3	2,701	1,755	...	9,484	10	42	9,536	...	4,200	3	13	4,216	...	3,921	...	273	...	...	22	...
Presidency ...	...	...	1,497	808	...	...	1,497	808	...	4,354	...	3	4,357	...	1,642	...	3	1,645	...	1,171	...	471	3	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	107	58	...	...	107	58	...	332	...	8	340	...	106	...	6	112	...	90	...	21	1	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	3	2	1,157	605	7	2	1,167	609	10	2,706	8	8	2,732	7	1,016	2	6	1,031	..	397	...	630	...	...		...
Dacca ...	...	...	1,535	1,154	16	7	1,551	1,161	...	4,782	40	...	4,822	...	2,486	11	...	2,497	....	1,585	...	895	17	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	845	671	16	9	861	680	...	2,781	42	11	2,834	...	1,568	14	4	1,586	....	847	...	697	...	...	16	26
Patna ...	...	...	1,821	1,672	...	...	1,821	1,672	...	7,629	..	244	7,873	...	6,148	...	215	6,363	...	5,824	...	537	1	...	1	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	913	778	40	33	953	811	...	2,902	97	121	3,120	...	2,287	71	111	2,469	...	1,972	1	366	3	35	92	...
Orissa ...	8	7	911	517	...	...	919	524	11	2,565	...	3	2,579	9	1,079	...	2	1,090	...	1,070	...	13	3	...	4	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	43	42	43	42	...	...	84	...	84	...	...	70	...	70	..	62	...	...	...	...	8	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	789	405	4	3	793	408	...	1,801	5	40	1,846	...	688	3	14	705	...	549	...	44	1	6	105	...
Total for 1895-96	11	9	12,271	8,420	131	99	12,413	8,528	21	39,336	286	480	40,123	16	21,220	174	374	21,784	...	17,498	1	3,947	29	41	252	26
Total for 1894-95	11	8	10,986	7,794	266	135	11,263	7,937	31	35,252	613	312	36,208	19	19,191	230	235	19,675	...	15,746	...	3,611	20	41	231	26

Taking all the divisions together, the number of competing schools rose by 1,150, or 10·2 per cent., of successful schools by 591, or 7·4 per cent., of examinees by 3,915, or 10·9 per cent., and of those who came off successful by 2,109, or 10·7 per cent. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates has advanced from 3,611 to 3,947, or by 9·3 per cent., and the other backward races also have shared in the general advancement of the year.

The lower primary scholarship examination is conducted under the general supervision of Circle Inspectors, each officer providing the same questions for all the schools in his circle, which are examined simultaneously under the superintendence of the district authorities at selected centres, the answer-papers being valued by Examiners locally appointed by the District Boards, with the approval of the Circle Inspector. The only element of diversity that now exists in such a system is, as was pointed out in the last report, the existence of a separate Board of Examiners for each district: it has not been found practicable to remove this by the appointment of the same Board of Examiners for all the districts which constitute an Inspector's circle, owing to the huge amount of work with which such a Board would have to cope in the event of such an arrangement being made.

A fee varying from one anna to two annas was charged to each candidate for this examination in all districts, except in a few backward places.

124. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools for Indian boys only, according to the stages of instruction reached by them:—

Division.	Schools that send pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination.		Schools in Standard A.		Schools in Standard B.		Schools teaching any lower standard.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	3,563	108,016	3,679	82,727	1,894	31,939	167	3,509	9,303	226,191
Presidency	1,806	62,063	1,791	49,419	693	15,828	52	959	4,348	128,269
Calcutta	106	5,475	44	1,783	26	734	...	...	176	7,992
Rajshahi	1,612	46,688	754	16,862	374	8 167	171	3,281	2,911*	74,998*
Dacca	2,713	73,495	1,793	41,220	1,585	29 685	1,312	22,246	7,402	166,646
Chittagong	1,011	34,618	1,202	31,084	734	14,834	805	17,637	3,752	98,173
Patna	2,810	81,311	2,113	44,872	1,185	20,236	36	875	6 144	147,294
Bhagalpur	1,460	38,535	1,028	19,641	741	12,093	37	695	3,266	70,964
Orissa	1,432	26,570	2,301	32,658	2,413	32,019	58	806	6,204	92,053
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	62	1,385	240	3,071	618	6,459	188	1,604	1,108	12,519
Chota Nagpur	991	28,541	712	17,526	522	10,920	155	2,677	2,380	59,964
Total for 1895-96 ...	17,566	506,997	15,656	340,863	10,791	182,914	2,981	54,289	46,994*	1,085,063*
Total for 1894-95 ...	16,722	479,611	15,123	326,423	10,769	186,835	3,225	59,963	45,839	1,052,832†

* Excludes 60 schools with 2,293 pupils on the hill portion of the Darjeeling district, the classification of which is not known.
† Excludes 58 schools with 2,421 pupils in the hill portion of Darjeeling, the classification of which is not known.

The increase of schools which send pupils to the scholarship examination from 16,722 to 17,566 during the past year is a satisfactory sign of progress. Standard A represents the second class of these schools; in this the lower primary course is partly read, 50 pages of the text book in language (Nutanpath) being prescribed. Standard B is still lower, corresponding to the 3rd class of a full-grown lower primary; in this class printed books are read, each school being at liberty to select what it likes from the authorised list. Any standard lower than these are too elementary to warrant the grant of rewards for proficiency in it.

Attempts are made to conduct the reward examinations *in situ*, but this is not always possible owing to the schools being too numerous for the Sub-Inspectors to get through them all during the cold weather months when these examinations are conducted. My own view is that if the examinations *in situ* be not over before the end of January the remaining schools should be examined at gatherings, otherwise it will be impossible for District Boards to pay the rewards earned before the 31st of March in each year.

125. *Night schools.*—All the divisional reports, except Dacca and Patna, give some account of night schools for adult labourers. The number returned is 811, of which only 2 (in the Burdwan Division) have reached the upper primary standard, 707 are lower primaries, and 2 (in Calcutta) are private institutions. There are 151 night schools in the Burdwan Division, 30 in the Presidency, 3 in Calcutta, 5 in Rajshahi, 128 in Chittagong, 111 in Bhagalpur, 51 in Orissa, and 332 in Chota Nagpur. There are also some night schools in the Dacca Division as appears from the fact that the Inspector has incidentally mentioned the establishment of some in the Mymensingh district during the year under report. Some districts, such as Bankura, Jessore, Rangpur, Noakhali, Purnea, Monghyr, the Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack, and Lohardaga appear to be particularly favourable to their growth, while in others they are very few and far between. Most of these schools are taught by the teachers of neighbouring day schools, who undertake this extra work to eke out their income, and it requires a good deal of circumspection to guard against the falsification of school registers and other abuses. That work is done in some of them will appear from the fact that 22 and 61 pupils from night schools passed the lower primary examination in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions respectively.

126. *Text-books in primary schools.*—Each Inspector prescribes for his own circle the text-books in language for the upper primary scholarship examination, those in sanitation and history being prescribed by the Government. In either case the selection is limited to the list of authorised books published by the Text-book Committees, care being taken that the

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pupils may not be put to any unnecessary hardship owing to frequent change of text-books or on account of their excessive bulk and price. The course is issued two years in advance of the examination, so that the students may read them from the second class. The text-books in other subjects are selected by the managers themselves, their choice as regards agriculture being limited to three books only which have been named by the Department. From the third class downwards the course of study is the same as that prescribed for lower primary schools and is simple enough, being in fact the old indigenous curriculum, with the addition of two printed primers, one in language and the other on sanitation: both prescribed by the Government, their total bulk being about 120 pages and price not more than 4 annas. This course, also is read in two years, the second class (standard A) being required to go through a part of it at least, in order that there may not be over pressure next year. Agriculture, a subject of extreme importance in a country like India, is an optional subject (with physics) in the upper primary course, and forms an integral part of the text-book in language appointed by Government for the lower primary examination.

127. *School post-offices.*—There appears to have been considerable expansion in the school post-office system, though in the absence of complete figures for the last two years it is impossible to say exactly to what extent progress has been made. Exclusive of the Gaya and Saran districts in the Patna Division, for which no statistics have been furnished, there were 596 post-offices under school-masters in the various parts of the Province. The Burdwan Division has returned 122, Presidency 94, Rajshahi 74, Dacca 127, Chittagong 42, Patna 11, Bhagalpur 17, Orissa 27, the Tributary Mahals 13, and the Chota Nagpur Division 69. A few are attached to high English schools and the rest to middle and primary schools, the extra remuneration which the teacher gets from the Postal Department varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2, according to the nature of the work he is called upon to perform. The Chota Nagpur Division has one school-postmaster getting Rs. 20 for his postal duties; but in this case it is not the post-office that is attached to the school, but the school (which the postmaster has been allowed to keep on a monthly grant of Rs. 2 from the primary fund) that is attached to the post-office.

As in previous years, some of the Deputy Inspectors are not in favour of this system, and have again expressed their disapproval in various ways. The Deputy Inspector of Backergunge says that in some cases the teachers in charge of post-offices are made to do their postal duties during school hours, and that some of the teachers (presumably of primary schools, in which the remuneration is small) care more for their postal than for their school duties. It is remarkable that this very district is the one specially selected for commendation by the Postmaster-General in a recently issued circular—"What can be done by an energetic Superintendent is seen in the Barisal Division; where the number of school post-offices has doubled in two years and the total number of post-offices increased by about 33 per cent., all of which new post-offices are yielding revenue to Government." In disposing of the Backergunge Deputy Inspector's and similar complaints, the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, observes that the remedy lies entirely in the hands of the Deputy Inspector, for he can make teachers resign their posts as postmasters, or if they should prefer these posts, to resign their posts as teachers. But with a little tact it would not be necessary to go even so far, as the postal authorities will no doubt remedy all irregularities with promptitude as soon as they are brought to their notice. To secure success for a measure which is still in an experimental stage and which is alike advantageous to both the departments, the utmost harmony should prevail, and whenever there is any likelihood of friction between the local officers, the interference of superior officers should be promptly invoked. The fact is the two departments should work cordially hand in hand, and with a view to remove objection by those engaged in educational work, the postal authorities have provided in the rules that a teacher must not be called upon to do postal work during school hours. The suggestion of Mr. LeFeuvre, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, that no school-room is to be used as a post-office might with advantage be added to the rule. A note of complaint heard

from the Chittagong Division is of a different character. The Assistant Inspector of Schools writes as follows:—

The postal authorities are not willing to part with patronage, as they must if they make the school-master the postmaster also. Many such offices have been proposed from time to time, but the recommendations of the educational officers have not been much attended to If the postal and educational officers were to work in harmony in extending the system, I think cheap post-offices might be established throughout the country, without injuring the schools to which they belonged.

The attention of the Postal Department has been invited to the remarks here quoted, though that this was hardly necessary will appear from the following passage taken from Mr. Stewart Wilson's recent circular:—

The Educational and Postal Departments are very closely allied. While the progress of the post-office depends on the spread of education, on the other hand the various facilities which the post-office brings to the door of educated men and women are among the best illustrations of the value of education and form not the least of incentives to parents to educate their children. The Heads of the Educational Department have both directly and indirectly cordially assisted in the development of the post-office. Without their aid such progress as has been made would, in large measure, have been impossible. This constant and valued co-operation must be reciprocated by all postal officers. Each Superintendent and Inspector is bound to do all in his power to smooth over any little difficulties which may arise in connection with the combination of postal and school duties. There is need of much tact and judgment in dealing with the school teachers themselves, as well as in correspondence and interviews with educational officers of every grade. Care must be taken to subordinate postal duties to educational work, to avoid anything at all like bullying, to be liberal in permitting school teachers when going on leave to make their own arrangements as regards their postal *locum tenens*, and to avoid asking for school teachers to be transferred from one place to another for purely postal reasons.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

128. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers, (*b*) all other institutions for professional or technical education, besides others of a miscellaneous kind. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of these schools for the past two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Training schools for masters	21	818	19	810
Ditto for mistresses	5	188	5	156
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools ...	149	664	90	483
Law schools	14	642	15	1,114
Medical schools*	9	1,784	12	1,854
Engineering and Survey schools	5	922	5	914
School of Art	1	270	2	284
Industrial schools	29	796	29	813
Other schools	18	701	12	423
Total	251	6,784	189	6,884

* Including the Calcutta Medical College.

There was a net loss of 62 schools, but a gain of 100 pupils. The number of training schools for masters decreased by 2, owing to the abolition, in conformity with the orders of Government, of the Purnea training school in the Bhagalpur Division and of the Puri training school in the Orissa Division. The training schools for mistresses returned during the year were 5 as in the year before.

The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools fell off from 149 to 90. These classes were abolished in the Burdwan, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, and their number declined from 2 to 1 in the Bhagalpur and from 36 to 25 in the Chota Nagpur Division. On the other hand, their number advanced from 60 to 64 in the Presidency Division.

The law schools appear to have increased from 14 to 15, in consequence of the law classes attached to the Chittagong second grade College having been included in the returns this year. There was a gain of three medical schools, which were newly opened in Calcutta. The number of engineering and surveying schools remained stationary. A private School of art was newly established in Calcutta. The number of industrial schools shows no change. The "other schools" diminished by 6, viz., by 2 in the Burdwan, 2 in the Patna, and 2 in the Orissa Division.

A.—Training Schools.

129. The following table supplies the general statistics of training schools of different classes:—

	Number of Schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1895-96.					
					From Public funds.			From private funds.		Total.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training Schools for Masters—										
Government ...	15	13	540	506	67,668	453	...	233	401	68,755
District Board ...	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	5	6	270	304	4,954	...	...	360	14,245	19,559
Training Schools for Mistresses—										
Aided	4	5	155	156	3,552	...	...	962	12,186	16,700
Unaided	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training Classes attached to middle Schools—										
Government	131	83	559	408	4,147	...	...	...	...	4,147*
District Board ...	5	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	1	3	5	25	24	...	...	...	...	24
Unaided	12	4	85	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	175	114	1,670	1,454	80,345	453	...	1,555	26,832	109,185
Total expenditure for 1894-95.	...	...	...	...	84,068	1,476	...	1,181	32,847	119,572

* Exclusive of Rs. 274 spent on abolished classes in the Bhagalpur Division.

These schools fell off by 61 and their pupils by 216. The decrease is due to the abolition of 2 training schools for masters and of 59 guru-training classes attached to middle schools. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the abolition of the Puri Training School and the transfer of the Taljhari School in the Sonthal Parganas to the aided list. The training schools for masters maintained by the District Board of Purnea was abolished under orders of Government. The number of aided schools increased by one, in consequence of the inclusion in it of the training school at Taljhari.

The number of training schools for mistresses continued to be 5 as in the preceding year, but the Church of England Zanana Mission School in Calcutta was transferred from the unaided to the aided list. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues shows a decrease of Rs. 3,723, from the district funds of Rs. 1,023, and from endowments and other sources of Rs. 6,015, while the fee-receipts increased by Rs. 374. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 10,387 in the total expenditure.

130. The following table furnishes the detailed statistics of these institutions :—

Name of School.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March—		Total expenditure in 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1895-96.						Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
				From public funds—			From private funds.		Total.	
	1895.	1896.		From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Schools for Masters.										
Government—										
First grade—										
1. Calcutta	69	76	11,925	11,289	...	...	38	...	11,327	154·6
2. Hooghly	103	93	10,656	10,034	...	...	71	...	10,105	99·3
3. Dacca	66	75	11,392	11,372	...	...	65	...	11,437	160·1
4. Rangpur	52	41	6,042	5,968	...	...	5	...	5,973	121·8
5. Chittagong	36	38	5,364	5,572	...	...	13	...	5,585	126·6
6. Patna	58	39	10,340	10,129	...	...	...	...	10,129	206·7
7. Ranchi	30	32	3,866	4,001	...	...	...	...	4,001	142·9
8. Cuttack	42	57	6,282	6,406	...	...	41	...	6,447	142·8
Second grade—										
1. Motihari (Champaran)	15	17	1,179	741	453	...	...	...	1,194	49·4
Third grade—										
1. Palamau (Daltonganj*)	18	12	665	242	...	..	...	...	242	22
2. Kokpara	9	6	417	411	...	..	...	...	411	68·5
Puri	*15*	...	*1,279*	...	...	..	...	...	*Abolished.*	
3. Balasore	10	10	1,298	1,126	...	...	...	...	1,126	93·8
4. Angul†	10	10	788	377	...	...	...	401	778	37·7
Taljhari	7	...	*492*	*Transferred to the aided list.*						
Total ...	540	506	72,485	67,668	453	...	233	401	68,755	130·9
District Board.										
Guru-training school in Purnea ...	8	...	643	*Abolished.*						
Aided—										
1. Barrackpur Wesleyan Mission School	31	33	3,742	1,200	...	...	...	1,488	2,688	35·3
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	23	11	5,792	1,500	...	...	360	2,831	4,691	136·3
3. Bhimpur Sonthal Training School ...	144	158	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	9·1
4. Bankura Training School	24	30	1,514	250	...	...	...	550	800	10·
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission)	48	63	7,518	384	...	...	...	8,026	8,410	6·5
6. Taljhari	...	9	...	270	...	...	...	...	270	54
Total ...	270	304	21,266	4,954	...	...	360	14,245	19,559	27·7
Training Schools for Mistresses.										
Aided—										
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School	26	17	3,330	528	...	...	231	1,055	1,814	24·
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School	35	31	5,170	900	...	...	695	3,334	4,929	29·
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School	72	53	2,885	720	...	...	...	1,847	2,567	15·6
4. Bankura Wesleyan Training School	22	24	2,065	300	...	...	36	874	1,210	17·6
5. Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta ...	...	31	...	1,104	...	...	...	5,076	6,180	32·5
Total ...	155	156	13,450	3,552	...	...	962	12,186	16,700	23·
Unaided—										
Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta ...	33	...	5,940	*Transferred to the aided class.*			...	...	...	

* The school at Daltonganj was originally at Lohardaga, but its grant was transferred to Palamau in November last.
† Is under public management though aided from the primary grant.

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The number of first grade Government training schools remained unchanged, one being attached to each Division, excepting Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna Training School for its Hindi-speaking tracts, while Bengali-knowing pandits are supplied chiefly by the Hooghly and Rangpur training schools. In all these institutions instruction is imparted through the medium of the vernacular, and is carried to a high point, especially in language and mathematics. The initial qualification is the middle vernacular certificate, and the full course occupies three years. There was some diminution in the Provincial expenditure on the first grade Government training schools, and a very slight reduction of pupils in them.

The third grade Government training schools show a reduction by 3, owing to the classification of the Motihari Training School as a second grade school, the abolition of the Puri School under the orders of Government, and the transfer of the Taljhari School to the aided list.

The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125-4 to Rs. 130-9, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

131. The following table shows the results of the Vernacular Mastership examination held in 1896 for pupils of first grade training schools. The first six schools which teach a common course are examined by the same set of papers prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Director. Certificates of the first, second or third grade are given to successful students who have completed a course of three years, two years, and one year respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium or low according to the marks gained at the examination, including marks for the art of teaching, theoretical and practical efficiency in the latter being judged by a Board of Examiners at each centre:—

Name of School.	First Grade Certificate.					Second Grade Certificate.					Third grade Certificate.					Total.			Remarks.
	Candidates examined.	Number passed.				Candidates examined.	Number passed.				Candidates examined.	Number passed.				Candidates.	Passed.	Percentage of success.	
		High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.		High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.		High.	Medium.	Low.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Calcutta	19	...	7	4	11	23	1	6	8	15	32	1	11	9	21	74	47	63	* Excluding absentees.
Hooghly	21	...	5	6	11	21	...	10	10	20	42*	...	9	13	22	84	53	63	
Dacca	17	1	3	7	11	23	...	6	5	11	35	...	10	12	22	75	44	58	
Chittagong	13	2	3	1	6	6	...	4	2	6	19	...	6	5	11	38	23	60	
Rangpur	9	...	2	3	5	18	2	7	6	15	12*	2	6	2	10	39	30	77	
Krishnagar (aided)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	33	
Total ...	79	3	20	21	44	93	3	33	32	68	142	3	42	41	86	313	198	63	
Patna	16	1	8	1	10	11	...	4	4	8	12	...	3	2	5	39	23	59	
Ranchi	8	1	1	1	3	9	...	1	...	1	7	1	2	2	5	24	9	37	
Cuttack	7	...	3	3	6	9	...	3	4	7	15	...	5	...	5	31	18	57	
Total ...	31	2	12	5	19	29	...	8	8	16	34	1	10	4	15	94	50	53	
Grand Total ...	110	5	32	26	63	121	3	41	40	84	176	4	52	45	101	407(a)	248(b)	61	
Total for 1894-95 ...	111	2	45	29	76	145	9	47	29	85	168	7	44	44	95	424	256	62	

(a) This excludes 84 private candidates—55 for first grade certificates, 14 for second grade, and 15 for third grade, certificates.
(b) This excludes 8 successful private candidates—1 obtaining first grade "Low" certificates, 2 second grade "Low," and 2 third grade "Low" certificates.

Eight teachers (out of 84) also passed the examination as private candidates, as shown in the footnotes.

In the previous year, out of 323 candidates from the first six first grade training schools, 189 passed, or nearly 59 per cent. At the last examination 198 passed from these schools out of 313, or over 63 per cent. If a comparison between the results of one year and another be legitimate, it may be stated that the improvement in the percentage of passes is satisfactory, and shows that the fixing of a minimum of pass marks in every group of subjects and the introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject do not now operate with any hardship. The candidates from these schools for first and second grade certificates diminished by 4 and 16 respectively, while those for third grade certificates increased by 10.

The first grade training schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack are examined by separate sets of papers, owing to differences of language. The

number of candidates from these three schools declined from 101 to 94, and the number of passes from 67 to 50. The percentage of success has fallen from 67 to 53, owing to the falling off in the Ranchi school from 58 to 37.

Of all the schools, Rangpur stands first with 77 per cent. of its candidates successful. Next in order stand Calcutta and Hooghly with 63 per cent., Chittagong with 60 per cent., Patna with 59 per cent., Dacca with 58, Cuttack with 57, and Ranchi with 37, while Krishnaghur occupies the last place with 33 per cent. of its candidates successful. It is worthy of note that three candidates from the six schools of Bengal proper obtained three first grade high certificates against one in the year before, the first and second pupils coming from the Chittagong school, and the third from Dacca. Again, two pupils of the Ranchi school obtained first grade high certificates against one in the preceding year, and one from the Patna school against none in the year before.

A common examination was held in drawing for the training schools of the whole Province. In Bengal proper three candidates gained 60 per cent. or more of the marks in drawing at the final examination, and thus became entitled to special certificates as teachers of drawing (against none in the year before and 25 in the year 1893-94), viz., one from each of the schools at Calcutta, Dacca, and Rangpur. Similarly, one candidate obtained a special certificate in drawing from Ranchi, and one from Cuttack. Drawing is now a compulsory subject for all candidates for vernacular mastership certificates of all grades, except *bonâ fide* teachers, and 25 per cent. is the minimum pass mark. All the candidates who were granted certificates passed in this subject; also five teachers who had previously passed the final examination passed in drawing during the year in Bengal proper. My impression is that candidates were treated very leniently in 1893-94, that being the first year to grant special certificates in drawing.

132. In the Calcutta Training School the number on the rolls rose from 69 to 76, of whom six were pay-students and 70 stipend-holders. Most of the pupils came from the several districts of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. The first boy of the third-year class in order of merit in the final examination gained the Woodrow Memorial silver medal. With a view to afford opportunities for obtaining greater practical experience in the art of teaching, there are two posts of pupil-teachers, each at Rs. 6 a month, attached to the school. Candidates who pass the final examination from the school and stand high up in the list are elected to these posts. Few of the passed pupils served as pupil-teachers, as most of them got appointments during the year.

The Hooghly Training School had 93 names on the rolls (against 103), of whom 35 came from Burdwan, 21 from Midnapur, 16 from Birbhum, 9 from Bankura, 5 from Hooghly, 2 from each of the districts of Faridpur and Murshidabad, and 1 student from each of the districts of Howrah, Pabna, and Nadia. The decrease in the number of pupils is attributed to the diminution in the number of passes in consequence of a stricter examination in drawing. The amount sanctioned for stipends was the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 300 a month. The rates of stipends vary from Rs. 3 to 5 a month. Besides the stipend-holders there were 2 vernacular scholarship-holders and 9 paying students. Fifteen out of 17 students who obtained first grade certificates in the examination of 1895 secured permanent appointments during the year.

The Rangpur Training School had 41 pupils on the rolls against 52. Pabna and Rajshahi sent the largest number of pupils to it. The rates of stipends were enhanced from Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 to Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 a month respectively. All the seven pandits who passed the final examination are reported to have obtained employment, one being appointed as an inspecting pandit in Malda.

In the Dacca Training School there was a steady decline of pupils for six consecutive years since 1889-90. The consequence of the introduction of the rule, which made it compulsory for candidates to keep a certain percentage of marks in every group of subjects for pass certificates, was a falling off in the number of passed pandits. As these found last year little or no difficulty in obtaining employment, a reaction set in, and the number of admissions increased. The school had thus an accession of 9 pupils during the

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year under review. Of the 75 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, 24 were inhabitants of Dacca, 11 of Mymensingh, 13 of Faridpur, 15 of Backergunge, 5 of Tippera, 1 of Noakhali, and 6 of Sylhet. The number of pupils from the remote district of Sylhet increased by 2, which is due to the fact that 2 scholarships of Rs. 5 a month each are awarded every year by the Government of Assam to 2 Assamese pupils reading in the Dacca Training School. Under inter-provincial financial orders I believe that these stipends, though allotted by the Assam Administration, have to be paid by the Bengal Government—an arrangement which appears to me to be eminently unsatisfactory. The number of paying students in the school rose from 2 to 3.

The Chittagong Training School had 2 more pupils than in the preceding year. All the pupils belonged to the Chittagong Division. The establishment charges were raised by Rs. 16 a month owing to two of the masters getting an increase of Rs. 5 each to their salary, and the appointment of an additional servant for the boarders. With one exception, all those who passed from the school obtained appointments in middle or upper primary schools. The pupils learn drill and gymnastics with the boys of the neighbouring collegiate school.

There was a falling off of 19 pupils in the Patna Training School. As many as 11 pupils came from the district of Ballia (adjoining the Shahabad district) in the North-Western Provinces, 9 from Saran, 5 from each of the districts of Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces and Shahabad, 2 from each of the districts of Patna, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Monghyr, and 1 from Darbhanga.

The Ranchi Training School gained 2 pupils. Most of the pupils came from the Chota Nagpur Division, but 2 came from Gaya, 3 from Bankura, 3 from Burdwan, and 1 from Midnapore. All the students who passed the final examination have obtained appointments in the Department. A better boarding-house was engaged during the year.

There was a gain of 15 pupils in the Cuttack Training School, owing wholly to the allotment of additional stipends. The majority of the pupils came from Cuttack and Puri, 5 only belonging to Balasore, 1 to Angul, and 5 to the Tributary Mahals. The following changes were effected in conformity with the orders of Government:—

(1) The guru department attached to the school was replaced by a central class for the training of teachers for upper primary schools. The new class is intended to provide for the needs of both the Cuttack and Puri districts.

(2) The Puri Training School having been abolished, and the establishment of the Balasore Training School having been reduced, the two teachers of the former institution were drafted to the Cuttack Training School to take charge of the central class, and the second teacher of the latter school was transferred to Cuttack as clerk and librarian.

(3) A survey master and a drill and gymnastic master were added to the staff.

(4) Thirteen additional stipends were sanctioned, of which five were allotted to the pandit training department and the rest to the central class.

The Temporary Inspector of the Orissa Division reports that the drawing class in connection with the school is held for an hour and-a-half in the morning on every working day, and no efforts are spared to bring the students up to the requisite standard of efficiency. The central class for the training of teachers of upper primary schools is entirely composed of students who have passed the middle scholarship examination. The course of studies laid down for the class differs from that pursued by the students of the first-year class, in that Sanskrit, Algebra, and Drawing are omitted from its curriculum. The appointment of a drill and gymnastic master has removed a long-felt want.

133. The Motihari School in the district of Champaran has been classified as a second grade training school, as four pupils appeared at the higher examination

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and passed. From the second class six appeared at the upper primary examination and passed. The number of pupils on the rolls was 17 (all Hindus), against 15 in the previous year.

The third grade Government Training School at present working at Daltonganj, in Palamau, was originally situated at Lohardaga, whence its grant, with its head-master, was transferred to Palamau in November under the orders of Government. There was a loss of six pupils in the school. No candidates appeared from it at the certificate examination.

The Kokpara third grade training school in Singhbhum lost three pupils during the year. It sent two candidates to the certificate examination in September, and two in March, but all of them failed.

The third grade Government training school at Balasore is no longer a guru-training institution. Like the central class at Cuttack, it trains students who have passed the middle scholarship examination for teacherships in upper primary schools. Out of 25 candidates for the periodical examination, 24 passed—a good result.

The Angul third grade training school was removed from Angul to Halursinga, the new head-quarters of the Angul district, during the year under report. The school is supported by contributions from the primary grant of Angul and the funds of the Wards' Estates of Dhenkanal, Talcher, Narsingpur, and Baramba. Out of 19 candidates sent up to the guru examination, 18 were successful.

134. The aided training schools are briefly noticed below:—

(1) The Barrackpur training school is an aided boarding institution under the management of the Wesleyan Mission. It prepares teachers for the primary and middle schools under that Mission. It sends up pupils to the University Entrance as well as to the departmental examinations. The school passed one pupil at the last middle vernacular scholarship examination. All the pupils were Christians.

(2) The Krishnagar C. M. S. first grade training school is a boarding institution. All the pupils were Christians. One competed for a second grade vernacular mastership certificate and passed. Two competed for third grade certificates, but failed.

(3) The Bhimpur School in Midnapore is a training school for Sonthals under the management of the American Baptist Mission. It sends out almost annually trained Sonthal teachers for the Sonthal pathsalas in the jungle mahals of the Midnapore district. I saw the school during the year, and was much pleased with it. In addition to ordinary school work, the arts of drawing, basket-making, furniture-making of a rude kind, mat-making, and carpentry are being taught.

(4) The Bankura Training School is also for the education of Sonthals, and is under the management of the Wesleyan Mission. The school failed to pass any Sonthal pupil at any of the departmental examinations during the last two years.

(5) The Kalimpong Training School was inspected by me. I found it in a very high state of efficiency. Had I not seen the school for myself, I could not have believed that it was possible to do so much with students belonging to the hills of the Darjeeling district. Mr. Sutherland (the Superintendent) took the first class down to Calcutta and showed them many wonderful things. I augur much improvement in the primary schools of the district when these students are employed in them as teachers.

(6) The Taljhari Guru-Training School in the Sonthal Parganas gained two pupils. It cost Rs. 270 to Government, and Rs. 492 were paid from the Sonthal education fund, commonly known as the Damin-i-koh grant. The school sent up no candidate to the departmental examinations. One guru, however, received a certificate of fitness during the year. Some measures are being taken to improve the condition of the school.

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135. The aided training schools for mistresses were the following:—

(1) The Dum-Dum Cantonment Training School for mistresses is intended to prepare teachers for girls' schools under the Wesleyan Mission. As the school was brought under the new scheme of grants-in-aid to girls' schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood with effect from March 1895, and was receiving aid as an institution for imparting general education, it should perhaps have been returned as an upper primary school during the year under report.

(2) The Baranagore Hindu Female Boarding and Training School is intended chiefly for Hindu widows. The only other school of its kind in India is at Poona.

(3) The Krishnaghar Roman Catholic Training School for mistresses is a boarding institution. The pupils compete for no public examinations. The standard of progress attained is equivalent to that of the lower primary scholarship examination.

(4) The Bankura Training School for mistresses is a boarding institution under the Wesleyan Mission, and is intended chiefly for training Christian girls and girls of aboriginal descent. This school teaches the special standards for girls' schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, but no candidates were sent to the examination. The school is reported to be doing fairly well.

(5) The Church of England Zanana Mission Training School got a grant under the new rules, and has thus been transferred to the aided list.

136. *Guru-training classes.*—The number of these classes fell off from 149 to 90 or by 59, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Division.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	6	20	...	...
Presidency	60	306	64	301
Dacca	13	27	...	..
Chittagong	9	22	...	...
Bhagalpur	2	2	1	1
Orissa	23	44	..	...
Chota Nagpur	36	243	25	186
Total ...	149	664	90	488

These classes exist only in the Presidency Circle, excepting one such class with one pupil found in the Sonthal Parganas. In the Presidency Division the number rose from 60 to 64, while in the Chota Nagpur Division it fell from 36 to 25. In the Presidency Division 19 gurus appeared at the middle vernacular scholarship examination and 4 passed, while 3 passed the upper primary scholarship examination out of 7 sent up. In the Chota Nagpur Division 3 candidates appeared at the middle vernacular scholarship examination, all of whom failed. At the upper primary scholarship examination 8 appeared and 3 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 19 appeared and 4 passed. The only guru pupil in the Bhagalpur Division passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination. The expenditure on these classes decreased from Rs. 5,788 to Rs. 4,445. Personally I am strongly opposed to the maintenance of these institutions, and have always been so. I believe that they are of very little use, and I regard the money expended upon them as so much money thrown away, or very nearly so. Of the pupils of these classes it is seen that only fifteen gained certificates (none higher than the Middle Vernacular Examination), and the cost of the classes to Government was Rs. 4,171. Thus each certificate may be reckoned to have cost Rs. 278. I would invite attention in this connection to paragraph 26 of the Government Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1893-94.

137. The following tables show the qualifications of all the teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools for boys and girls, whether under public or private management:—

Division.	Number of Middle English schools.	Number of teachers employed.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	230	938	...	...	40	198	203	13	93	106	6	...	279	938	
Presidency	173	735	...	4	33	176	119	6	92	85	6	...	209	735	
Calcutta	18	125	...	4	7	23	29	1	2	8	...	...	51	125	
Rajshahi	94	353	...	2	22	83	89	2	37	65	...	...	53	353	
Dacca	167	683	...	1	15	154	162	1	52	124	7	1	166	683	
Chittagong	52	206	...	...	5	39	53	...	14	52	...	...	43	206	
Patna	46	192	...	...	5	30	44	4	15	31	10	3	50	192	
Bhagalpur	31	132	...	...	8	18	46	...	4	20	7	3	26	132	
Orissa	40	162	1	...	2	24	32	8	24	25	4	...	42	162	
Do. Tributary Mahals	6	28	...	...	2	4	2	...	3	4	4	...	9	28	
Chota Nagpur	36	129	...	1	7	29	23	2	10	19	8	2	28	129	
Total ...	*893	3,683	1	12	151	778	802	37	346	539	52	9	956	3,683	
Total for 1894-95 ...	670	2,841	...	14	109	616	614	44	277	400	32	6	698	2,840	

Division.	Number of Middle Vernacular schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	177	557	1	4	21	194	12	28	177	11	...	109	557	
Presidency	216	625	...	3	34	174	10	48	196	6	...	154	625	
Calcutta	17	100	2	3	12	28	...	10	7	5	2	31	100	
Rajshahi	135	321	...	1	9	136	7	15	111	4	2	36	321	
Dacca	291	721	...	4	37	215	3	26	264	12	2	158	721	
Chittagong	137	349	..	1	7	111	...	6	170	4	...	50	349	
Patna	55	179	...	...	2	89	1	2	50	5	3	27	179	
Bhagalpur	50	148	...	...	4	51	3	1	55	9	6	19	148	
Orissa	48	139	...	...	4	39	4	5	59	8	1	19	139	
Do. Tributary Mahals	12	32	...	...	1	11	...	...	15	1	...	4	32	
Chota Nagpur	35	93	...	1	4	33	4	1	29	8	1	12	93	
Total ...	*1,173	3,264	3	17	135	1,081	44	142	1,133	73	17	619	3,264	
Total for 1894-95 ...	1,011	2,789	...	14	105	970	40	108	968	65	10	509	2,789	

Division.	Number of Upper Primary schools.	Number of teachers.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular mastership examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	868	1,095	...	...	11	52	42	70	492	96	7	325	1,095	
Presidency	529	707	1	...	4	43	31	46	260	31	3	288	707	
Calcutta	34	112	1	...	7	7	...	11	8	11	5	62	112	
Rajshahi	443	628	...	...	1	22	24	42	281	113	33	112	628	
Dacca	834	1,032	...	...	5	37	4	57	563	113	18	235	1,032	
Chittagong	462	666	...	...	3	26	2	19	363	79	27	147	666	
Patna	238	412	...	1	1	49	14	8	167	80	58	34	412	
Bhagalpur	269	394	...	...	1	20	2	21	181	98	43	28	394	
Orissa	270	401	...	...	...	17	57	20	174	65	12	56	401	
Do. Tributary Mahals	55	73	...	...	...	4	5	4	38	9	1	12	73	
Chota Nagpur	138	195	...	...	1	16	6	13	60	45	10	44	195	
Total ...	*4,120	5,715	2	1	34	293	187	311	2,587	740	217	1,343	5,715	
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,840	5,249	...	1	32	312	168	288	2,436	589	201	1,222	5,249	

* The qualifications of teachers of one Middle English and one Upper Primary school in the hill portion of the Rajshahi Division are not shown.

Returns were collected from the unaided schools during the year, with a view to ascertain the efficiency of the teachers of all lower secondary and upper primary schools. It is seen that out of 3,683 teachers working in middle English schools, 13 were graduates, 929 were under-graduates, 802 were holders of vernacular mastership certificates of the different grades, 983

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passed out of guru-training classes or middle and primary school, and 956, or 26 per cent., held no certificates at all.

In the middle vernacular schools there were 3,264 teachers, of whom 3 were graduates, viz., 1 in Burdwan and 2 in Calcutta; 152 were under-graduates, who were probably required to teach English as an extra subject. 1,081 were certificated vernacular masters; 619, or 19 per cent., were non-certificated, the rest being passed pupils of guru-training classes, middle schools, and primary schools. The preponderance of middle certificate-holders (1,275) may be accounted for by the fact that they are retained as 2nd or 3rd teachers in these schools.

In the two classes of middle schools taken together, there were 1,883 certificated vernacular masters of different grades in 2,066 schools, or nearly one to each school. The proportion of finally passed teachers who alone are departmentally considered as fully competent to discharge the duties of head pandits is really still lower, for well-attended and ably-conducted schools generally employ more than one such teacher to a school. It should be kept in view by District Boards and the inspecting officers that none but the holders of first grade certificates ought to be appointed in filling up future vacancies, except under very exceptional circumstances.

Turning to upper primary schools, it is observed that the percentage of non-certificated teachers (1,343 out of 5,715) is 23·7, *i.e.*, less than what obtains in the case of middle English schools. More than half of these teachers had passed out of middle schools,—the present and future nursery-ground for the supply of teachers in primary schools.

The foregoing tables show the qualifications of the teachers employed in the middle and upper primary schools. In the section on secondary education a similar table has been inserted to show the qualifications of the teachers employed in high English schools. The latter have hitherto been for the most part recruited from among the *alumni* of colleges, with no previous training in the theory and practice of teaching. To remove this defect under orders of Government training classes have been opened on an English basis in connection with the training schools in Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. As in the vernacular branch, three grades of examinations will be held annually, and certificates will be issued to candidates who prove themselves successful at those examinations. The classes were opened early in this session, and provision has been made in the educational estimates for 1896-97 for the necessary outlay. There are in each school two classes only for the present, with accommodation for 130 stipendiary pupils in all, each receiving Rs. 6 a month, and a special teacher has been appointed on Rs. 100 for each of these schools.

B.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.

138. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of these institutions are given in the following table:—

	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure. From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From public funds. From district funds.	From public funds. From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From private funds. From other sources.	Expenditure. Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I.—Law.											
Government Law Colleges.											
Hooghly College	1	8	8	...	...	...	731	...	721	...	90 2 0
Krishnagar ,, ...	1	9	9	...	...	...	521	...	521	...	57 14 2
Dacca ,, ...	1	82	72	—1,434	...	...	4,125	...	2,691	...	37 6 0
Patna ,, ...	1	38	35	—70	...	...	2,245	...	2,175	...	62 2 3
Rajshahi ,, ...	1	12	18	...	...	...	768	698	1,464	...	81 5 4
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack	1	13	14	...	...	...	1,032	...	1,032	...	73 11 5
Chittagong ,, ...	1	25	25	Expenditure not shown.							
Total ...	7	187	181	—1,504	...	...	9,410	698	8,604	...	47 8 6

	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure— From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law—*concld.*				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipal Law College.											
Midnapore College	1	10	8	...	...	...	672	...	672	...	84 0 0
Unaided Law Colleges.											
Metropolitan Institution	1	142	133	Expenditure included in the expenditure of the General Department.							
City College	1	218	224	...	...	...	5,100	...	5,100	...	22 12 3
Ripon ,, ...	1	457	435	...	...	...	8,304	...	8,304	...	19 1 5
Berhampore ,, ...	1	8	10	...	...	...	662	543	1,205	...	120 8 0
Rajchandra ,, Barisal	1	22	22	...	...	...	379	...	379	...	17 3 7
Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	15	14	...	...	...	583	...	583	...	41 10 3
Bihar National ,, Bankipore	1	55	47	Expenditure included in the General Department.							
Total ...	7	917	885	...	...	...	15,028	543	15,571	...	17 9 6
Total Law Colleges ...	15	1,114	1,074	—1,504	...	...	25,110	1,241	24,847	...	23 2 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	375	442	1,93,805	...	...	28,048	...	2,21,853	439 13 3	501 14 10
Government Medical Schools.											
Sealdah	1	273	321	44,755	...	...	9,554	...	54,309	139 6 9	169 3 0
Dacca	1	197	180	15,665	...	...	5,902	...	21,567	87 0 5	119 13 1
Patna	1	157	163	8,579	...	...	3,023	14,911	26,513	52 10 1	162 10 6
Cuttack	1	135	147	6,801	100	...	2,759	443	10,103	46 15 1	68 1 8
Total ...	4	762	811	75,800	100	...	21,238	15,354	1,12,492	93 9 4	138 11 4
Unaided Medical Schools.											
Calcutta School of Medicine	1	397	425	...	...	...	14,515	898	15,413	...	36 4 3
Ditto ditto of Homœopathy ...	1	95	70	...	...	...	3,126	...	3,126	...	44 10 6
Electro-Homœopathic School ...	1	19	10	...	...	...	36	12	48	...	4 12 9*
Bengal Eclectic Medical Institution ...	1	40	34	...	...	...	200	...	200	...	5 14 1†
College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal.	1	43	Not shown	...	...	...	834	...	834	...	...‡
Schools of Homœopathy in the Dacca Division.	2	123	122	...	...	...	1,195	...	1,195	...	9 12 9
Total ...	7	717	661	...	...	...	19,906	910	20,816	...	31 7 10
Total Medical Schools ...	12	1,854	1,914	2,69,605	100	...	69,192	16,264	3,55,161	...	185 8 11
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	334	309	81,313	...	...	12,186	...	93,499	263 2 5	302 9 4
Government Survey Schools.											
Dacca	1	397	403	1,000	...	...	8,229	125	9,354	2 7 8	23 3 4
Patna	1	128	150	3,811	...	...	1,719	...	5,530	25 6 6	36 13 10
Cuttack	1	81	68	2,453	...	...	863	...	3,316	36 1 2	48 12 3
Total ...	3	606	621	7,264	...	...	10,811	125	18,200	11 11 2	29 4 11
Unaided Survey School.											
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	4	7	...	...	...	...	280	280	...	40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	944	937	88,577	...	...	22,997	405	1,11,979	94 8 6	119 8 2
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	273	255	19,603	...	...	6,255	...	25,858	76 14 0	101 6 6
Unaided School of Art in Calcutta ...	1	11	11	...	...	...	13	187	200	...	18 2 11
Total ...	2	284	266	19,603	...	...	6,268	187	26,058	73 11 2	97 15 5
Government Industrial School.											
Ranchi Industrial	1	31	29	1,368	...	...	...	884	2,252	47 2 9	77 10 6
Dumka	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	688	688	...	344 0 0
Total ...	2	33	31	1,368	...	...	...	1,572	2,940	44 2 1	94 13 5
Board Industrial Schools.											
Sonarpur	1	21	18	...	443	...	...	...	443	24 9 9	24 9 9
Rangpur	1	111	117	640	1,789	...	809	1,100	4,338	20 12 2	37 1 3
Pabna	1	34	30	350	2,156	...	...	...	2,506	83 8 6	83 8 6
Barisal	1	24	35	...	2,227	...	221	...	2,448	63 10 0	69 15 0
Mymensingh, Kasikisore	1	17	20	...	1,337	...	...	2,714	4,051	66 13 7	202 8 9
Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	44	25	797	2,700	...	68	2,735	6,298	189 14 1	251 14 9
Purnea Technical	1	15	15	...	1,358	...	...	1,172	2,530	90 8 6	168 10 8
Total ...	7	266	260	1,787	12,010	...	1,098	7,719	22,614	53 1 1	86 15 8

* This school was started on the 3rd of January 1896.
† Started on the 27th January 1896.
‡ This College was opened in January 1896.

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	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Expenditure— From public funds. From provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV.—Art and Industry—*concld.*											
Aided Industrial Schools.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs A. P.	Rs, A. P.
Burdwan Division	2	41	47	700	2,727	240	...	1,126	4,793	75 14 4	101 15 8
Presidency ,,	1	21	20	...	...	387	...	83	470	19 5 7	23 8 0
Calcutta ,,	1	68	68	300	...	...	...	2,450	2,750	4 6 7	40 7 1
Bhagalpur ,,	1	8	9	135	...	...	...	1,600	1,735	15 0 0	192 12 5
Orissa ,,	1	21	17	...	120	...	16	344	480	7 0 11	28 3 9
Chota Nagpur ,,	8	62	73	896	...	...	...	725	1,621	12 4 3	22 3 7
Total	14	221	234	2,031	2,847	627	16	6,328	11,849	23 8 5	50 10 2
Unaided Industrial Schools.											
Calcutta	1	63	48	...	...	...	140	1,891	2,031	...	42 5 0
Patna Division	2	62	68	...	...	...	...	7,159	7,159	...	105 4 6
Bhagalpur ,,	2	142	138	...	...	...	...	320	320	...	2 5 1
Chota Nagpur ,,	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	71	71	...	2 13 5
Total	6	292	279	..	...	...	140	9,441	9,581	...	34 5 5
Total Art and Industrial Schools.	31	1,096	1,070	24,789	14,857	627	7,522	25,247	73,042	37 10 3	68 4 3
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Aided "Other Schools."											
Calcutta Division	2	54	57	300	...	1,200	608	3,458	5,566	26 5 1	97 10 5
Rajshahi ,,	1	22	18	...	118	...	195	47	360	6 8 11	20 0 0
Bhagalpur ,,	1	45	37	39	...	360	...	600	999	10 12 6	27 0 0
Patna ,,	4	157	162	258	118	90	33	3,007	3,506	2 14 0	21 10 3
Total	8	278	274	597	236	1,650	836	7,112	10,431	9 1 0	38 1 1
Unaided "Other Schools."											
Burdwan	1	15	15				Return of expenditure not furnished.				
Presidency	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	604	604	...	67 9 9
St. Joseph's School at Darjeeling	1	41	38	...			Expenditure included in that of the General Department.				
Patna	1	79	70	...	...	...	25	120	145	...	2 1 2
Total	4	144	132	...	...	...	25	724	749	...	5 10 9
Total of other Schools	12	422	406	597	236	1,650	861	7,836	11,180	6 1 10	27 8 7
Grand Total	75	5,430	5,401	3,82,064	15,123	2,277	1,25,622	50,993	5,76,209	73 15 7	106 10 11
Grand Total for 1894-95	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0

The following table shows the fluctuations in the number of students reading for the chief professions:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92	564*	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488*	1,545	764	915	447	4,139
1893-94	569*	1,747	933	1,014	536	4,809
1894-95	642*	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114
1895-96	1,114(*a*)	1,854	944	1,096	422	5,430

* Excluding pleadership classes.
(*a*) Including pleadership classes containing 373 pupils.

It is seen that there was an increase of pupils under all heads except "Other special schools," which decreased from 18 to 12.

139. Law.—The number of law schools increased by one, owing to the pleadership classes at Chittagong having been returned during the year. The pupils increased by 472, which was due to the inclusion for the first time in the returns of the students reading for the Pleadership examination, which is conducted by the High Court. This increase was shared by all the Colleges, except Hooghly and Berhampore. As in the previous year, the Ripon College contained the largest number of law students. Except in the Rajshahi College (in which the Law Lecturer receives in addition to the fees the interest on an endowment), the law classes in Government Colleges are entirely self-supporting, the Professors being paid from the fees realised from the students, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. The fee-receipts at the Dacca and Patna Colleges having exceeded this limit, the surplus, amounting to Rs. 1,504, was credited to Government. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government Colleges was nearly Rs. 48 against Rs. 73, the

reduced cost being due to increased average monthly attendance. The Midnapore second grade College is the only one of its kind which has been affiliated to the University in Law; its fee-income was Rs. 672 against Rs. 240 in the previous year, and the average annual cost of educating each law student was Rs. 84 against Rs. 80. The Metropolitan Institution and the Bihar National Institution did not furnish separate returns of expenditure of the attached law departments; and hence the total average cost of educating each law student in the unaided Colleges cannot be calculated quite accurately.

140. In the following statement the students of the B. L. and Pleadership classes attached to the different Colleges are shown separately:—

Law class attached to—	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.		
	B. L. class.	Pleadership class.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Government Colleges—			
1. Hooghly	8	...	8
2. Dacca	46	36	82
3. Krishnagar	6	3	9
4. Patna	28	10	38
5. Ravenshaw, Cuttack	8	5	13
6. Rajshahi	1	11	12
7. Chittagong	...	25	25
Total ...	97	90	187
Municipal College—			
1. Midnapore	5	5	10
Unaided Colleges—			
1. Metropolitan	85	57	142
2. City	141	77	218
3. Ripon	363	94	457
4. Berhampore	8	...	8
5. Tejnarayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur ...	10	5	15
6. Rajchandra, Barisal	11	11	22
7. Bihar National	21	34	55
Total ...	639	278	917
Grand total ...	741	373	1,114

From the foregoing table it appears that the number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor of Law increased in the Government Colleges by 5, in the Municipal College at Midnapore by 2, and in the unaided Colleges by 92, the net result being a gain of 99 pupils. The Metropolitan Institution shows an increase of 10, the City College of 36, and the Ripon College of 33 pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor of Law. There were 90 pupils reading in the Government Colleges for the Pleadership examination held by the High Court, also 5 in the Midnapore Municipal College, and 278 in the unaided Colleges. The Berhampore College has no pleadership class, and the Ripon College has the largest number (94) of students of this description.

141. The following table shows the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law:—

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	Passed in the		Total.
		First division.	Second division.	
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly College	10	...	3	3
Dacca ,, ...	19	...	9	9
Krishnagar ,, ...	3	...	...	...
Patna ,, ...	9	...	3	3
Ravenshaw ,, Cuttack ...	2	...	1	1
Rajshahi ,, ...	3	...	3	3
Midnapore ,, ...	1	...	...	...
Metropolitan Institution ...	58	...	18	18
City College	67	...	32	32
Ripon ,, ...	152	1	62	63
Berhampore ,, ...	5	...	1	1
T. N. Jubilee ,, Bhagalpur	6	...	1	
Bihar National College ...	8	...	5	5
Rajchandra College, Barisal	1	...	1	1
Total ...	348	1	139	140
Total for 1894-95 ...	296	4	67	71

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

It will be seen that 19 or 38 per cent. passed from the Government Colleges, and 121 or 40 per cent. passed from the unaided Colleges. The Ripon College sent up and passed the largest number of candidates, while the only candidate from the Midnapore College was unsuccessful. On the whole, the percentage of success rose from 24 to 40. It may be noted that the only candidate that passed in the first division came from the Ripon College. For the examination for Honours in Law, held in November 1895, there were two candidates, both of whom failed.

142. MEDICINE.—The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta, viz. the Electro-homœopathic School, the Bengal Eclectic Medical Institution, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Bengal. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854.

143. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The College completed its sixty-first session on the 31st March 1896. During the year under report the following changes took place in the Professorial staff :—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Dutt officiated as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine from 9th May to 10th November 1895, during the absence, on furlough, of the late Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel McConnell. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel King having resigned his appointment as Professor of Botany, Surgeon-Captain Prain was appointed in the Chair on the 1st July 1895. Surgeon-Captain Dyson was appointed Professor of Hygiene on the 29th August 1895. Dr. A. R. S. Anderson acted as Professor of Comparative Anatomy from July 1895 to February 1896, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Captain Alcock. Surgeons-Captain Bird and O'Kinealy officiated as Professors of Anatomy—the former from 28th August to 6th October, and the latter from 7th to 28th October 1895—during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major Charles. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Tomes officiated as Professor of Surgery from 26th September to 14th November 1895, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien. Surgeon-Captain Drury acted as Professor of Midwifery from 11th October to 12th November 1895, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joubert. Surgeon-Captain Maynard officiated as Professor of Pathology from 7th April to 12th November 1895, during the deputation of Surgeon-Captain Drury. Surgeon-Major Waddell was appointed Professor of Chemistry on the 20th February 1896. Surgeon-Captain Drury officiated as Principal and Professor of Medicine from 19th February to 20th May 1896, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Surgeon-Major Bomford, and Surgeon-Captain Evans officiated as Professor of Pathology from 20th February to 20th May 1896.

In the College Department 246 regular students remained from the previous year, 185 (including 12 casual students) were admitted or re-admitted, thirteen passed the final University examination and left the College, 2 died, 2 went to England, and 81 ceased to attend. At the end of the session, therefore, the number of regular students remaining on the rolls was 333.

In the military class 56 students rejoined and 10 were admitted. During the session 16 passed and were sent to military duty, 1 died, and 14 were dismissed or rusticated, and 1 resigned, so that the strength of the class at the end of the session was 34.

In the female Certificate class 9 ladies remained over from the previous year and 5 were newly admitted. Three passed the examination and gained certificates, and 3 ceased to attend the class. The number of students at the end of the session was therefore 8.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was therefore 511, against 484, 419, 401 and 322 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session 375, against 311, 317, 285 and 255 of the same four years.

Under the new rules 20 students were referred back to the first year, 36 to the second year, 98 to the third year, and 27 to the fifth year.

144. The following table shows success of the College at the several medical examinations held by the University during the year under report. As stated in previous reports, the system of medical examinations is very complicated—a result due to the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher

standard at which they aim may, under the regulations of the University, be passed by some lower standard:— SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

Description of Examinations.	Number of Candidates.		Number passed in— Preliminary Scientific L. M. S.		First L.M.S.		Second L.M.S.		Preliminary Scientific M.B.		First M.B.		Second M.B.		Honours in Medicine.		Doctors in Medicine.		Total Passed.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. ...	103	5	77	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	80
2. First L.M.S.	117	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	27	...	(a)18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
4. Second L.M.S.	36	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
5. Ditto re-examination held in November 1895.	18	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
6. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	111	5	(c)46	(c) 2	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	59
7. First M.B.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
8. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first MB.	16	...	(d) 6	...	(b)1	...	...	...	...	...	(b)1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
9. Second M.B.	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
10. Doctors in medicine (held on the 8th July 1895).	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	452	12	147	5	65	...	28	...	9	2	5	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	258	7	265
Total for 1894-95 ...	388	2	77	...	23	1	17	...	5	...	5	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	130	2	132

(a) Excludes five students who passed both the Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S. examination.
(b) Also passed Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination.
(c) Forty-five had passed this examination previously.
(d) Three had passed this examination previously.

Out of 464 candidates, including 12 females, at the University examination, 265 candidates, including 7 females, were successful, or at the rate of 57 per cent. In the previous year 132 candidates passed out of 390, or at the rate of 34 per cent. The improvement in the percentage of success is satisfactory, and is probably due to innovations introduced last year by which the students were made to see that they could be allowed to continue their studies only on making good progress from year to year. Again, of the 59 candidates that passed by different standards, as many as 45 out of 46 who were declared to have passed the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. standard had passed that examination previously. The results of the first L. M. S. examination also were not good, 59 candidates having passed out of 117, or about 50 per cent., although they show improvement over those of the previous year.

Since the first examination of this College, 1,377 students have obtained their degrees and licenses in Medicine and Surgery. Of these, 30 were Cingalese, 387 were military pupils coming from various provinces, 10 were Burmese, and the remaining 950 were Bengali students.

Nurses.—Nineteen pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

Eight native dais passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital during the year and received certificates of qualification.

There were 17 boarders in the Maharani Surnomoyee Hostel. Of these, 5 were Europeans, 9 Eurasians, 1 Brahmo, and 2 Native Christians.

A connected account of all the female students reading in the college is given below:—

Seven matriculated female students resumed their studies and 1 was newly admitted, making a total of 8.

Five appeared for the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination, of whom 3 passed.

Five appeared for the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination, of whom 2 passed in the 2nd division. Of the candidates who failed, 2 attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination.

One appeared and failed in the 2nd L. M. S. and M. B. examinations.

In the Certificate class, 9 female students remained, 5 were newly admitted, making a total of 14. Of these, 3 passed and obtained their certificates and 3 were removed, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 8.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

145. The following is a list of the female pupils of the Medical College:—

Number.	Name.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	Nature and particulars of scholarships.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Rs.
1	Miss Inez Mendieta ... ... 4th year	Eurasian ...	June 1893 ...	February 1897	Certificate class.	Dufferin Fund of 20
2	,, Bridget Hedding ... ,,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government 40
3	,, Elizabeth Cardozo ... 3rd year	Ditto ...	June 1894 ...	February 1898	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund of 20
4	,, M. G. Lungley ... ,,	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 20
5	Mrs. Victoria Mukerjee ... 2nd year	Native Christian.	June 1895 ...	February 1899	Ditto ...	.....
6	Miss Emily Swinden ... ,,	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monghyr District Board 25
7	,, Leah Norah Watts ... ,,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund of 20
8	,, Lilly DeSouza ... ... ,,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Burma Bigandet Scholarship of ... 25
9	,, Jamini Sen ... ... 5th year	Bengali Brahmo.	June 1890 ...	March 1897 ...	L. M. S. and M. B.	Government of ... 20
10	,, R. Cohen ... ... ,,	Jewess ...	June 1892 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Government of ... 20 College of 12
11	,, L. Pitt ... ... 3rd year	European ...	June 1894 ...	March 1899 ...	Ditto	Burmese Government of ... ... 40 College of 8
12	,, K. E. Southon ... ... ,,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Government of ... 20
13	,, L. G. Xavier ... ... ,,	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Dufferin Fund of 30 College of 8
14	,, Kherod Kumari Ghosh ,,	Native Christian.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Government of ... 20 .....
15	,, Abhayabala Singha ... 2nd year	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	March 1900 ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund of 30
16	,, L. Davidson ... ... ,,	Eurasian ...	June 1895 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government 40

146. The following table gives the present employment of the passed female pupils of the College so far as can be ascertained:—

Name.	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Dr. A. Niebel	1889	In practice at Darjeeling	Dr. Niebel obtained her degree of Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery from the University of Brussels in 1892.
Miss L. E. Sykes	1890	Gone to England.	
,, F. Dissent	...	Dufferin Fund, Ulwar.	
,, G. F. Pereira	...	Ditto, Chittagong.	
,, L. B. Smith	...	Gone to England.	
,, J. Perry	...	Dufferin Fund, Udaypore.	
,, L. Kirkpatrick	...	Private practice, Calcutta.	
,, A. D'Souza	...	Gone to England.	
,, Ida M. Dissent	...	Unemployed.	
,, W. Jahans	...	Dufferin Fund, Cawnpore.	
,, Ida Brown	...	Private practice, Calcutta.	
,, J. B. Muller	1891	Gone to England.	
,, H. Forbes	...	Dufferin Fund, Rangoon.	
Mrs. M. Scott	...	Ditto, Gaya.	
Miss C. Brooking	...	Private practice.	
Miss L. M. Carroll	1893	Dufferin Fund, Balarampore.	
,, E. L. Bridge	...	Gone to Australia.	
,, S. E. Bridge	...	Dufferin Fund, Lucknow.	
,, M. S. Martin	...	Gone to England.	
,, M. T. Watts	...	Private practice.	
,, K. O'Byrne	...	Dufferin Fund, Eyzabad.	
,, L. Blong	...	Ditto, Bara Banki.	
,, D. E. Pratt	...	Agra or gone to England.	
,, J. George	...	Gone to Alighur.	
,, S. Anthonie	...	Gone to England.	
Mrs. M. Neal	1894	Chandney Hospital, Calcutta.	
Miss E. George	...	Dufferin Fund, Hattras.	
,, A. Imrie	...	Mrs. Peters' Hospital, Bulandshahar.	
,, A. White	...	Dufferin Fund, Amritsar.	
,, L. Phillips	...	Ditto, Calcutta.	
,, J. Stotesbury	...	Ditto, Quetta.	
,, V. M. Mitter	1890	Private practice, Calcutta.	
,, B. M. Bose	,,	Ditto.	
,, B. B. Bose	1891	Dufferin Fund, Cuttack.	

147. *Campbell Medical School.*—During the year under review the institution was under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major J. B. Gibbons.

The teaching staff, as in previous years, consisted of 6 teachers, 2 demonstrators, and 5 tutors. No change took place in the staff except that some of the teachers were absent for short periods on privilege leave. Sanction has been accorded to extend the course of study from three to four years.

On the 31st March there were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. But at the beginning of the session 175 students remained from the previous year, and of these 19 were females. During the session 106 male and 18 female students were admitted or re-admitted, making a total of 299 at the end of the session, of whom 37 were females. The sanctioned maximum number of students in the school at the beginning of a session is 250,

while the total strength is really 299, or an excess of 49 over the maximum. The reason of this is that the sanction of 250 does not include female students nor students from Assam. There were 37 female pupils and 1 Assamese. Of the remaining 11, 8 were admitted in place of the 8 who had been remanded for three months in the 3rd-year class and passed in June 1895; of the 124 students admitted or re-admitted during the session, 122 came from 21 districts of Bengal and 2 from Assam.

On the 1st April 1895 the female class consisted of 19 pupils, viz., 5 in the 3rd-year class and 14 in the 2nd-year class. At the opening of the session in June, 17 female students were newly admitted to the 1st-year class and 1 was re-admitted in the 2nd-year class, so that on the 30th June at the close of the session the female class consisted of 37 students. Of these 17 students, 1 had passed the University Entrance examination, 1 joined with a certificate stating that she had failed in that examination in Mathematics only, 1 had passed the middle English scholarship examination, 1 the 7th standard examination, 1 the upper primary scholarship examination, and 12 passed the school test examination for admission.

Of the 37 female students, 28 held Government scholarships of Rs. 7 each per mensem; some of them continued to hold these scholarships for the whole year, but some for a part of it only. As six of the students received sufficient aid from other sources, they were not granted Government scholarships, and three others were deprived of the Government scholarships for want of progress.

Of the male students, 45·72 per cent. possessed the University Entrance examination certificate, 19·37 per cent. possessed certificates of having read up to that standard, 28·75 per cent. had passed the middle English examination, 2·50 per cent. the middle vernacular examination, 1·25 per cent. possessed certificates of fitness from the Director of Public Instruction, Assam, while 2·5 per cent. were uncertificated. A certificate below the middle English will no longer be accepted, except in the case of Barua-Maghs and Assamese.

Monthly class examinations are held in each subject, and on the result of these examinations alone depends the promotion of students from the first to the second year, one-third marks being required in Anatomy and Materia Medica, Sixty-five out of 75 male students and 12 out of 15 female students of the first-year class were promoted. All who failed were removed from the school.

The *diploma or license examination* has two divisions. The first is for the second-year and the second for the third-year students. These examinations were held in February and March last.

Of the 89 male students in the second-year class, 75 were allowed to compete at the *first diploma examination*, and 64 passed and were promoted to the third-year class.

Of the 25 unsuccessful students 11 failed twice and their names were consequently removed. The remaining 14 have been relegated to the second-year class for another year.

There were 13 female students in the second-year class; 11 were allowed to go up and 8 who were passed were promoted. Of the 5 unsuccessful pupils 1 failed for a second time and was removed; while 4, who failed this year for the first time, were relegated again to the second-year class.

At the *second diploma examination*, the 9 students who had failed only in one subject in March 1895 were re-examined in July 1895, and 8 of them passed. The other student was remanded for the whole session. In February last there were 3 remanded and 48 third-year students. All but one were permitted to go up for the second diploma examination, and 32 passed. The one who was not allowed to go up was a student who was rusticated for the session, and was only re-admitted in February 1896. Of the 18 students who were unsuccessful at the examination, 2 have been removed for failing twice, 3 failed in more than one subject and have been relegated to the third-year class for another session, and 13 failed in one subject and have been remanded for 3 months for re-examination in that subject in which they failed.

It will thus be seen that 59 male students appeared at the final examination during the year, and 40 passed. All the 5 female students appeared, and 4 passed. The unsuccessful female student has been remanded for three months.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

As in the last year, the senior female students attended the out-door department of the Eden Hospital, under the tuition of Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli, on every alternate day, from 8th April to 7th September 1895. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity of the female students attending the Eden Hospital has ceased.

During the year a donation of Rs. 192, made by Babu Binod Bihari Mallik, was received through the Hon'ble H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to pay for a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month for two years to a female student of the first-year class who passes out highest.

The average monthly number of students in *the compounder class* in former years was not less than 75, and that of first-year students in *the licentiate class* attending the dispensary was about the same, or even more. The presence of both these classes, or of 150 students, in the same dispensary room, at one time, is disadvantageous to each other. This was brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals when he visited this institution in November last, and the abolition of the compounder class at this school was proposed. The candidates for the examination for compounder's certificate will find no difficulty in learning their work, as there are now so many recognised dispensaries in the city. Pending the decision of this question, no student was taken into the compounder class after November 1895.

The first *half-yearly examination of compounders* was held in April, and the second half-yearly in October. Fifty natives and 4 Europeans or Eurasians registered their names as candidates for the examination in April, and 44 natives and 5 Eurasians for the examination in October. Thirty-nine of these were trained in the recognised dispensaries, and 64 in the compounder class of the school. Fifty-nine passed the examination. No female students attended either the class or the examination during the year.

Two licentiates of the school were taken into the service of Government as Civil Hospital Assistants. Many passed students of this school were also recommended for appointments on tea-gardens, zamindaries, railways, and municipalities.

The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830 on a site adjoining the hospital compound. It is a handsome building with rooms for the accommodation of 48 students and quarters for a matron. The management of the hostel will be undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund.

On the 12th December 1895, Lady Elliott, who was accompanied by Sir Charles Elliott, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, opened the hostel.

148. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell, B.Sc., held charge of the school throughout the year. There were no changes in the teaching staff. The attendance at the beginning of the session was as follows:—87 in the third-year, 71 in the second-year, and 53 (of whom 6 were females) in the first-year class, or 211 altogether. During the year 14 students withdrew or were dismissed, and there remained 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females.

The sanctioned number has, in each year, been exceeded; but measures are being taken to limit the number to 160. This cannot be effected in one year without causing an undue depletion in succeeding years. With this object in view the number of first-year students in the year under review has been limited to 47. It will take two more years of restricted admission to bring the school to its prescribed proportions. The 47 students composing the new admissions were selected from among 98 candidates, preference being given to those best educated. All those selected had either passed, or appeared at, the University Entrance examination, with the following exceptions:—4 from Assam and 1 from Cooch Behar.

(1) *School Test Examination (1st-year students).*—Of the 53 first-year students, 47 were qualified to appear at the examination for promotion to the second-year class, and 40 of these were promoted, including 5 females. Seven failed and were remanded.

First License Examination (2nd-year students).—There were 48 candidates out of 71 students of the second-year class and 35 passed and were promoted to the third-year class.

Second License Examination (3rd-year students).—77 out of 87 pupils in the third-year class appeared, and of these 61 passed. Three failed absolutely, 13 failed in one subject, and were remanded for three months.

Compounder Class.—The first half-yearly examination of compounders was held on the 19th April. There were 22 candidates, of whom 19 passed. The second half-yearly examination was held on the 23rd October. There were 9 candidates, of whom 7 passed, and 2 were remanded for three months. On re-examination both of these passed.

Of the 6 female students who joined the school in the year under report, 3 were Christians, 1 a Brahmo, 1 a Hindu (Brahman), 1 a Musalman. Their attendance was creditably regular. One left the school during the session, the other 5 presented themselves for the test examination, all of whom passed and were promoted to the second-year class. All these students held Government retaining stipends of Rs. 7 per mensem. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students. They live with relatives in the town. The scheme is reported to have worked satisfactorily. The discipline of the school continued to be good.

149. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The school was successively in charge of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholson, of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Bovill, of Surgeon-Major Cobb, of Surgeon-Major Owen, and Surgeon-Major Whitwell. The number of students in the Licentiate class at the opening of the session was 159, of whom 13 left or were removed during the year, and 146, including 8 females, was the strength of the school at its close. There were besides 11 pupils in the Compounder class. Of the 159 students at the beginning of the session, 30 came from the Central Provinces and 1 was a military student. Thus out of the sanctioned number of 160, there were only 128 students, and for 32 vacancies only 26 local men could be found fit to take admission, many applicants having been rejected owing to the higher standard of admission qualifications brought into force, with effect from the beginning of the year. Classified according to religion, 104 of the pupils were Hindus, 50 Muhammadans, 4 Christians, and 1 Brahmo. Classified according to the place of origin, 78 were Biharis, 42 were Bengalis, 32 came from the Central Provinces, two from Chota Nagpur, two from the North-Western Provinces, one from Assam, one was a European, and one a Eurasian. As regards the general educational attainments of the pupils, five of them had read up to the First Arts standard, 18 had passed the Entrance examination, 47 had failed at the same examination, 16 held the Middle English and 25 Middle Vernacular certificates, 23 had read up to the first class of High Schools, 15 to the second class, 4 to the third class, and 3 to the Middle English standard, so that there were only three pupils in all who had no knowledge of English.

Among the 30 students remaining in the first-year class at the close of session 1895-96 (namely, 17 local males, 3 local females, and 10 from Nagpur), 27 (namely, 15 local males, 3 local females, and 9 from Nagpur) passed the teachers' test, and were promoted to the second year.

Among the 40 students remaining in the second-year class at the close of session 1895-96 (namely, 30 local males, 1 local female, and 9 from Nagpur) 37 students were allowed to appear at the First License examination (namely, 27 local males, 1 local female, and 9 from Nagpur). Of these, 36 passed (namely, 26 local males, 1 local female, and 9 from Nagpur); and 1 local male having failed in Physiology only was remanded for re-examination after three months in that subject. This re-examination was held in July 1896, and the student passed.

Among the 76 students remaining in the third year at the close of session 1895-96, 52 students were allowed to appear at the Second License examination, namely, 37 local males, 3 local females, 11 from Nagpur, and one military student. Of these 52 candidates, 42 passed (namely, 30 local males, 2 local females, and 10 from Nagpur); and 6 students having failed in one subject only (namely, three local males, 1 local female, and one from Nagpur, in Surgery, 1 local male in Medical Jurisprudence), were remanded for re-examination after three months in the respective subjects. The re-examination was held on 6th July 1896 and all passed.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The 8 students who remained in the Compounder class at the close of the session 1895-96 (namely, 2 Hindus and 6 Muhammadans) were examined in April 1896 and all passed.

Three of the female students, being locally married women, lived with their husbands; but four of them, who were Bengalis, were badly in need of suitable quarters, and had to rent rooms in the bazar. Sanction has already been given for the purchase of a house which Dr. Bovill recommended for conversion into a female hostel. This house, although conveniently situated, is in a very bad state of repairs, and the question has been allowed to lie over for a year.

The Municipal dispensary of Bankipore is used as the hospital. The female hospital is detached and reserved for the female students only. The male hospital is reported to be constructed on a bad plan, and in regard to its fittings and arrangements, unsuitable to meet the educational needs which a technical hospital in connection with a medical school should do. The Superintendent writes—"It is hoped that a new hospital will soon be constructed on the grounds of the Temple School."

The Library received an addition of some useful books purchased from the budget grant of Rs. 200 sanctioned for the year. Dr. Nicholson on retiring from service presented the school with a small collection of books, some of which are recent. The grant of Rs. 3,000 sanctioned by Government in March 1895 for the purchase of models for the Museum was received so late in the year that it could not be fully laid out. The laboratory is said to be inadequately equipped.

There is a barrack for male students in the school compound, in which 39 pupils took their quarters. The employment of monitors is said to have to a great extent helped in maintaining discipline and securing cleanliness. Separate prayer-rooms and cook-sheds were assigned to each denomination of students, and a small shed was reserved for all resident members for athletic practices. The students from the Central Provinces, who constitute the majority of the inmates, succeeded after several attempts in forming three or four small messes during the year under report. Caste rules and mutual disagreements had hitherto prevented the formation of any such messes among them, so that each student had to cook for himself as best he could.

There were a few cases of illness among the barrack students, but none of them were of a serious nature. One student is reported to have died during the year.

There were no serious complaints regarding breaches of discipline. Speaking generally, the students were well behaved, regular and submissive, and were attentive to their studies.

150. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Zorab was in charge as Superintendent from 1st April 1895 to 10th January 1896, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Meadows from 11th January to 31st March 1896.

During the year under report there was no change in the teaching staff. There were 6 teachers employed, 2 Assistant Surgeons, and 4 Civil Hospital Assistants, as in the previous year.

The number of students at the opening of the session was 163 and 135 at its close. All male students admitted during the year with the exception of four had some knowledge of English, having passed the University Entrance examination or read up to the standard of the 3rd class of a High School. Out of 58 students of the first-year class, 30 (viz., 29 males and 1 female) passed the teachers' test and were promoted to the second-year class, 19 being remanded for another year and 9 dismissed for having failed during two successive years. Of 39 students of the second-year class, 37 (34 males and 3 females) were allowed to appear at the First License examination and 35 (viz., 32 males and 3 females) passed and were promoted to the third-year class. Of 38 students in the third-year class, 32 students (viz., 31 males and 1 female) were allowed to appear at the final (senior diploma) examination. Of these, 26 (viz., 25 male and 1 female) passed. Three male students who failed in one subject only were remanded for three months. It is not known whether the 26 passed pupils have obtained employment or not. Out of 2 candidates for the examination for compounders, 1 passed.

151. The following table compares the expenditure from public and private sources, and the average cost of each pupil in the four vernacular medical schools for two years:—

Name of School.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll-number.	Expenditure from—					Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	
				Public funds.			Private funds.				
				From—			From—				
				Provincial revenue.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.		Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1895.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Sealdah	1	329	362	43,038	...	...	10,463	...	53,501	118 12 9	147 11 2
Dacca	1	214	197	12,785	...	...	7,824	...	20,609	64 12 9	104 9 7
Patna	1	180	189	10,336	...	...	2,944	18,461	31,741	54 9 7	167 14 4
Cuttack	1	125	134	6,003	...	...	2,007	565	8,575	44 11 4	63 14 4
Total ...	4	848	882	72,162	..	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
1896.											
Sealdah	1	273	321	44,755	...	...	9,554	...	54,309	139 6 9	169 3 0
Dacca	1	197	180	15,665	...	...	5,902	...	21,567	87 0 5	119 13 1
Patna	1	157	163	8,579	...	...	3,023	14,911	26,513	52 10 1	102 10 6
Cuttack	1	135	147	6,801	100	...	2,759	443	10,103	46 15 1	68 11 8
Total ...	4	762	811	75,800	100	...	21,238	15,354	1,12,492	93 9 4	138 11 4

It will be seen that the total cost and the average cost to public funds of educating each pupil increased in the Sealdah Campbell and the Dacca Medical Schools, owing to the decrease in the average monthly attendance. Both these figures show some decline in the Patna Medical School, owing to decrease in the expenditure from different sources, while the reverse was the case in the Cuttack Medical School.

152. Of the 7 unaided medical schools 5 were in Calcutta and 2 in Dacca. The schools in Calcutta were—

(1) *The Calcutta Medical School.*—It had 397 pupils against 370 in the preceding year, and the average monthly strength rose from 405 to 425. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,413, whilst the total receipts amounted to Rs. 19,263, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,850 at the close of the year.

(2) *The Calcutta School of Homœopathy.*—The number on the rolls declined from 115 to 95, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,700 to Rs. 3,126, the whole of which was raised from fees.

(3) *The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal.*—A new medical school under this name was opened at 165, Bowbazar Street, in January 1896, to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Coates, who was for several years Principal of the Medical College. In order to be admitted into this institution, a student must have passed the Entrance examination of an Indian University, or must pass the College Matriculation examination equal in standard to the University Entrance. The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 43, and the total expenditure was Rs. 834.

(4) *The Electro-Homœopathic School.*—It was started on the 3rd of January 1896. The number on the rolls was 19, and the total expenditure Rs. 48.

(5) *The Bengal Eclectic Medical Institution.*—Another unaided medical school started at No. 109, Amherst Street, on the 27th January 1896. The number on the rolls was 40, and the total expenditure Rs. 200.

The Divisional Report contains no information concerning the two unaided medical schools shown in the returns of the Dacca Division.

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153. ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—The number of institutions under this head shows no change. The pupils attending them increased from 922 to 944.

154. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—Mr. J. S. Slater was in charge throughout the year. The College now consists of three departments: the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which contained at the close of the year 106 students, all Hindus, excepting 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, and 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The strength of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the Artisan class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn chemistry with special reference to the analysis of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 Engineers and 207 apprentices) of the previous year.

In the Engineer Department 104 applications for admission were received, but only 46 were, under the new rules, permitted to join, including one old student who had failed at the annual examination and was re-admitted to the first-year class. Of the 45 new students, 36 were admitted to the first-year class after passing the F. A. examination, while 9, who had passed the B. A. examination on the Science side, were admitted directly to the second-year class. Nine students afterwards quitted the school from the first and second year classes, as ten students had done in the previous year.

The first-year students were taught compass-surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The second and third year students went into camp at Purulia under Mr. Heaton from November to January. The usual surveying and levelling operations were conducted, and maps of the adjacent country prepared. The senior students visited the following works during the year:—

Jamalpur Workshops.
Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Workshops.
Raniganj Pottery Works.
Barakar Iron and Steel Works.
Head Works, Midnapore Canal.
East Indian Railway's Carriage and Wagon Works at Howrah.
Burdwan Water-works.
Serampore Water-works.
Kidderpore Docks.
East Indian Railway's Collieries, Giridih.

It is seen that notwithstanding that a good deal of the time of the Principal and his students was taken up in connection with the transfer of workshops from the Public Works Department to the College, arrangements were made to enable them to pay a large number of visits to many works of interest and importance.

At the first examination in Engineering held by the University, 32 candidates appeared and 11 passed. At the L.E. and B.E. (or final) examinations, 24 candidates appeared and 6 passed; the large failure was ascribed to the want of proper care in moderating the questions, which, as the Principal observes, were in some cases too long and in others too difficult. Mr. Slater writes: "It is no uncommon occurrence to find in a paper of, say, ten questions, one or two questions which would take up the full time of the candidates to answer thoroughly. This state of affairs must continue as long as the University fails to engage the services of Examiners in Engineering subjects who have had previous training in the art of examining. The only difference between the L.E. and B.E. examinations is that candidates for the latter must have previously passed the First Arts examination, while the Entrance certificate is a sufficient preliminary qualification for the former. As no students are now admitted to the Civil Engineering College, except those who have passed the First Arts standard, the College will in future train candidates for the B. E. degree only. The Principal reports that the result of the College examination of the 1st and 2nd year classes was "very satisfactory."

Besides the guaranteed appointment secured by a Hindu during the year, another appointment of Apprentice Engineer was conferred on a graduate of 1894. The graduates of the previous year were undergoing one year's course of practical training under the Public Works Department, with the exception of one student, who, having accepted a mining scholarship, was serving his time in the East Indian Railway Collieries at Giridih.

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In the apprentice department there were 80 qualified applicants for admission, and of these, 47 were admitted. The enhanced qualification for admission is now the passing of either the Entrance examination or the 7th standard under the European School Code. With the former qualification 39 were admitted and 8 with the latter. In addition to these, 7, who had failed at the annual examination of the first-year class, were allowed to rejoin, so that the new class consisted of 54 students.

Ten overseers' certificates were granted to apprentices leaving the College before the completion of their apprenticeship. Besides these, 13 certificates were given to Engineer students and 12 to apprentices who had only completed a part of their course. Seven College certificates were also granted to students who failed to pass the L. E. and B. E. Examinations, but had completed their course of instruction. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and none is heard of who is without employment.

155. The following is extracted from Mr. Slater's report:—"Under a recent ruling of the Government of India, only one guaranteed appointment as 3rd grade overseer in the non-pensionable establishment of the Railway Branch is given yearly instead of two. The prospects held out in this appointment are not sufficiently good to induce the best European and Eurasian students to accept it. In 1895 W. Gardiner, who was first on the list, refused it, and in the year under review W. Viney, who was entitled to it, declined it. * * Both these students received suitable employment in private Engineering firms in Calcutta on salaries of Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month, whereas the Government appointment only carries with it the pay of Rs. 60 a month. As long as this rule is in force, the best European and Eurasian students will get employment in private firms; but it seems to be a pity that Government cannot, after being at the expense of their education, entice some of them to join their service. Out of the last batch of seven European apprentices who left in February, six are now employed as follows:—One in a Calcutta Engineering firm, one in the India General Steam Navigation Company's Boat yard, one in a private Engineering firm near Darjeeling, two by the East Indian Railway, one as an Assistant Engineer on a Tea Garden * * * Every one of these men would have been a useful subordinate on Railways, especially frontier work; but they will not join Government service on a salary which is insufficient to support them."

156. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer has been effected without any break of continuity of instruction. The students manufactured in the workshops moulding boxes, moulder's tools, a new cupola, a saw bench, and two boats of different builds. A fair amount of furnishing work, in connection with the equipment of the chemical and physical laboratories, was also done. Machine manufacture went on, and in course of the year several machines were constructed at a very low cost. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve setting, which will be compulsory for all students. Experimental electric work was also conducted, and dynamos and motors set to work, and pattern-making was introduced. Besides these, instruction has been given in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for gas and water-supply, and in plumber's and other works of minor importance. The practical training under the Principal indicates a distinct advance on the old method. From a financial point of view the working is fairly satisfactory, as the value of the return is greater than the amount sanctioned by Government to meet the cost of practical training excluding the pay of the instructors. Most of the works done and the articles manufactured were required for the College and shops, and the Government was thus saved a large sum of money, which it would otherwise have had to spend in purchasing, at a comparatively much larger cost in the market, instruments which the apprentice students made with the assistance of their instructors. The cost of working the shops, including the charges for petty establishment, that for fuel for engines, etc., together with the value of iron, wood, roping, shafting and other minor requisities, amounted to Rs. 9,940 during the year; and the aggregate value of the work done estimated at a much lower price than the ordinary market value (Rs. 20,000) on account of their defects in finish was about Rs. 9,000.

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Besides, there was at the close of the year a stock balance of Rs. 1,200, exclusive of patterns, for the moulding shops. Thus, roughly speaking, the shops may be considered to be self-supporting. The following extract is of interest, as it shows how the College can help along the struggling Industrial Schools in the mufassal. "The Elliott Artizan School at Comilla requires appliances of the value of about Rs. 400 estimated according to our scale of charges. This apparatus, if purchased in the market, would cost not less than Rs. 2,000. A large portion of this order is now ready and the whole will soon be despatched."

For the first three years after it was proposed to establish three mining scholarships, no students came forward for a training in mining. During the year under review, however, one graduate volunteered for this work and is now, after graduating in engineering, undergoing training in the East Indian Railway Colliery at Giridih, as already adverted to above. Proposals for a mining laboratory in the College have been sanctioned, and the necessary machines will shortly be purchased. A full practical course in electric engineering has already been introduced with a special laboratory, and the greatest care was taken by the Professor of Science to include various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., so as to give a wide range of instruction to the students when the plant is at work. Government has sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation for the lighting of the College, and the erection will be completed next year by a firm of contractors in Calcutta.

157. The Principal managed to visit during the year the following technical schools:—Giridih, Bankura, Bihar, Dumraon, Burdwan, Comilla, and Pabna. The affiliation of technical schools to the Sibpur Engineering College has advanced, and the following schools are now so affiliated:—

Mymensingh.	Pabna.
Burdwan.	Comilla.
Rangpur.	Bihar.

Mr. Slater states:—"Within a measurable time these schools will be able to act as feeders to the Sibpur Engineering College. In their present stage of existence they are teaching the elements of manual work in the various centres where they are located. If properly worked with necessary equipments which would require State help, and regularly supervised by trained Inspectors, these technical schools will be able to turn out a duly qualified set of students for admission into the Engineering College every year. * * * * The Bihar Industrial School sent up eleven candidates for examination, nine of whom passed and six were admitted into the third year class of the Apprentice Department."

158. The additional buildings necessitated by the new constitution of the College, and sanctioned by Government, are (1) quarters for two foremen instructors; (2) quarters for the Superintendent of the Hindu mess, the compounder, and the head laboratory assistant, and (3) a cook-room for Muhammadan students. The minor works completed were (i) a drain round the new chemical laboratory, (ii) a latrine near the workshops, and (iii) a verandah along the south of the chemical laboratory. Towards the close of the year Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned for ceilings in the chemical and physical laboratories, and for furniture. This work was being done partly by contract and partly by the students.

Mr. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, delivered a course of six lectures on railway construction and management.

159. Athletics and sports of kinds were sedulously practised. The students were very successful in the cricket season, the College cricket eleven won the Harrison Senior Cricket Challenge Shield, beating the Martinière in the final. The reclaimed foreshore of the College makes an excellent football ground. Gymnastic classes were held every afternoon. The College corps of volunteers, which is No. 1 Engineer Company attached to the E. I. R. Volunteers, was in an efficient state.

160. On the 31st March last there were 312 students in the College boarding-houses—268 Hindus and 44 Christians. Of the Christian students, 25 paid the reduced fee of Rs. 5 and 5 were free, so that only 14 Christian students paid the full messing fee of Rs. 20 a month. Of the 44 Hindu

students, 40 paid only Rs. 2 a month, the remaining 4 paying Rs. 7 monthly, which is the full cost of messing for native students. The general health of the inmates was good.

161. *Dacca Survey School.*—The number of pupils remained almost stationary, having been 397 against 399 in the preceding year, of whom 251 belonged to the first-year and 146 to the second-year class. Of the pupils, 362 were Hindus, 30 Muhammadans, 4 were Buddhists, and one was a Brahmo. The receipts from fees and fines increased from Rs. 8,208 to Rs. 8,228, and the gross expenditure declined from Rs. 10,304 to Rs. 9,837. The cost to Government was thus Rs. 1,483, against Rs. 2,096 in the preceding year.

The practical training of the pupils, especially in cadastral survey with plane-tables, received the usual attention of the school staff. The field of survey extended over about 100 square miles, of the whole of which tract cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils. Azimuth observations were taken at 45 stations to test the angular work of the survey parties. Sir Alfred Croft visited the school in January last with Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, who tested some of the plane-table sheets and inspected all the survey work that was being carried out in the school. It is a pleasure to be able to say that Captain Crichton pronounced them to be on the whole very satisfactory. The slight modifications which have been recommended by him will be carried out as soon as the head-master becomes acquainted with the details that are followed by professional parties of the Survey of India Department, and as soon as additional instruments are supplied for the purpose.

At the annual examination held in April 1896, 248 pupils of the first-year class attended, of whom 114 were declared fit for promotion to the second-year class. One hundred and forty-three students of the second-year class went in for the final examination, of whom 76 passed and obtained certificates. Mr. Edwards, Principal of the Dacca College, who superintends the work of the School, remarks that only a few of the students passed at this examination in 1895 were able to secure employment during the year, though the improved method introduced in their practical training has rendered them better qualified than their predecessors. This fact shows that the supply is probably in excess of the demand.

162. *Patna Survey School.*—The number of students was 128 (79 Hindus, 48 Muhammadans, and 1 Eurasian), against 155 of the preceding year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,530 (against Rs. 5,538), of which the fee-receipts contributed Rs. 1,719 (against Rs. 2,020). Thus the school cost Government Rs. 3,811 against Rs. 3,518 in 1894-95.

The students of the first-year class were divided into eight parties, about nine in each. They went into the field fortnightly, four parties at a time, and each group on returning spent a fortnight in plotting and drawing. They surveyed among them the Police lines, the maidan and race-course by chain only, and the Collectorate, the Judge's Court, the Temple Medical School, the Patna College, and other sites by compass. The general compass survey embraced circuits from the Bankipore gola to Sultanganj. The second-year class was similarly formed into eight parties. They surveyed with plane-table a considerable tract of land under *rabi* crop, while with the theodolite they surveyed the same by Gale's traverse method. In levelling they took fly-levels with the Dumpy level and section levels for an imaginary road two miles in length. They also practised the method of laying out a railway curve with the theodolite.

For the final examination, 63 appeared from the second-year class, and of these 53 passed and received certificates.

163. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of pupils on the 31st March advanced from 51 to 81. Only 31 of them were natives of Orissa, and the rest belonged to different parts of Bengal. In the preceding year the number of Uriya pupils was 25, and of Bengali pupils 26. The fee-receipts rose from Rs. 447 to Rs. 863. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,316, of which Rs. 2,453 were paid from Provincial revenues, against Rs. 2,420 in the preceding year. At the final examination held in April 1896, 27 pupils appeared, of whom 21 passed.

The field work received its due share of attention. The head-master reports that the pupils have been trained in the use of the theodolite,

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and that particular attention was paid to the teaching of cadastral surveying in order that the pupils may be the better qualified to serve as native amins.

Captain Crichton visited the school in March last, thoroughly tested the work of the pupils both in the school and in the field, and expressed himself generally well satisfied with the method and accuracy of the teaching.

The conduct of the pupils was good. Physical exercises are popular with the students. Some of them combined with the College pupils to make up a joint eleven, who beat a European eleven of the station at cricket.

164. ART AND INDUSTRY.—Under this head are included the Government School of Art, the newly returned unaided Indian Art School in Calcutta, and the several industrial schools maintained either by Government, by District Boards, or by private agencies, with or without Government support, in various parts of Bengal.

165. *The Government School of Art.*—The late Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the institution, remained in charge from the 1st April up to the end of August, and Mr. O. Ghilardi, the Officiating Superintendent, was in charge to the end of the year. Owing to his illness, Mr. Jobbins left for England on the 10th of September last, but died before reaching Suez. By his death the institution has suffered a serious loss. A movement is on foot to erect a tablet to his memory, and subscriptions are being raised for the purpose. The number of students on the rolls was 273 against 270 in the preceding year, and the fee-receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375. The students worked with the same interest as formerly, and their conduct was good. The school appears to have obtained a fitting successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. Havell from the Madras School of Art.

It having been decided by the Department that marks obtained in drawing by candidates at the Entrance examination will be counted in the award of junior scholarships, this subject has acquired great importance in the eyes of school authorities. In consequence, several students of this institution have obtained employment as drawing teachers in schools. Twenty-eight students have obtained employment as draughtsmen in different offices. The Engraving and Lithographic classes were fully engaged during the year in the production of drawings, lithos., and engravings for the Geological Society of India, for the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, for the Indian Museum, and for other Government offices.

The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 25,858.

166. *Art Gallery.*—Attached to the school is the Art Gallery, which remained open to the public for 156 days during the year. The number of visitors was 4,626, of whom 937 were Europeans, 3,063 Hindus, and 626 Muhammadans. The number of pictures in the possession of the gallery was as follows:—Oil paintings 83; water paintings 96; engravings 18; chromolithographs 51; chalk and pencil drawings 20; photographs and other works of art 96. No addition was made during the year. The budget grant was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 2,006 only were spent—Rs. 1,656 on establishment and Rs. 350 on contingencies.

167. The *Indian Art School* was started at 55, Wellington Street, in the beginning of February 1896. It aims at instructing pupils in the art of painting in all its branches, and also in photography and modelling. It is the first unaided school of its kind in the Province.

168. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of these schools remained unchanged. Those under public management decreased by 2 owing to the abolition of the Dumka blacksmith's shop and the school at Pathra, both in the Sonthal Parganas. The Board Industrial Schools declined from 8 to 7, owing to the Burdwan Technical School having been transferred to the aided list. The aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The Burdwan District Board Industrial School was transferred to the aided list, and the Bhawanipur Industrial School aided from the primary fund was returned as a primary school, its scope being more general than technical in its character. On the other hand, there was an increase of three aided industrial schools in the Chota Nagpur Division.

The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year. A school with the high sounding title of the "Albert Temple of Science" has been newly returned from Calcutta, while Chota Nagpur shows the loss of one school.

169. The Government industrial schools are two in number:—

(1) *The Ranchi Industrial School.*—Its resources consist in a Government grant, the income from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured and the interest derived from the Chutia fair-fund. The roll-number advanced from 29 to 31. Of the total number of pupils, 28 were Christians and 3 non-Christian aborigines. The school is reported to be doing well under its present Superintendent, Mr. D'Sylva. Its total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,252, of which Rs. 1,368 were paid from Provincial revenues, and Rs. 884 met from local sources, Rs. 552 of which were derived from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles. A little reading, writing and drawing, in addition to technical subjects, are included in the course of instruction.

In the preceding year 3 pupils, after completing their course of instruction in this institution, were sent to Sibpur for a further training in practical subjects for a period of 6 months. Rupees 200 were accordingly sanctioned by the Commissioner from the accumulated interest on the Chutia fair-fund for their board and lodging during their stay at Sibpur, at the rate of Rs. 10 per month for each boy. On their return from Sibpur, these pupils were provided with teacherships of 3 primary fund industrial schools in the district on Rs. 8 a month each, besides half the amounts of profit on the sale of the manufactured articles.

(2) *The Dumka Industrial School.*—The Dumka carpenter's school had two apprentices, against the same number in the preceding year. It cost nothing to Government for establishment charges. The sum of Rs. 100 was, however, paid for house repairs and ground rent. The establishment charges were met entirely from the sale-proceeds of the articles made by the apprentices and the head-carpenter. The Dumka blacksmith's shop has been closed.

170. The Board industrial schools numbered 7:—

(1) The Sonarpur Technical School in the 24-Parganas was attended by 21 pupils. Carpentry was the only subject taught. The total cost of Rs. 443 was paid by the District Board.

(2) *The Rangpur Technical School.*—This school was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College in June 1895, and an English class was opened from the following month to prepare boys for the third-year class of that institution. The roll-number of the school rose from 95 to 111. Of these 111 pupils, 31 belonged to Rangpur, 15 to Pabna, 10 to each of the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, 8 to Bogra, 7 to Faridpur, 7 to Jessore, 3 to each of the districts of Nadia, Khulna, and Sylhet, 2 to each of the districts of Rajshahi, Barisal, Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, and Hooghly, and the remaining 4 to four other districts—in all 19 districts represented. At the last annual examination 11 out of 14 candidates passed the final examination, 6 being placed in the second and 5 in the third division. From the first-year class, 25 out of 36 were found fit for promotion. The total expenditure on the school rose from Rs. 4,151 to Rs. 4,338, or by Rs. 187. The expenditure from provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 320, while that from district funds and from fees increased by Rs. 528 and Rs. 379 respectively. The expenditure from other sources fell from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,100. The Maharaja Govinda Lal Rai of Rangpur contributes Rs. 1,200 a year to the support of the school.

There are two boarding-establishments, one for Hindus and the other for Muhammadans, and the total number admitted as boarders was 25. The total boarding expenditure was Rs. 1,492, of which Rs. 459 came from the District Board. Including this amount, the District Board's total expenditure on the technical school was Rs. 2,248, against Rs. 1,261 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 987. These boarding houses should be made self-supporting.

The pupils earned Rs. 1,039-4 by executing orders from the public, and the money was distributed among them in proportion to the work actually done by each.

(3) *The Pabna Technical School.*—This school has also been affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, and it has received a grant of Rs. 50 a month from Government. As in the Rangpur school, there are here the Apprentice, the Amin, and the Artisan Departments, and the course of instruction in each spreads over three years. The artisan class receives lessons in carpentry, blacksmithy and drawing, but the class does not seem to take, as there were only 4 pupils in it

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out of the 30 on the rolls of the school of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,506, of which Rs. 350 were paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 2,156 from district funds. The district fund expenditure of the previous year was Rs. 2,891.

(4) *The Barisal Technical School.*—This school was started in 1890, under the direct management of the District Board. It has completed the fifth year of its existence. The number of pupils on its rolls has fallen off from 41 to 24, showing a loss of 14 pupils. The gradual decrease in the number of pupils, year after year, does not speak well of the success of the institution. The school is evidently unpopular, and from the account given by the Deputy Inspector, it appears that it has failed to serve the purpose for which it was established. Its total expenditure from the district fund was Rs. 2,227 against Rs. 3,499; and from fee-receipts Rs. 221, against Rs. 237 of the previous year. The falling off in the district fund expenditure is due to the fact that in the preceding year there was a large outlay for the purchase of instruments.

(5) *The Mymensingh Kasi Kisore Technical School.*—The school was established in July 1893 in memory of the late Babu Kasi Kisore Roy Chowdhury of Ram Gopalpur in Mymensingh. The greater part of the expenditure is borne by his son, Babu Jogendra Kisore Roy Chowdhury.

The number of pupils at the close of the year was 17. The establishment consists of a superintendent, a carpenter, a blacksmith and 2 servants, costing in all Rs. 147 a month.

The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 1,562, against Rs. 2,109 of the previous year. The total expenditure on account of the school came to Rs. 4,051, of which Rs. 1,337 were paid by the District Board. The expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 5,930.

Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 4 each are tenable at this school, and 2 of Rs. 10 each at the Sibpur Engineering College. A sum of Rs. 383 was spent by the District Board on account of scholarships during the year.

(6) *The Elliott Artisan School at Comilla.*—The scope of this school was enlarged during the year by the addition of an Apprentice Department to the Artisan class, and the school was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The Apprentice Department had 23 students and the Artisan class 21 (against 30 in the preceding year), of whom 12 were in the carpentry, 4 in the blacksmith's and 5 in the tinsmith's class. In consequence of the opening of the Apprentice Department, a mathematical teacher on an allowance of Rs. 25 and an assistant carpenter on Rs. 15 were added to the staff, and a boarding-house was opened for the accommodation of the students. There are no scholarships provided for the Apprentice Department, in which the students are required to pay a monthly fee of one rupee each. Eighteen stipends are available in the Artisan class, but only 10 were awarded. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,298, viz., establishment Rs. 2,689, stipends Rs. 435, tools Rs. 300, materials Rs. 1,807 extra labour Rs. 142, house repairs, &c., Rs. 682, boarding charges Rs. 75, and contingencies Rs. 168. The receipts came to Rs. 6,685; of this sum Rs. 797 were paid by Government for the tinsmith's class and Rs. 2,700 by the District Board; Rs. 820 were received as subscriptions, viz, Rs. 500 from Raja Binay Krishna of Calcutta, Rs. 300 from His Highness the Maharaja of Tippera, and Rs. 20 from Mr. Carlyle, the late Collector of the district. Rupees 2,300 were obtained from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles and Rs. 68 from students of the Apprentice Department as school and boarding fees. The school was visited by the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College during the year, who made valuable suggestions for its future work.

(7) *The Purnea Technical School*—Had 15 on its rolls, against the same number in the year before. It cost Rs. 2,530, out of which Rs. 1,172 were met from the sale-proceeds of the articles prepared in the school. The expenditure of the District Board upon it was Rs. 1,358.

171. *Aided Industrial Schools.*—These numbered 14, but it seems unnecessary to enter into details regarding each of them. To do so would be to unduly extend the limits of this report. I will content myself therefore with merely naming them:—

(1) The Burdwan technical school and (2) the Mahisadal Raja's technical school in the *Burdwan Division*, (3) the Murshidabad technical school in th

Presidency Division; (4) the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel industrial school in *Calcutta;* (5) the Pakur industrial school in the *Bhagalpur Division;* (6) the Alalpur industrial school in *Orissa,* and (7—14) eight institutions of less pretentious character in the *Chota Nagpur Division.* These eight schools teach a little carpentry in addition to reading, writing and arithmetic.

172. The unaided industrial schools were six in number: a few words regarding two of these seem to be called for.

(1) *The Albert Temple of Science* in Calcutta has been returned for the first time. The institution is an old one, but not much is known of it. For want of information no detailed account of the school can be given, except that it is a technical institution. The number on the rolls was 63 on the 31st March last, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,031. Of this, Rs. 140 was raised from fees, Rs. 109 from subscriptions, and Rs. 1,791 was raised from interest on the deposit of Rs. 44,500 in Government securities and in Municipal and Port Trust debentures kept in the custody of the Bank of Bengal on behalf of the institution.

(2) *The Bihar Industrial School*—Had an apprentice and an artisan department. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,652, against Rs. 6,815 in the preceding year. There were 58 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year. All the students were stipendholders. The course of instruction included, besides class work, blacksmith's, carpenter's and fitter's work. The third-year apprentice students were also taught plane-table surveying and the use of the theodolite, as also chain and compass surveying and levelling.

The Officiating Inspector of the Bihar Circle says:—

"The amalgamation of the Bihar industrial school with the Government survey school, as recommended by the general committee in the preceding year, will take effect from July 1896, when the two together will be designated 'Bihar School of Engineering,' and will be placed under the control of the Principal of the Patna College, and the workshops attached to it under the supervision of the Inspector of Works, Bihar Division."

173. *Other Schools.*—Twelve schools have been returned under this head, They constitute a miscellaneous class, and need no lengthened description. They consist of an aided music school which sits in a room belonging to the premises of the Calcutta training school, a music school in Bankura, another music school in Rangpur, 4 Sanskrit schools in Patna, the Vidyasagur Sanskrit school in Bhagalpur, the Buxar railway school, the Converts' training home at Barrackpur, the St. Joseph's school at Darjeeling, and the Deaf and Dumb Institution in Calcutta.

The Calcutta Deaf and Dumb school had 24 pupils on the rolls, of whom 22 were Hindus and 2 Europeans or Eurasians. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,366, of which Rs. 1,200 were contributed by the Calcutta Municipality. The Special Departments of St. Joseph's school at Darjeeling, which educates students for admission into the public service, is introduced under this head, though the propriety of so doing may well be doubted. The Converts' training home at Barrackpur used to receive a capitation grant of Rs. 2-8 a month, subject to a maximum of Rs. 36. The school has since been brought under the operation of the grant-in-aid rules for girls' schools in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

174. In this chapter are shown the results of the year's operations as regards female education in secondary and primary schools; its progress in colleges and special schools has already been noticed in previous sections of this report.

175. The following table compares the statistics of schools for Indian girls for the past two years:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Managed by Government	2	253	2	251
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	3	137	3	139
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,732	56,662	2,805	57,389
Unaided	479	7,515	546	8,195
Total ...	3,216	64,567	3,356	65,974
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	37,553	...	36,616
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,216	102,120	3,356	102,590

The schools show a further advance of 140 over the last year's figures, and the pupils attending them have increased by 1,407. Girls reading in boys' schools, however, have decreased by 937. The net gain in pupils, viz., 470, has been small in proportion to the gain in schools. It is unsatisfactory to find such a serious loss in the number of girls attending boys schools. The Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca.

176. The following statement shows the comparative figures for girls' schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	14	2	2	73	59	75	70	2,784	2,420	325	341	5,555	5,470	403	414	8,432	7,963
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	590	581	427	450	10,341	10,137	443	463	10,931	10,718
Calcutta ...	4	4	345	375	...	...	...	...	3	6	182	514	15	14	1,433	1,324	118	75	4,623	4,213	140	99	6,585	6,426
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	121	107	10	9	361	291	147	154	2,335	2,295	160	166	2,817	2,693
Dacca ...	1	1	125	119	...	...	...	...	2	4	105	217	36	37	1,160	1,011	744	741	11,688	11,846	783	783	13,078	13,193
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	88	83	14	9	287	227	443	490	6,632	7,423	459	501	7,007	7,733
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	47	52	280	292	4,385	4,885	281	293	4,432	4,937
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	27	65	8	6	233	197	263	328	4,299	5,102	272	337	4,556	5,364
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	378	335	9	5	406	204	93	94	1,956	2,103	108	105	2,740	2,642
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	54	53	5	7	119	141	7	9	173	194
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	639	598	147	175	3,174	3,513	160	186	3,813	4,111
Total ...	5	5	470	494	1	1	20	14	19	26	974	1,380	199	177	7,994	6,958	2,992	3,147	55,109	57,128	3,216	3,356	64,567	65,974

The number of schools in the Dacca Division remains unchanged. Calcutta shows a loss of 41 schools and the Orissa Division of 3 schools. The other divisions show some increase each, though in some there has been a falling off in the number of pupils, due probably, as in the Burdwan Division, to a bad season and scarcity and sickness. The loss of schools in Calcutta is more nominal than real, as explained in the following extract from the Inspector's report:—

"This is due to the discontinuance of zanana mission grants from the beginning of the year under report; most of the missions having either stopped their work in this connection in consequence or furnished no returns because no longer receiving any aid. Thus it is that while there were 45 schools of this description in the preceding year, returned by six agencies, we have got 10 schools this year, returned by two agencies only. Educationally, however, this does not indicate any loss, as the work of the zanana mission agencies was more of a

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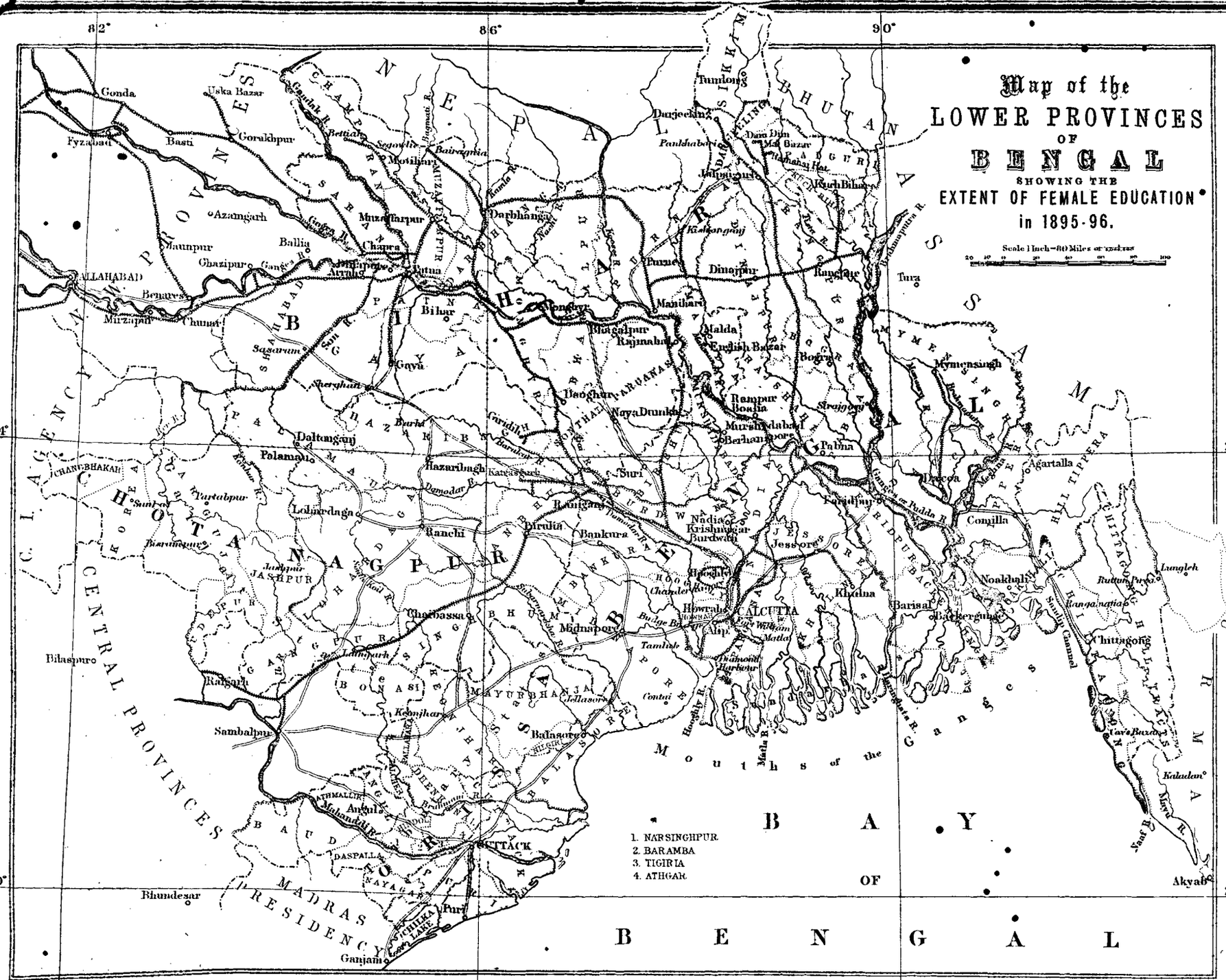

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proselytising than of an educating nature, and the grants were practically withdrawn at a conference of school managers, which decided that they should be determined by the results of public examinations—a test which none of the agencies have been able yet to undergo."

The latter half of the quotation is hardly logical, but I reproduce it as the meaning is apparent.

177. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for Indian girls:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	2	251	240	179	22,712	...	...	3,200	395	26,307
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	139	134	76	...	...	835	18	...	853
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,805	57,389	53,498	40,363	67,799	41,604	10,990	28,446	1,80,908	3,29,747
Unaided	546	8,195	7,572	5,832	...	...	...	1,938	16,557	18,495
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,444	46,450	90,511	41,604	11,825	33,602	1,97,860	3,75,402
					1,43,940			2,31,462		
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,682			2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	..	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069

The decrease in the expenditure from public funds from Rs. 1,46,682 Rs. 1,43,940 is due solely to reduction in the outlay from provincial reve-es, there being an increase in the figures under both the district and nicipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from provincial revenues k place mainly in the town of Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of girls' schools in these localities during the year came under the opera-n of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving Rs. 9,530 out of a sum of Rs. 43,985, the portion, in fact, which had itherto been paid for zanana work. The decrease in the total expenditure ay be properly ascribed to the non-return of expenditure upon the zanana chools in Calcutta, which were comparatively very costly institutions. eaving zanana education out of consideration, it may be stated that the steady e in the total expenditure from public funds from year to year shows that e Department keeps in view the importance of spreading female education, ough it cannot be said that very satisfactory results have been obtained up to present.

178. High English Schools for Indian Girls.—Five schools are returned der this head as in the previous year, four of them being in Calcutta and one the town of Dacca. Of these, two, viz., the Bethune Collegiate School the Eden Female School, are, as already stated, maintained by the partment.

The Bethune Collegiate School had 132 pupils on the rolls (of whom 65 were dus, 57 Brahmos, and 10 Native Christians [non-aboriginal]) against 128 e preceding year. The number of Hindus which had fallen from 70 to in 1894-95 has received an increase to 65. This school does not teach special standards prescribed for girls' schools in Calcutta, but confines elf exclusively to the high school course. Three girls appeared at the ast Entrance examination, all of whom passed, one being placed in the irst division and two in the second. The total expenditure on the school is this year reckoned as Rs. 18,485 against Rs. 23,858 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 15,399, against Rs. 17,137 was paid from provincial revenues. The figures are somewhat misleading, as, under a new system of classification, the boarding expenses have this year been shown under "Miscellaneous expendi-ure" in General Table IV. The income from fees was Rs. 3,086. The Lady

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Superintendent's salary is debited entirely to the school account, and not to the College Department, which is a late addition to the institution; this arrangement should evidently be abandoned. Her salary representing a sum of about Rs. 3,600, together with the special character of the institution, accounts for the high cost at which the school is maintained. The attached boarding-house had 40 inmates, of whom 7 were reading in the College Department and 33 in the School Department. The fees collected from the boarders came to Rs. 3,996 (against Rs. 3,539) which was supplemented by a grant of Rs. 927 from provincial revenues. The institution was managed by a representative Committee, with the Chief Justice as President.

The Eden Female School.—The measures adopted in the preceding year for the reorganisation of this school have borne fruit: one girl succeeded in passing the last Entrance examination and three the Upper Primary, though there had been no successes at these examinations for some years previously. With a view to further improve the efficiency of the school, the appointment of two additional teachers has been recently sanctioned. The institution had 119 pupils on the rolls, against 125 in the preceding year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 6,980 to Rs. 7,822; the sum of Rs. 509 was raised from private sources and the balance paid from provincial revenues. At the Lower Primary examination 2 girls were successful.

The other high schools for girls are the Christ Church School, the Free Church Normal School, and the Brahma Balika Sikshalaya, all of which are aided and situated in the town of Calcutta. The following is a short summary regarding their condition:—

Christ Church School had 108 pupils on the rolls, against 101 in th preceding year. Four of the pupils were Brahmos, one was a Muhammadan and the rest were Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The pupils consist both boarders and day-scholars. The expenditure was Rs. 6,357, of whi Rs. 1,835 was paid from provincial revenues. Besides this, Government ga a special grant of Rs. 2,600 for furnishing the excellent new house Cornwallis Square in which the school is now located. Two girls passed t last Entrance examination: 3 passed in Standard VIII, 4 in Standard VII, in Standard VI, 8 in Standard V, and 9 in Standard IV,—a very satisfact record of work in consideration of which the grant for the current year been raised to Rs. 2,170. To five girls from this school were granted low grade teachership certificates.

Free Church Normal.—As observed in previous reports, this is at once training school for mistresses and high school for girls. It represents the hig and middle departments, while the orphanage, which works in the same building represents the primary department. There were 43 pupils against 41 in th preceding year, of whom 41 were non-aboriginal and 2 aboriginal Nativ Christians, all being boarders. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,320, of whi Rs. 1,616 were paid from provincial revenues. Four girls passed the last Entran examination; also 2 in Standard VII, and 4 in Standard VI. The success o that of previous years has been very marked, and has helped to earn for school an increased grant from Rs. 1,616 to Rs. 2,309. It is hoped that pupils of the normal classes will soon present themselves for examination teachership certificates.

Brahma Balika Sikshalaya had 92 pupils on the rolls (including 18 bo against 75 in the preceding year. Four were Hindus and the rest Brahm The pupils consist of both boarders and day-scholars, and some are said be undergoing training as mistresses. It is desirable that the latter sh present themselves for examination for teachership certificates, as otherwise special capitation grant for this branch of work cannot be justified. The t expenditure was Rs. 7,962, of which Rs. 1,136 was paid from provinc revenues. One girl passed the last Entrance examination; also 2 in Standa VIII, 5 in Standard VII, and 4 in Standard V—a good result.

179. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—The only school of this class borne on our list is at Chinsura, supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which is 50 *sicca* rupees a month, or Rs. 627 in the year. It does not compete at any of the departmental examinations. It is taught by Miss Babonau, daughter of a former Church of England minister at Chinsura. When I saw the school in November last it had a roll-numbe

of 15, of whom 11 were Eurasians. My opinion therefore is that this school should be under the supervision of Mr. Bamford, and his attention will be directed to the matter.

180. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—These schools have advanced from 19 to 26 (which is the figure at which they stood on 31st March 1894). Calcutta alone gained 3, because of success at the examination in Standard VI or VII. Some of the middle vernacular schools are reported to be little better than ordinary primary schools, and should be classified as such. They have received aid as middle schools, and consequently the designation has remained unchanged.

181. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—The number of these schools has gone down from 199 to 177, owing, probably, to a change of classification. Girls' schools, it may be remarked, especially those in the mufassal, often stand on a very unstable basis; the classification sometimes depends on the presence of a single pupil, whose removal on account of marriage or for other cause reduces the school at once to a lower status.

182. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN GIRLS.—These schools have risen from 2,992 to 3,147 and their pupils from 55,109 to 57,128. Dacca, as usual, returns the largest number of schools, and is followed in order by the Chittagong, Presidency, Burdwan, and Bhagalpur Divisions, each having more than 300 girls' lower primary schools.

183. The new system of grants-in-aid to schools for native girls in and about Calcutta, which was noticed in detail in paragraph 163 of the last report, came into operation during the year. All the girls' schools in Calcutta, with the exception of those with less than 15 girls and those which do not teach the special standards, as also all missionary schools in the 24-Parganas and six schools in Howrah under the management of the Church of England Mission placed themselves under its operation. Based on results and attendance, with special encouragement for boarding and training institutions, the revised grants are more evenly distributed than before. Many formerly unaided or inadequately aided schools now earn a fair share of the money granted by Government, and it is to be hoped, as the Department has imposed no restriction as to the amount which each individual school may earn so long as the aggregate amount paid in years gone by is not exceeded, that there will be a general moving all round to show better results, as it is in this and in no other way that grants may be increased, while loss in efficiency will be followed by retrenchment. The system at work for the year 1895-96 was that old schools enjoyed revised grants viz., one-third of the grants which they were entitled to under the new rules *plus* two-thirds of the grants which they used to draw before. For the current year a school will earn two-thirds of the new grant *plus* one-third of the old. Under this scheme it is calculated that the schools will receive Rs. 36,656 during 1896-97. The grants will be again revised when the result of the examination of 1896 is known, and the newly revised grants will then run on for three years, strictly in accordance with the new rules.

184. The following statement shows the sanctioned grants from provincial revenues to Societies in Calcutta for female education:—

	1895-96.		
	Number of schools.	Pupils on 31st March 1896.	Total grant sanctioned for the
			Rs.
Grant-in-aid Schools—			
American Mission	17	1,262	5,705
Baptist Mission	7	640	2,019
Church of England	12	949	5,241
Diocesan	2	217	1,203
Free Church of Scotland	6	461	4,346
Hindu Management	13	922	2,616
London Mission	9	524	2,466
Scotch Mission	8	821	2,266
Wesleyan Mission	3	167	346
Miscellaneous	3	115	266
Primary Fund—			
Church Mission Society	2	44	108
Hindu Management	7	151	192

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185. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the following statement of the results of the examinations held by her *in situ* of schools in and near Calcutta during the year under report:—

Name of Agency.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number declared efficient in— Standard I (*a*).	Standard I (*b*).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Standard VIII.	Total passed.	Number rejected in— Standard I (*a*).	Standard I (*b*).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Standard VIII.	Total rejected.	Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
In Calcutta.																									
American Mission ...	13	1,088	131	80	94	71	46	18	3	2	3	448	16	21	26	22	19	11	3	...	...	118	415	29	
Baptist Mission ...	6	595	45	36	38	2	18	9	3	4	...	155	46	6	2	6	21	3	3	3	...	90	302	11	
Church of England ..	14	1,093	145	97	91	65	32	18	20	5	3	476	5	2	15	1	13	11	9	10	2	68	446	33	
Church of Scotland ...	8	742	130	90	76	37	16	6	5	3	...	363	...	4	...	...	5	2	1	1	...	13	301	10	
Diocesan Mission ...	3	240	29	13	37	23	17	6	1	1	...	127	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	...	8	81	14	
Free Church ...	4	378	44	60	39	20	17	7	4	2	...	193	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	5	...	21	132	2	
Hindu management ...	23	217	...	...	...	5	19	4	...	5	2	35	6	5	12	4	15	10	3	5	3	63	94	4	
London Mission ...	4	315	40	24	11	15	25	11	3	1	...	130	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	1	...	17	124	20	
Miscellaneous ...	1	68	4	8	5	5	2	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	40	1	
Total ...	76	4,736	568	408	391	243	192	79	39	23	8	1,951	73	38	55	33	90	47	32	27	5	400	1,929	124	
Out of Calcutta.																									
American Mission ...	3	71	11	1	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	34	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	23		
Church of England ...	29	937	165	100	89	43	1	...	...	...	...	398	14	5	4	15	9	...	2	...	...	49	405		
Church of Scotland ...	1	82	13	12	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37		
Diocesan Mission ...	27	868	102	51	41	28	...	...	...	...	...	222	35	65	26	22	...	1	...	...	...	149	393		
Free Church ...	9	264	29	31	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	75	17	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	21	140		
Hindu management ...	4	43	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	28		
Miscellaneous ...	5	183	34	14	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	67	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5		
Total ...	78	2,445	356	211	176	89	1	...	...	...	...	833	93	71	34	42	11	2	2	...	...	255	1,08		
Zananas, Church of Scotland	...	5	...	...	....	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Grand Total ...	154	7,186	924	619	567	332	195	79	39	23	8	2,786	166	109	90	75	101	49	34	27	5	656	3,		
Total for 1894-95 ...	136	7,235	989	735	609	366	21	4	7	...	...	2,731	188	121	105	137	38	4	14	...	...	607	3.		

The number of pupils examined by Mrs. Wheeler was 3,442, or 104 in excess of the figure for the previous year. A comparison of the number declared efficient in 1895-96 in Standards IV and upwards with those in 1894-95, shows how vastly the schools have improved in quality under the new system.

186. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and now extended to Howrah, Hooghly, Barisal, Murshidabad, and some other districts:—

	Number of candidates.		Number successful.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Standard VIII	4	13	...	9
„ VII	47	59(*a*)	9	26
„ VI	96	104(*b*)	30	62(*b*)
„ V	97	164(*c*)	65	94(*c*)
„ IV	307	417(*d*)	213	248(*d*)
Total ...	551	757	317	439

(*a*) One of these was sent up from the 24-Parganas: she failed.
(*b*) 14 out of 20 passed from outside Calcutta.
(*c*) 16 out of 35 passed from outside Calcutta.
(*d*) Includes 112 candidates from 26 schools outside Calcutta, namely, from the districts of 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, Backergunge, Howrah, and Hooghly and of these 54 were successful from 15 schools.

The above shows a satisfactory increase all round. In the preceding year none of the four girls who had attended the examination in Standard VIII, the highest of the special standards comes up to the mark; but during the year under report 9 were successful out of 13. The Seventh Standard corresponds to the middle stage, the Sixth and Fifth to the upper primary stage, and the Fourth to the lower primary stage in boys' schools. All the girls in Standards VII and VIII were from the town of Calcutta, as also 48 in Standard VI, 78 in Standard V, and 194 in Standard IV. All the prizes also, with the exception of only 3 in Standard IV, were carried off by Calcutta girls.

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The results as summarised in the last statement were those attained by girls who were examined in papers set by the Calcutta Board of Examiners. They attended at five different centres:—(1) the Senate House, Calcutta, where candidates from the town as well as the neighbouring schools in the 24-Parganas and Howrah presented themselves; (2) Chinsura; (3) Barrackpore; (4) Berhampore, and (5) Barisal. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, reports that the special standards are very popular with school managers, and that the Board of Examiners is being constantly pressed to extend the sphere of its work to mufassal districts. This was hardly practicable, but the Board opened four centres outside Calcutta, where the number of candidates justified the concession. In some places, as in the Rajshahi Division, in which the special standards have been to some extent in use the examination is conducted by the local authorities; it is hoped that the standards will ere long be more generally adopted.

187. There was also an examination for the award of lower-grade teachership certificates. Eleven candidates obtained certificates against one in the preceding year. To encourage this branch of work in the training schools for mistresses, it is proposed to allow these schools to earn some additional rewards for each pass in the teachership examination, both in the lower and the higher grade. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

188. The following statement shows the success of girls at the departmental examinations for boys; needlework in one form or another being made an optional subject in their case in place of zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry, and science:—

Districts.	1894-95. Number of girls passed at the—				1895-96. Number of girls passed at the—			
	Middle examination from middle English schools.	Middle examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle examination from middle English schools.	Middle examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Burdwan	...	...	1	44	...	...	1	48
2. Presidency	...	...	3	38	...	...	3	43
3. Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rajshahi	...	...	2	47	...	1	5	40
5. Dacca	...	...	9	206	...	...	25	259
6. Chittagong	...	2	2	55	...	1	3	71
7. Patna	...	...	2	20	...	...	1	15
8. Bhagalpur	...	...	6	139	...	...	13	149
9. Orissa	1	11	15	43	...	6	12	49
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	1
11. Chota Nagpur	...	...	7	50	1	...	7	67
Total ...	1	13	48	646	1	8	73	723

The results of the Middle examinations compare unfavourably with those the preceding year, but as a matter of fact so few schools really teach se standards that much cannot be expected from them; further, as native girls taken from school shortly after they reach the ages of ten and eleven years, few of them ever get beyond the primary stages of instruction. Seventy- upper primary passes against 48 and 722 lower primary passes against may be regarded as showing evidence of progress.

189. In addition to the departmental agencies for testing the progress of hale education, there are a few private associations for carrying on the ork. Among them the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, the Mymensingh Sammilani Sabha, the Faridpur Suhrid Sabha, and the Backergunge Hitasadhini Sabha have been prominently mentioned in the divisional reports. The last three are in receipt of aid from district funds. The Faridpur Sabha is reported to have examined 192 candidates, of whom 141 passed; the Backergunge Sabha passed 327; but in the absence of any information as to the standards required by these examining bodies, it is impossible to say what value to attach to the figures given above. The Uttarpara Sabha in the Burdwan Division has been successfully carrying on its work for years, and its courses of study have been read in a very large number of girls' schools in

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that division as stated by the Assistant Inspector "because of the ease with which girls pass its examinations and carry off scholarships." The following statement shows the results of the examination held by this Sabha :—

Districts.	Number of examinees at—				Number passed.				Scholarships obtained.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	24	5	2	31	15	2	2	19	9	1	...	10
Birbhum ...	2	7	30	39	2	3	27	32	5	2	1	8
Bankura ...	28	18	3	49	27	14	2	43	8	2	1	11
Midnapore ...	50	20	2	72	39	12	2	53	9	3	...	12
Hooghly ...	60	17	7	84	46	12	3	61	5	6	3	14
Howrah ...	38	11	5	54	37	2	1	40	10	2	...	12
Total ...	202	78	49	329	166	45	37	248	46	16	5	67
Total for 1894-95	229	49	18	296	205	44	11	260	49	15	4	68

There is some increase in the number of girls examined and passed in the senior and final standards, but in the junior standard the decrease in the number of examinees as well of those who were successful is unsatisfactory.

190. In paragraph 169 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1894-95, and in paragraph 52 of the Government Resolution on the same, reference was made to the question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, &c. On this subject I may be permitted to state that for many years to come it will be impossible to have *uniform* standards for the whole Province, since the lack of female teachers in the mufassal will act as an effectual bar to the introduction of the Calcutta or similar standards into the district schools. All that can be done at present is to attempt as far as possible to *approach* the standards which are regarded as best suited for girls' schools. In the Burdwan Division I have arranged that the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha give up their former courses of study, and conform, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the Calcutta standards. It must also be remembered that a large number of the girls at school are reading in boys' schools, and that if they are to read any departmental standards these must be the standards fixed for boys' schools, except in such places where facilities for teaching the alternative subjects may be procurable. The Calcutta standards will be regarded as the model standards, and attempts will be made year by year to approach to them more and more nearly. As regards "a special system of scholarships," I am personally in favour of a system of *prizes* to be given to the most successful girls as it is so often the case that, owing to the customs of the country, scholarships earned are very frequently not taken up. A Rs. 20 *prize* would, I believe, be in most cases preferred to a scholarship of Re. 1-8 a month tenable for two years, since in the majority of instances female scholarship holders are taken away from school long before the tenure of the scholarship has ceased, and thus the greater portion of the stipend is forfeited.

VIII.—EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

(CHIEFLY WRITTEN BY THE INSPECTOR OF EUROPEAN SCHOOLS, BENGAL.)

191. THE following table gives the number of Government, aided, and unaided European schools in Bengal, and the number of scholars in them, for the last two years:—

		31st March 1895.				31st March 1896.			
		Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of Scholars.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools.	Government	1	96	...	96	1	101	...	101
	Aided	43	2,610	2,501	5,111	42	2,622	2,643	5,265
	Unaided	12	1,169	373	1,542	13	1,053	337	1,390
	Total ...	56	3,875	2,874	6,749	56	3,776	2,980	6,756
Primary Schools.	Aided	16	354	478	832	18	370	507	877
	Unaided	4	42	17	59	4	65	23	88
	Total ...	20	396	495	891	22	435	530	965
Government schools		1	96	...	96	1	101	...	101
Aided schools		59	2,964	2,979	5,943	60	2,992	3,150	6,142
Unaided schools		16	1,211	390	1,601	17	1,118	360	1,478
Grand Total of all Schools ...		76	4,271	3,369	7,640	78	4,211	3,510	7,721

Three new schools were opened during the year, one of which, a primary school, was placed under the Code. The other two are middle schools. One aided school was reduced from a middle to a primary school. One unaided school was closed, and another, St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, has its Special Department shown as a separate school. One unaided school which appears on last year's list submitted no returns this year. In the aided schools there is an increase of 199 in the number of scholars, while in the unaided schools there is a decrease of 123. There was an increase of five at the Government Boarding School, Kurseong. On the whole, therefore, there is an increase of two schools and of 81 scholars.

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192. The next table gives the classification of the schools according to management:—

Management.	31st March 1895.			31st March 1896.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	1	96	1·26	1	101	1·31
Church of England	15	1,675	21·92	16	1,692	21·91
Roman Catholic	30	3,950	51·70	31	4,083	52·88
Nonconformist	5	468	6·13	6	541	7·01
Jewish	2	189	2·47	1	130	1·68
Armenian	1	73	·96	1	83	1·07
Undenominational	5	520	6·81	5	472	6·12
Railway	10	299	3·91	11	342	4·43
Private	7	370	4·84	6	277	3·59
Total ...	76	7,640	100·	78	7,721	100·

Of the 31 Roman Catholic schools, 19 are taught by nuns, 6 by the Christian Brothers, 3 by the Jesuit Fathers, and 3 by lay teachers.

The schools classed as undenominational are La Martinière (Boys' and Girls'), the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School at Dinapore. The two first-named have in previous reports been improperly classed as Church of England schools.

Eight of the railway schools are connected with the East Indian Railway, two with the Eastern Bengal, and one with the Bengal-Nagpur line. They are all aided schools.

Four of the schools under private management receive grants under the Code; but one of them, the Darjeeling Home School, has only been promised this aid temporarily.

193. The following table shows the total expenditure upon European education in Bengal during the last two years, and the amount contributed towards this from Provincial revenues:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,19,570(*a*)	8,00,979(*b*)	1,34,923(*c*)	8,68,346(*b*)
Primary ,,	10,093	33,548(*b*)	12,745	43,341(*b*)
Buildings and furniture	21,915	1,75,651(*b*)	25,300	1,64,506(*b*)
Scholarships ...	5,142	5,142	4,860	4,860
Cadets ...	5,406	5,406	4,668	4,743
Superintendence ...	13,752	13,752	14,656	14,656
Total ...	1,75,878	10,34,478(*b*)	1,97,152	11,00,452(*b*)

(*a*) The sicca rupee grant to the Calcutta Free School (Rs. 836 a month) is excluded, as also the following grants which are not paid through this office:—
Rupees 7,200 (Rs. 400 a month and Rs. 200 a month on separate accounts) to the European Orphan Asylum.
Rupees 339, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorji.
Rupees 240, a military grant to St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.
Rupees 130, a grant for medicines to the Calcutta Free School.

(*b*) These figures are defective, owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.

(*c*) The following grants are not included, as they are not paid through this office:—
Rupees 7,200 (Rs. 400 a month and Rs. 200 a month on separate accounts) to the European Orphan Asylum.
Rupees 240, a military grant to St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.
Rupees 174, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorji.
Rupees 130, a grant for medicines to the Calcutta Free School.

The cost to Government of the Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 15,055, giving an average of Rs. 155 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were Rs. 13,088 and Rs. 131.

The total expenditure gives an average of Rs. 336 for each scholar against Rs. 312 in the previous year.

The grants-in-aid (including the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 10,032 to the Calcutta Free School) amounted to Rs. 1,31,413, and the grants to pupil teachers to Rs. 1,200; the two together being Rs. 5,887 below the sanctioned budget allotment.

The cadet grants amounted to Rs. 4,668. The grant of Rs. 210 earned by the cadets of the Doveton College lapsed, owing to the two parties who claimed to be the Committee not agreeing as to who should draw it. The cadet grants amounted in 1894-95 to Rs. 5,406.

194. The average Government expenditure, excluding boarding and furniture grants, amounted, in secondary school, to Rs. 19-3-7, in primary schools to Rs. 14-2-10, and in both classes of schools taken together, to Rs. 19-0-10.

195. The distribution of scholars throughout the province is as follows:—

Division.	Number of Scholars in European Schools—					
	On the 31st March 1895—			On the 31st March 1896—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	553	4,104	4,657	570	4,115	4,685
Presidency ...	52	770	822	74	700	774
Burdwan ...	119	384	503	108	399	507
Rajshahi ...	46	719	765	58	794	852
Dacca ...	...	53	53	16	59	75
Chittagong ...	...	172	172	...	185	185
Patna ...	83	306	389	90	289	379
Bhagalpur ...	13	103	116	12	98	110
Orissa ...	...	117	117	...	100	100
Chota Nagpur ...	25	21	46	37	17	54
Total ...	891	6,749	7,640	965	6,756	7,721

All the schools in the Presidency Division are in the suburbs of Calcutta, and four out of the eight schools in the Burdwan Division are in Howrah; there are, therefore, 5,681 scholars in Calcutta and Howrah, or 73½ per cent. of the total number in Bengal.

Out of the 852 scholars in the Rajshahi Division, 787 are in nine schools situated in Darjeeling and Kurseong.

196. Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. He was allowed to reside in Darjeeling for three months from the 1st of April 1895, on the understanding that he should discharge all his duties from that place except the inspection of schools other than those at Darjeeling and Kurseong. During his residence there, and for some time after, he had a considerable amount of work to do in connection with drawing up the report of the Committee which sat in March 1895 for the revision of the Code of Regulations for European Schools; Sir Alfred Croft, the President of the Committee, and he, as Secretary, having been requested by the Committee to do this.

197. During the year Mr. Bamford was on tour 63 days, travelled 4,344 miles, and paid 152 visits to schools.

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198. HIGH SCHOOLS.—Figures are given below, showing for each school the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, the amount of Government grant received, and the total expenditure upon the school for 1894-95 and 1895-96:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1895.		1896.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Protestant	9	55	4	47	4,800	4,800	27,713	37,874
2	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	8	92	8	73	2,635	1,988	16,317	15,536
3	Loretto House	Roman Catholic ...	13	149	24	172	4,529	3,813	46,338	39,381
4	Pratt Memorial	Protestant ...	...	138	...	141	2,816	2,997	23,925	25,322
5	St. James's High	Ditto ...	116	...	98	...	(a) 3,262	(b) 3,006	23,349	22,782
6	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar...	Roman Catholic ...	293	...	321	...	(c) 5,972	(d) 6,175	50,626	40,260
7	St. Michael's, Coorji ...	Ditto ...	192	...	166	...	(e) 8,130	(f) 6,212	25,036	23,134
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant	215	...	191	...	(g) 7,742	(h) 10,844	1,16,250	1,10,964
	Total ...	.....	846	434	812	433	39,886	39,835	3,29,554	3,15,253
	Unaided Schools.									
1	Armenian College	Greek Church ...	73	...	83	...	(i) 180	(i) 276	(j) ...	22,906
2	Doveton College	Protestant	157	...	160	...	(i) 354	...	38,727	36,279
3	La Martinière College for Boys	Christian	156	...	140	...	(i) 360	(i) 426	(j) ...	(j) ...
4	La Martinière College for Girls	Ditto	...	77	...	74	...	...	(j) ...	(j) ...
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	Roman Catholic ...	20	80	27	96	...	...	40,002	51,667
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	160	...	166	...	(i) 312	(i) 354	48,357	54,705
7	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling (Special Department).	Ditto ...	...	...	41	...				
8	St. Xavier's College	Ditto ...	427	...	314	...	(i) 552	(i) 396	42,220	41,949
	Total ...	.....	993	157	931	170	1,758	1,452	1,69,306	2,07,506

(a) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 228.
(b) Includes a cadet grant of Rs 288.
(c) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 80 and a cadet grant of Rs. 720.
(d) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 660.
(e) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 552, and a special boarding grant of Rs. 225. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 339 not paid through this Department.
(f) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 342 and a special boarding grant of Rs. 230. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 240 not paid through this Department.
(g) Rupees 2,200 of the grant-in-aid of 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000, a furniture grant of Rs. 400, and a cadet grant of Rs. 240.
(h) Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000 and a cadet grant of Rs. 354.
(i) Cadet grants.
(j) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

The number on the roll is very misleading in the case of the Darjeeling schools. These schools re-open in March after the Christmas holidays, but many of the scholars do not rejoin until after the 31st. The numbers increase up to May and June, after which they remain fairly constant until the holidays come round again about the end of November.

Doveton Institution.—During a great part of the year there has been a dispute, which is not yet settled, as to who rightly form the Committee of the school, and the school has suffered in many ways in consequence.

St. Michael's School, Coorji.—Both the boarding arrrangements and the teaching have greatly improved since the school was placed under the charge of the Christian Brothers.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—A handsome addition to the school containing three class rooms and quarters for two assistant masters was built during the year, as well as a new office and godowns. The present hospital has been condemned by the medical officer as unsuitable, and a new one should be built.

St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.—The department for ordinary school instruction and the department for training boys for special examinations are shown as separate schools. The latter is referred to in the section on Special Instruction.

199. HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The results of the last two examinations are as follows:—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1894.				1895.			
	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Girls'	3	2	...	2	4	1	3	4
Girls' High, Darjeeling	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Jewish Girls'	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Martinière Girls'	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Loretto Day, Dharrumtolla	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Loretto High, Intally	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1
Miss O'Brien's Day	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	1
Pratt Memorial	...	...	...	...	5	1	3	4
St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	2
Ditto Convent, Chandernagore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto College, Darjeeling	7	3	1	4	8	6	2	8
Ditto High, Bow Bazar	2	2	...	2	9	4	2	6
St. Michael's, Coorji	5	...	2	2	4	2	2	4
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1
Teachers	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private students	1	...	...	...	8	2	2	4
Total	34	10	7	17	50	16	21	37

There was an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of candidates, and the percentage of passes increased from 50 to 74.

The competing boys outnumbered the competing girls for the first time in the history of the examination, being 29 to 21. Of the 29 boys, 14 were placed in the 1st class, 9 in the 2nd, and 6 failed. Of the 21 girls, 2 were placed in the 1st class, 12 in the 2nd, and 7 failed. One of the 13 candidates who failed, a private student, passed in only one of the compulsory subjects; the remaining 12 all gained sufficient marks to pass, but failed, 8 of them in one and 4 of them in two of the five compulsory subjects.

200. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—The results for the last two years, as far as candidates from the European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1895.						1896.					
	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aided Schools.												
Calcutta Boys'	12	...	1	2	3	...	8	...	...	2	2	...
Ditto Girls'	3	1	2	...	3	1 (c)	5	1	3	1	5	...
Ditto Free, Boys' Dept.	2	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Doveton Institution	3	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...
Loretto House	9	6	2	...	8	...	5	3	2	...	5	2(a),(c)
Miss O'Brien's Day	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Protestant European, Cuttack	1	1	...	...	1	1 (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. James's High	7	...	3	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	7	2	4	1	7	1 (b)	11	3	1	6	10	...
St. Patrick's, Asansol	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	1	5	...
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	19	3	10	3	16	...	19	2	4	4	10	...
Well and Memorial	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	65	17	23	9	49	3	71	9	15	14	38	2
Unaided Schools.												
Armenian College	3	...	...	1	1	...	7	...	3	3	6	...
Doveton College	8	2	1	1	4	...	11	...	3	3	6	...
La Martinière Boys'	5	...	3	1	4	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
La Martinière Girls'	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	4	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College	28	...	9	8	17	...	23	4	6	5	15	1 (c)
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1 (b)
Total	52	3	15	12	30	...	48	6	13	12	31	2
GRAND TOTAL	117	20	38	21	79	3	119	15	28	26	69	4

(a) First grade. | (b) Second grade. | (c) Third grade.

The percentage of successful candidates was 57·9, against 67·5 the year before.

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*201. MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—The following table gives statistics for the last two years concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government, and the total expenditure :—

No.	Name of School.	Religious denomination.	Number of Pupils on 31st March—				Actual Receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1895.		1896.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Government.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant ...	96	...	101	...	14,293	15,055	32,428	32,064
	Aided Schools.									
1	Calcutta Boys'	Protestant ...	164	...	173	...	(a)10,074	(b)10,359	32,373	32,466
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto ...	254	...	250	...	(c) 17,127	(d)27,711	75,180	97,167
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto ...	...	181	...	180				
4	Calcutta Girls'	Ditto ...	14	172	12	217	3,281	3,831	30,005	28,604
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	205	...	211	...	(e) 4,382	(f)5,594	26,960	23,763
6	Darjeeling Homo ...	Protestant ...	10	15	11	16	250	300	5,241	5,551
7	East Indian Railway, Day, Jamalpur.	Ditto ...	18	43	18	34	1,139	1,220	4,069	4,610
8	East Indian Railway, Night, Jamalpur.	Ditto ...	42	...	46	...	312	360	2,029	2,092
9	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	6	97	4	80	2,234	2,044	16,664	17,848
10	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto ...	...	232	...	248	(g)9,289	5,099	39,706	48,497
11	Loretto Convent, Asansol	Ditto ...	4	77	4	87	1,675	1,700	19,282	14,547
12	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar Pay	Ditto ...	14	119	19	128	(h) 6,442	6,735	12,858	13,780
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto ...	48	242	49	276				
14	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla, Pay.	Ditto ...	14	118	29	146	3,287	2,617	9,440	8,402
15	Miss O'Brien's Day	Protestant ...	43	58	35	80	2,318	2,190	8,037	7,586
16	Misses Starks' ...	Ditto ...	13	12	8	6	836	670	3,694	2,411
17	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	28	36	28	29	1,632	1,460	7,172	6,673
18	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	11	38	11	37	(i)2,439	1,427	8,019	6,887
19	St. Aloysius's, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	47	...	44	...	826	(j)1,162	1,896	2,054
20	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto ...	32	73	35	74	1,424	1,524	4,580	7,370
21	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	Ditto ...	28	25	31	28	1,276	1,228	5,144	5,614
22	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	...	59	2	54	1,410	1,465	8,233	9,058
23	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	3	57	3	62	(k)3,822	(l)3,027	14,943	12,099
24	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto ...	...	54	...	58	(m) 1,795	(n)1,637	5,270	5,632
25	St. Joseph's Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto ...	245	...	265	...	(o)4,122	(p)3,839	6,345	6,646
26	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	14	39	7	36	1,092	1,395	3,298	3,319
27	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto ...	130	...	137	...	(q)2,680	(r) 2,997	6,018	6,165
28	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant ...	48	64	66	73	(s)3,025	(t) 2,788	12,468	12,124
29	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	55	...	57	...	1,202	958	1,652	1 367
30	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Ditto ...	31	86	36	92	(u)4,560	1,986	10,188	4,601
31	St. Stephen's Girls', Hazaribagh.	Protestant ...	7	14	9	8	325	315	2,288	1,824
32	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Roman Catholic	106	43	79	50	2,358	2,484	27,360	27,486
33	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant ...	41	36	45	34	(v)1,848	1,423	5,540	5,091
34	Welland Memorial	Ditto ...	75	59	86	71	2,912	(w)7,549	6,654	12,356
	Total ...	.....	1,750	2,049	1,810	2,210	1,01,492	1,09,093	4,22,006	4,45,480
	Unaided Schools.									
1	Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Branch.	Protestant ...	...	...	4	27	...	...	...	14,329
2	European Orphan Asylum	Ditto ...	...	53	...	55	(x)7,200	(x)7,200	14,894	13,278
3	Jewish Girls' ...	Jewish ...	53	99	52	78	...	...	6,126	5,512
4	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	65	9	59	7	...	...	(y) ...	(y) ...
5	E. B. S. R. Night, Saidpur	Protestant ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	(y)...
	Total ...	.....	118	161	122	167	7,200	7,200	21,020	33,119

(a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 180.
(b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 288.
(c) Rupees 3,450 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. The amount here given includes the balance of the grant for 1894-95, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 a month, a grant of Rs. 1,215 for pupil teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 346. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 130, not paid through this Department.
(d) This amount includes the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 a month, a grant of Rs. 545 for pupil teachers, a building grant of Rs. 7,000, and a cadet grant of Rs. 312.
It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 130, not paid through this Department.
(e) Rupees 1,245 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. The amount here given includes a grant of Rs. 94 for pupil teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 486.
(f) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 390.
(g) Includes a building grant of Rs. 4,200.
(h) Includes a pupil teacher's grant of Rs. 501.
(i) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000.
(j) Includes a pupil teacher's grant of Rs. 170.
(k) Includes a special boarding grant of Rs. 230 and a building grant of Rs. 1,164.
It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120, not paid through this Department.
(l) Includes a special boarding grant of Rs. 170 and a building grant of Rs. 850.
It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120, not paid through this Department.
(m) Includes a military grant of Rs. 120, not paid through this Department.
(n) Includes a military grant of Rs. 54, not paid through this Department.
(o) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 240.
(p) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 180.
(q) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 420.
(r) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 402.
(s) Includes a pupil teacher's grant of Rs. 410.
(t) Includes a pupil teacher's grant of Rs. 485.
(u) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,400.
(v) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.
(w) Includes a building grant of Rs. 4,950.
(x) These are Government and military grants, not paid through this Department.
(y) Returns of expenditure were not submitted.

E. I. Railway Night School, Jamalpur.—Very marked improvement has taken place the last few years.

202. MIDDLE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years:—

	1894.									1895.								
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates. Boys ...	13	36	...	16	13	5	34	94·5	8	11	49	...	10	25	13	48	98·	9
Scholarship candidates. Girls ...	8	16	...	5	9	1	15	93·8	2	13	21	1	1	10	8	19	95·	3
Scholarship candidates. Total ...	21	52	...	21	22	6	49	94·2	10	24	70	1	11	35	21	67	97·1	12
Certificate candidates. Boys ...	12	70	...	16	35	17	68	97·1	...	15	68	2	2	21	28	51	77·3	...
Certificate candidates. Girls ...	13	63	2	11	28	21	60	98·4	...	17	84	3	9	26	36	71	87·7	...
Certificate candidates. Total ...	25	133	2	27	63	38	128	97·7	...	32	152	5	11	47	64	122	88·	...
Both classes ...	30	185	2	48	85	44	177	96·7	10	34	222	6	22	82	85	189	87·5	12

There was an increase of 18 in the number of candidates for scholarships, and a decrease of 6 in the number of candidates for certificates.

The percentage of passes was higher in the case of scholarship candidates, and lower in that of candidates for certificates.

The number of schools sending up candidates increased from 30 to 34.

Twelve scholarships, the full number sanctioned by Government, were awarded on the results of the last examination.

203. The following table shows the results gained by each school, and the distribution of the middle scholarships:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1895.

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful Candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College	...	8	...	...	4	2	6	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	1	3	...	...	4	...	4	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	...	9	...	2	3	4	9	...
4. Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling branch ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
5. Calcutta Free, Boys' Department ...	...	7	...	...	1	3	4	...
6. Calcutta Free, Girls' Department ...	1	8	...	...	4	4	8	...
7. Catholic Male Orphanage	1	3	...	2	...	2	4	...
8. Doveton College	4	6	1	...	1	3	4	...
9. Doveton Institution	1	5	...	1	1	3	5	...
10. E. I. R., Jamalpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Girls' High, Darjeeling	2	10	2	2	4	3	9	1
12. Government Boarding, Kurseong ...	3	2	...	...	2	3	5	...
13. La Martinière Boys'	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. La Martinière Girls'	3	2	...	...	1	4	5	...
15. Loretto Convent, Asansol	1	4	...	...	1	4	5	...
16. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	1	3	...	2	2	...	4	...
17. Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
18. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	2	2	...	2	...	2	4	1
19. Loretto High, Intally	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
20. Loretto House	1	9	1	1	4	3	8	...
21. Miss O'Brien's Day	1	2	...	...	2	1	3	1
22. Pratt Memorial	2	5	...	...	6	1	7	...
23. Protestant European, Cuttack ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
24. St. Helen's, Kurseong	...	6	...	...	1	4	5	...
25. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
26. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
27. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	15	7	...	2	11	8	21	2
28. St. Michael's, Coorji	5	4	...	4	3	1	8	2
29. St. Patrick's, Asansol	6	2	...	3	5	...	8	2
30. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	8	9	1	1	5	9	15	1
31. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
32. St. Thomas's, Howrah	...	5	...	...	...	3	3	...
33. St. Xavier's College	3	5	...	...	6	2	8	1
34. Welland Memorial	3	1	...	...	2	2	4	...
Private students	1	14	...	...	1	11	12	...
Teachers	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	70	152	6	22	82	85	189	12

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204. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools :—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH— 1895. Boys.	1895. Girls.	1896. Boys.	1896. Girls.	ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT. 1894-95.	1895-96.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE. 1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Aided Schools.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	22	26	18	26	656	850	3,007	2,313
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	9	6	8	9	364	385	1,077	1,923
3	E. I. R., Khagole	Ditto ...	21	17	29	27	666	720	2,674	2,633
4	E. I. R., Madhupur	Ditto ...	4	4	8	6	195	250	962	874
5	E. I. R., Nawadih	Ditto ...	8	5	8	4	332	180	1,088	961
6	E. I. R., Raniganj	Ditto ...	5	6	5	8	...	(a)100	1,037	1,099
7	European, Dinapur	Ditto ...	14	16	9	8	652	700	1,996	1,822
8	E. B. S. R., Saidpur	Ditto ...	28	18	25	33	(b)808	(c) 852	2,903	3,644
9	London Mission Day	Ditto ...	14	18	8	14	...	(d) 420	181	1,545
10	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla, Free.	Roman Catholic	39	117	44	112	1,033	1,426	2,033	2,594
11	Old Church Free Day ...	Protestant ...	62	67	73	85	1,154	1,743	2,931	4,102
12	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	22	35	14	37	729	771	2,026	2,552
13	St. James's Parochial ...	Protestant ...	37	43	31	34	620	757	1,714	1,933
14	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	18	45	16	27	635	786	2,007	1,859
15	St. John's Parochial	Protestant ...	36	36	36	34	342	1,140	2,831	2,884
16	St. Mary's, Hastings	Roman Catholic	11	12	12	15	708	535	2,535	2,204
17	St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	Protestant ...	13	16	13	12	665	660	1,717	1,630
18	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	10	12	13	16	585	460	1,402	1,649
	Total ...	.....	373	502	370	907	10,164	12,745	34,121	38,221
	Unaided Schools.									
1	B.-N. Railway, Chakradharpur.	Protestant ...	9	8	11	12	...	...	734	930
2	Campbell Cottage	Ditto ...	3	3	3	3	...	...	(e)...	(e) ..
3	Dacca Primary School ...	Ditto ...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	7,523
4	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	25	...	43	...	...	...	971	840
	Total ...	.....	37	11	65	23	...	...	1,705	9,293

(a) Placed under the Code from 1st October 1895.
(b) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 71.
(c) Includes special boarding grant of Rs. 105.
(d) Placed under the Code from 1st March 1895.
(e) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

Old Church Free Day School.—This school is held in premises altogether unsuitable for the purpose, and far too small for the number of scholars. The Committee contemplate building a new school. The land has been bought, and plans are being prepared.

205. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below :—

		1894. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	1895. Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	Successful Candidates. First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	18	86	1	30	40	10	80	94·1	8	18	113	5	43	43	10	96	88·9	9
	Girls ...	29	81	1	22	28	16	66	82·5	12	33	87	1	34	32	13	79	91·9	11
	Total ...	47	167	2	52	68	26	146	88·6	20	51	200	6	77	75	23	175	90·2	20
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	17	74	9	36	24	3	63	96·9	...	14	120	7	58	34	13	105	92·9	...
	Girls ...	25	121	6	39	46	22	107	93·0	...	32	181	8	53	71	25	149	86·1	...
	Total ...	40	195	15	75	70	25	170	94·4	...	46	301	15	111	105	38	254	88·8	...
BOTH CLASSES ...		50	362	17	127	138	51	316	91·6	20	54	501	21	188	180	61	429	89·4	20

There was a large increase in the number of candidates, both for scholarships and certificates. The percentage of passes was a little higher for the scholarship candidates and lower in the case of candidates for certificates.

Twenty scholarships, the full number sanctioned by Government, were awarded. One hundred and fifty-two candidates gained qualifying marks.

206. The results gained by each school and the distribution of the primary scholarships are shown in the following table:—

Schools from which the Candidates were presented.	Number of Candidates for—		Number absent.	Number of successful Candidates.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College	2	8	...	4	5	1	10	1
2. Calcutta Boys'	1	9	...	10	...	...	10	...
3. Calcutta Girls'	7	4	...	5	4	2	11	1
4. Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Branch	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	...
5. Calcutta Free, Boys' Department	5	4	...	1	3	4	8	...
6. Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	5	19	1	3	7	10	20	...
7. Darjeeling Girls' High	4	8	...	8	4	...	12	...
8. Darjeeling Home	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	...
9. Doveton College	6	9	4	1	2	1	4	...
10. Doveton Institution	2	7	...	4	4	1	9	...
11. E. I. R., Asansol	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. E. I. R., Buxar	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
13. E. I. R., Jamalpur	4	...	...	2	2	...	4	1
14. E. I. R., Nawadih	2	2	...	1	2	...	3	...
15. European, Dinapore	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...
16. Government Boarding, Kurseong	11	6	...	8	8	1	17	2
17. Jewish Girls'	9	2	...	4	4	2	10	1
18. La Martinière College for Girls	5	9	...	1	2	1	4	...
19. Loretto Convent, Asansol	3	4	...	2	5	...	7	...
20. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	3	1	1	3	...	...	3	2
21. Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	7	11	...	8	7	3	18	...
22. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	3	3	...	3	2	1	6	...
23. Loretto High, Intally	1	7	1	...	2	4	6	...
24. Loretto House	4	3	1	4	2	...	6	2
25. Loretto Orphanage, Intally	1	18	3	6	6	3	15	...
26. Miss Belchambers's	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
27. Miss O'Brien's Day	3	5	...	5	1	1	7	2
28. Misses Starks'	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
29. Miss Wood's	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...
30. Mrs. Solis', Darjeeling	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...
31. Old Church Free Day	2	3	...	2	2	1	5	...
32. Pratt Memorial	4	9	...	3	9	...	12	...
33. Protestant European, Cuttack	1	8	...	5	4	...	9	1
34. St. Agnes's, Howrah	2	10	...	1	6	2	9	...
35. St. Aloysius's, Howrah	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
36. St. Helen's, Kurseong	2	7	...	2	4	1	7	...
37. St. James's High	2	7	1	...	6	2	8	...
38. St. James's Parochial	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...
39. St. John's Parochial	3	3	...	1	5	...	6	...
40. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	3	2	...	1	1	2	4	...
41. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore	...	7	1	3	3	...	6	...
42. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	2	4	...	5	1	...	6	...
43. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	4	...	1	2	1	...	3	1
44. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	26	22	...	21	11	7	39	2
45. St. Michael's, Coorji	5	20	...	20	5	...	25	...
46. St. Patrick's, Asansol	7	3	...	10	...	...	10	2
47. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	16	11	4	6	15	2	23	...
48. St. Paul's Mission	4	4	...	3	3	2	8	1
49. St. Placid's, Chittagong	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
50. St. Stephen's, Kidderpore	3	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
51. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	1	18	...	4	6	3	13	...
52. St. Thomas's, Howrah	5	2	...	2	4	1	7	...
53. Welland Memorial	7	5	1	5	6	...	11	...
54. Wesleyan Preparatory	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	...
Private students	...	4	...	1	2	1	4	...
Total	200	301	21	188	180	61	429	20

207. Mr. Bamford further writes as follows:—

"In my last report I pointed out that educational progress was retarded by the salaries offered to teachers being generally too low to induce intelligent and well educated young women to adopt the teaching profession in earnest; and I stated that "in too many cases those only who are unfit for other work, or who find difficulty in getting suitable employment elsewhere, are willing to undertake the duty.

"The last statement is illustrated by the applications for teacherships which I received during the year under report. The written applications amounted to 45. In addition to these, I received about an equal number of personal applications, of which I have kept no record.

"These personal applications were mostly made by girls ranging from 17 to 25 years of age, who had no experience in teaching, but who wished me to help them to get employment as teachers. Most of them had passed Standard VII, but in many instances had left school some years ago, and had not kept up their studies since. Four or five who applied personally to me were widows of 30 or 40 years of age, who had never taught and had no special qualifications for teaching, but who had now to work for their living. I secured a trial for two of the very few personal applicants who appeared at all likely to give satisfaction. One of these proved to be utterly unfit for the work, both in scholastic attainments and in teaching skill; the other was afterwards permanently engaged, and is giving satisfaction.

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"About half the written applications were from teachers who, holding appointments at the time, wished to better their position. Of the rest, 14 were unquestionably unfit for the work they sought.

"The remedy for this state of things is that teachers should be better paid. But higher salaries would have little immediate effect. Good teachers would be better off; but the schools on the whole would benefit little, if any. It must be remembered that attracting good teachers from one school to another would in no way relieve the situation. What is wanted is to recruit competent teachers from outside, to take the place of the far too numerous inefficient ones at present in the schools; and unfortunately there are practically none such to be found in this country. Good teachers would therefore have to be made, and they take a long time in the making.

"It is not surprising that managers hesitate to offer higher salaries under the existing circumstances. If teachers of undoubted competency could be had, however, they would be certain of getting appointments, and I think that managers generally would be willing to give them salaries sufficiently high to make them content in their profession. I have hopes that the training college which it is proposed to establish in Bengal may bring this about. It will then no longer be a case of managers waiting for good teachers before offering proper remuneration, and would-be teacher waiting for higher salaries before entering the profession. If, as I believe to be likely, students in sufficient numbers to justify the opening of the college, join and become trained, we may reasonably hope to have the schools thoroughly staffed with efficient teachers before long.

"I have little to say about the work done in the schools, beyond the fact that on the whole the teachers are doing their best, and that I am satisfied with the progress made. The greatest improvement s perhaps noticeable in composition, which, up to 1895, was practically untaught in all standards below the sixth. In many of the schools a good beginning has been made in all the standards; and now, under the revised Code, every school must teach it. It will of course take some time before a satisfactory standard has been reached. The new Code requires object lessons to be given weekly to every class. The first attempts which have been made are very poor indeed but as every improvement in this direction will be reflected in all other teaching, progress, however slow, will be valuable.

"The efficiency of the teaching varies very much in different schools, and this is to some extent unavoidable. In the very small schools, where one teacher has to take charge of children in three, four, and sometimes five classes, the work cannot be equal to that done under more favourable conditions. The best schools are those with a full staff consisting of one teacher to each class, and where the head teacher has time for thoroughly and regularly supervising the teaching throughout the school. The schools worked by the Christian Brothers have not only this arrangement, but have also supervision of the whole of the schools under their management by the Director of the Brotherhood in India.

"*Volunteer Cadets.*—The number of efficient cadets was much lower than in 1894-95, being 813 against 901. There would have been a smaller decrease had not some boys in the Darjeeling schools failed to become efficient owing to a mistake. When it was too late it was discovered that, owing to the neglect of some new rules, their class-firing had been done irregularly and could not count for efficiency. The grant of Rs. 6 was only paid for 778 efficients, as Doveton College grant (Rs. 210 for 35 cadets) was allowed to lapse.

"The cadet grant has been properly and judiciously expended by all the schools, and has without doubt made volunteering more popular among the boys.

"Seven out of the 9 Companies in Calcutta competed for the drill prize of Rs. 100, given annually since 1888-89 by His Honour Sir Charles Elliott. The Catholic Male Orphanage Company won it with 62 out of the possible 65 marks. This Company, too, won the Silver Bugle for volley firing at the annual competition in February, stood third for the Halford Challenge Shield, and third for the Chatterton Cup. The Free School Company took the second prize in His Honour Sir Charles Elliott's drill competition and the second place for

the Halford Shield, the second place for the Chatterton Cup, and the third for the Silver Bugle. St. Joseph's Company stood third in order of merit at His Honour Sir Charles Elliott's drill competition, won the Halford Challenge Shield (for the fifth year in succession), won the Chatterton Cup, and stood second for the Silver Bugle, in which competition the St. Joseph's team placed 45 out of 50 shots on the target in rapid independent firing at 200 yards."

208. *The new Code.*—The Code was revised in March 1895 by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Government of India. In drawing up the report, numerous omissions, inconsistencies, &c., were revealed, the rectification of which and their submission to the members of the Committee took up considerable time. The Committee only decided to consider the subject of training colleges, after they met, and then they were unable to devote much time to its discussion. During the period occupied in drawing up the report, new proposals were submitted to the members on the subject of training colleges by Sir Alfred Croft (the President of the Committee) and Mr. Bamford. These proved to be unacceptable to a minority of the members, the rest agreeing to them. The unanimous portion of the report was therefore first submitted, and a supplementary report on training colleges, giving the views of the members on the new proposals, was sent in afterwards. The resolution upon the report had not been issued by the Government of India at the close of the year under review.

209. PUPIL TEACHERS.—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers at the close of each of the last two official years :—

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1895—				NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1896—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free (Girls' Department)	...	1	2	3	4	...	1	5
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1
St. Aloysius's, Howrah	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
St. Paul's Mission	...	1	2	3	...	...	1	1
St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Total ...	...	4	5	9	5	1	2	8

All the pupil-teachers, except the two in the second year, passed at the examination last November. Of the two second-year teachers, one is taking the same course again this year, the other has resigned.

There were no new pupil-teachers recognised last year. It was thought better to wait until the new Code came into operation, as the rules regarding pupil-teachers are entirely changed. Five candidates were admitted in January last, who will work according to the new rules.

210. *Recognised teachers.*—Under the revised Code all teachers must be recognised officially by the Department. In introducing the change, all teachers now in the schools are to be recognised as qualified for the work they are then engaged upon, *i.e.*, as teachers in the particular division (primary, middle, or high) in which they now teach. In future, except as a temporary arrangement, only persons possessing the "Letter of Recognition" prescribed by the revised Code may be appointed.

211. *Certificates given under the old Code.*—The following table shows the number of these in existence. The holders will be allowed to retain them; but

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no more similar certificates will be issued, and those in existence will not be recognised officially in future:—

Teachers' Certificates.

Class of Certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1895.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5
First grade ... Permanent	14	...	...	14
First grade ... Provisional	3	...	...	3
Second grade ... Permanent	24	...	...	24
Second grade ... Provisional	19	1	...	20
Third grade ... Permanent	55	...	+ 1	56
Third grade ... Provisional	91	3	— 1	93
Total ...	206	4	...	210

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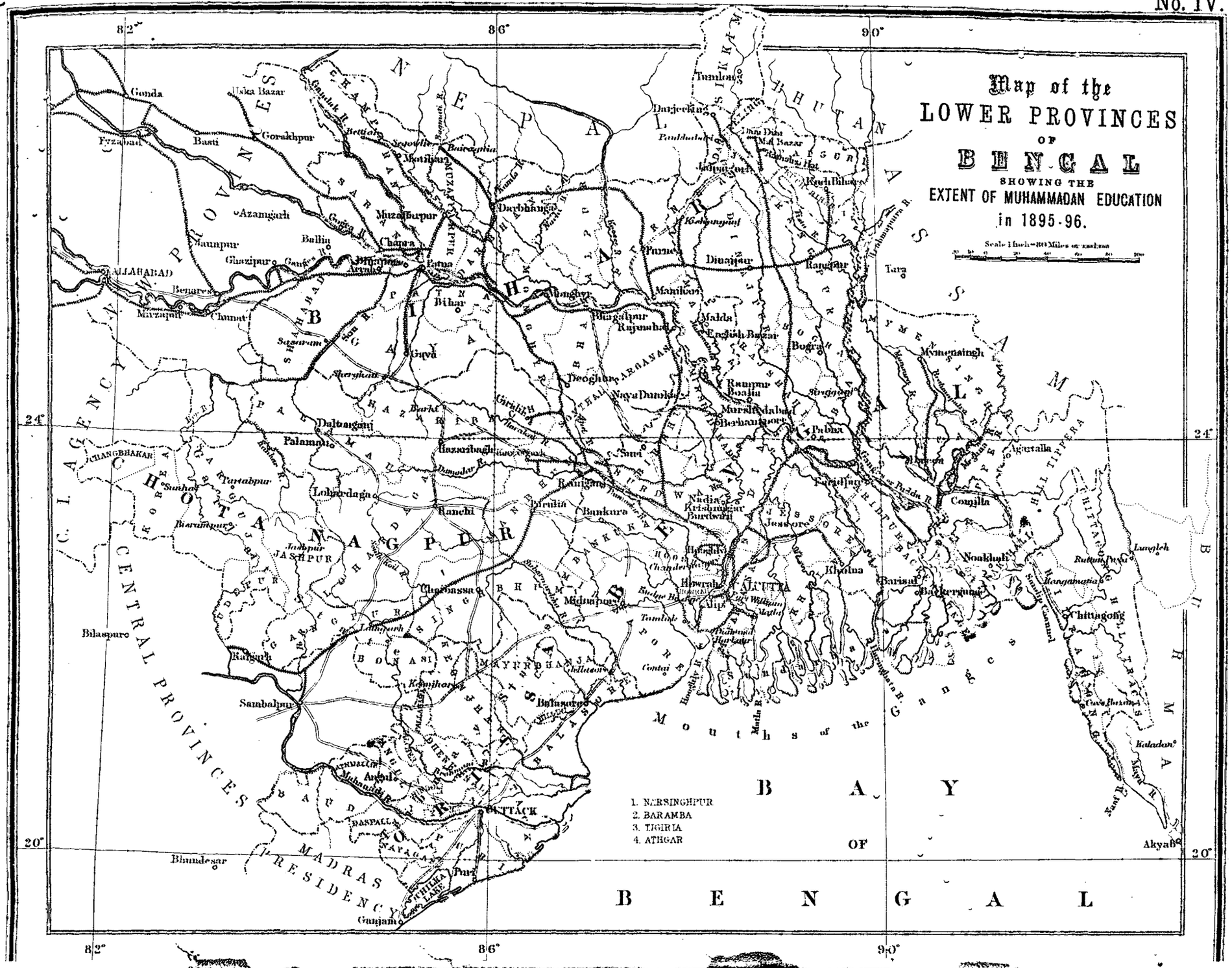

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Muhammadan Boys of School going age at School—

Class 1.	20 to 40 per cent.	
„ 2.	10 to 20 „ „	
„ 3.	5 to 10 „ „	
„ 4.	below 5 „ „	

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212. The subjoined statement shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools for the last two years:—

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	6,122	6,193	362	384	5·9	6·2
High English Schools	80,967	81,612	9,019	9,369	11·1	11·5
Middle ,, ,, ...	68,988	68,556	9,758	9,454	14·1	13·8
,, Vernacular Schools ...	65,087	65,977	11,366	11,674	17·4	17·7
Upper Primary Schools	159,740	160,966	35,219	35,564	22·	22·0
Lower ,, ,, ...	1,110,385	1,144,511	328,453	334,443	29·5	29·2
Professional Colleges	1,257	1,823	46	71	3·6	3·9
Technical Schools	3,857	3,607	454	516	11·5	14·3
Training Schools	1,670	1,454	138	87	8·2	6·
Madrasahs	3,086	3,111	3,064	3,090	99·3	99·3
Total ...	1,501,159	1,537,810	397,879	404,652	26·5	26·3
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	35,006	34,692	13,567	13,323	38·7	38·4
Elementary	32,463	32,979	7,679	7,040	23·6	21·3
Teaching the Koran only	68,737	68,546	68,732	68,544	100·	100·
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard.	4,154	2,975	1,476	735	35·5	24·7
Total ...	140,360	139,192	91,454	89,642	65·1	64·4
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,641,519	1,677,002	489,333	494,294	29·8	29·5

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812. In consequence of the increase of the Muhammadan pupils not being proportionate to that of the total number of pupils, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils declined from 29·8 to 29·5. It is, however, gratifying to find that this community have increased in numbers and in percentage in the Arts Colleges and High English schools. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also.

Every class of public institutions shared in the increase noted above, except the Middle English and training schools, in which there was a decline. The loss of Muhammadan pupils in private institutions is perceptible in all the classes, and is probably due to the gradual shaking off by elementary and Koran schools of their traditional policy and to their more general adoption of departmental courses of studies. The loss of pupils in the case of training schools is serious and demands explanation.

There has been an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all Divisions, with the exception of the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, in which there has been a decline. The loss is too small to require any explanation.

213. The following statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, and the actual expenditure as returned by the Accountant-General:—

Head of charge.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Madrasahs ...	37,091(*a*)	34,647(*b*)	34,942(*c*)	28,639
Salaries of Maulvis	4,350	5,912	...	2,228
Scholarships	10,080	8,493	9,400	9,037
Short fee-payments	17,847	21,342	14,312	11,209
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	3,749
Total ...	69,368	70,394	58,654	54,862

(*a*) Includes Rs. 800 to the Sylhet Madrasah.
(*b*) Includes Rs. 943 to the Sylhet Madrasah.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 80 for miscellaneous and Rs. 596 for grants to Madrasahs.

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The actual expenditure is less than the estimate by Rs. 3,792, while in the preceding year it exceeded the estimate by Rs. 1,026.

In consequence of conversion of Government securities from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the income from the Moshin endowment was, as noticed in the previous report, considerably reduced. In order to bring the expenditure within the reduced income, effect was given to the changes sanctioned by Government at the close of the year 1894-95 in the administration of this fund. These changes are:—(1) The share of fees payable from the Moshin Fund on account of Muhammadan students reading in schools and colleges has been reduced from two-thirds to one-half, an exception being made in the case of the Presidency College, where students are allowed, as before, to read at one-third of the ordinary fees, which are much higher than in other institutions; (2) Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta under private management have for many years been admitted to the benefit of the fund without restriction; a fixed sum has now been allotted for this purpose, which will be distributed each year among such of the colleges as are chiefly attended by Muhammadan students in proportion to the total number in each; (3) the salaries of the Maulvis employed in collegiate and zilla schools, which were paid from the Moshin Fund, are now debited to provincial revenues.

214. The following statement shows the success attained by Muhammadan students at the different University and departmental examinations during the year under report :—

	Number of successful candidates—				Percentage of Muhammadans—			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M. A.	5	4	52	83	7·6	4·8		
B. A.	17	18	416	294	4·	6·1	5·4	6·2
First Arts	59	51	1,162	1,015	4·9	5·0		
Entrance	153	141	2,293	2,308	6·5	6·1	11·1	11·5
Middle Scholarship ...	496	472	4,316	3,931	11·4	12·0	15·7	15 7
Upper Primary ...	685	1,035	4,549	6,065	15·0	17·0	22·4	20·0
Lower Primary ...	5,051	5,721	26,153	31,408	19·3	18·2	29·5	29·2
Total	6,466	7,442	38,941	45,104	...	...	...	...

The number of graduates of Muhammadan descent who attained the degree of Master of Arts fell from 5 in the preceding year to 4 in the year under report, while that of B. A. graduates increased by one. The fluctuations in the success in other examinations hardly require any special notice; it may however be mentioned that the number of successful upper primary candidates has advanced from 685 to 1,035, or by over 51 per cent.

215. The following table shows the general results of the common examinations of Madrasahs for the last two years, the papers having been set by the Central Board :—

	1895.					1896.				
	Number of candidates.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	82	29	22	17	68	82	34	19	16	69
Dacca	55	10	10	7	27	78	14	9	3	26
Chittagong	75	21	16	14	51	80	25	29	12	66
Hooghly	19	3	7	3	13	17	5	3	4	12
Tippera	15	3	2	2	7	11	4	3	...	7
Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	0	1	2
Sitakund	3	...	...	1	1	7	0	3	1	4
Fatikchari	3	...	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...	252(a)	66	57	46	169	281(b)	83	66	37	186

(a) Excluding 18 absentees.
(b) Ditto ditto

If a comparison of results from year to year is regarded as any criterion of improvement or otherwise, I should say that the figures above would show that satisfactory progress has been made.

216. The following table gives the results of the year's operations in further detail:—

Class.	Madrasas.	Number passed in the— First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Fourth-year Class ...	Calcutta	7	5	9	21
	Dacca	5	1	1	7
	Chittagong	5	7	4	16
	Hooghly	1	2	2	5
Third-year Class ...	Calcutta	4	4	3	11
	Dacca	2	...	2	4
	Chittagong	3	5	4	12
	Hooghly	1	...	1	2
	Tippera	1	1	...	2
Second-year Class ...	Calcutta	9	4	3	16
	Dacca	2	...	...	2
	Chittagong	9	5	2	16
	Hooghly	1	1	...	2
	Tippera	1	1	...	2
	Sitakundu	...	1	...	1
	Sasseram	1	...	...	1
First-year Class ...	Calcutta	14	6	1	21
	Dacca	5	8	...	13
	Chittagong...	8	12	2	22
	Hooghly	2	...	1	3
	Tippera	2	1	...	3
	Sitakundu	...	2	1	3
	Sassaram	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	83	66	37	186
	Total for 1894-95 ...	66	57	46	169

217. The subjoined table compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasahs under Government management during the past two years:—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	373	435	10,748	10,659	13,176	13,083
Dacca	439	429	.....	.....	14,634	13,708
Chittagong	624	669	.....	.....	12,126	9,875
Hooghly	51	52	.....	.....	2,295	2,218
Rajshahi	54	52	3,579	3,448	3,776	3,672
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong (a) ...	41	.....	463	.....	674	.....
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah ...	55	58	16,091	12,082	16,091	12,082
Total ...	1,637	1,695	30,881	26,189	62,772	54,638

(a) The Cox's Bazar Madrasah was amalgamated with the local grant-in-aid Middle English School from the beginning of the year.

The Madrasahs at Dacca, Chittagong and Hooghly are supported from the Mohsin Fund; hence no expenditure has been shown against them under provincial revenues. The attendance in all the Madrasahs together increased from 1,637 to 1,695, while their expenditure declined from Rs. 62,772 to Rs. 54,638. A brief account of these Madrasahs will be of interest.

218. *Calcutta Madrasah.*—The number of pupils in the Arabic Department advanced from 373 to 435. There were also 48 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 311 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 228 in the Colinga Branch School; 1,022 in all against 957 in the preceding year.

The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and 77 students, against 163 in the preceding year, have availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. Hence the total number of students learning English was 664, and that of students learning a purely Oriental language, 358.

The cause of physical training is carefully attended to. A gymnasium has been attached to the Madrasah since 1873. In November 1891 its scope

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was enlarged by the addition of an athletic club. Membership is compulsory on the under-graduates and the boys of the upper classes. Members pay a monthly fee of two annas, to which an equal sum is added by the Government. The number on the roll last year was 144. A new tent has been purchased for the play-ground on the maidan. The play of the foot-ball team has considerably improved and the club won all its ties for the Elliott Shield, except the final, in which it was worsted by the Bishop's College eleven. The boys amuse themselves also at tennis, cricket, and athletic sports.

A boarding-house, to be named the Elliott Madrasah Hostel, after the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is in course of construction. Government has contributed Rs. 50,000 and private subscriptions have amounted to Rs. 21,765. The total expenditure for the Madrasah, including the Colinga Branch school, amounted last year to Rs. 50,871, of which Rs. 8,388 was raised from fees and the balance was paid from provincial revenues.

219. *The Dacca Madrasah* had on its rolls on the 31st March last 429 pupils, against 439 of the previous year; 216 of the pupils belonged to the Arabic Department and 213 to the Anglo-Persian Department. As an experimental measure, the teaching of English was introduced into the Arabic Department. The number of students at first admitted into the English class was 77, but it gradually declined and stood at 27 on the 31st March. It appears that this class is not appreciated by the students. The additional building was completed in December; but even still there is a complaint of insufficient accommodation. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,887, of which Rs. 3,294 against Rs. 3,105 of the previous year was raised from fees. There were at the close of the year 32 boarders in the boarding-house, which was managed by one of the teachers. By the munificence of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca an athletic club has been started. The behaviour of the boys is generally well spoken of.

220. *The Chittagong Madrasah* is the largest of the Madrasahs outside Calcutta. Its roll number on the 31st March last was 669, against 624 of the previous year. Of these 539 belonged to the Arabic Department and 130 to the Anglo-Persian Department; and 203 pupils of the former Department also read English as an optional subject. The total expenditure during the last year amounted to Rs. 11,061, of which Rs. 3,311 was collected from fees. The former Superintendent, Maulvi Ashraf Ali, was transferred and Abdul Munim was appointed to succeed him. Out of 334 students who competed at the different grades of examinations, 129 passed. As in the preceding year, 6 students from the Anglo-Persian Department, raised to the standard of a High English school, competed at the last Entrance examination, but none of them succeeded. From what I can gather this branch of the institution has been since its start a failure. This will need attention. There is a hostel attached to the Madrasah, and the number of boarders last year was 30, who are all granted free board and lodging. Like the other Madrasahs, the institution has an athletic club attached to it.

221. *The Hooghly Madrasah.*—On the 31st March, the number on the rolls, the average monthly expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, and the income from fees were found to be 52, Rs. 2,031, and Rs. 187 respectively, against 51, Rs. 2,166, and Rs. 129 respectively in the previous year. Regarding this institution, the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Burdwan and Rajshahi Circle, remarks:—

"It is steadily losing its popularity day by day, and if this state of things goes on for a few years more, a collapse is inevitable. To avoid this, it is necessary that an active, energetic and efficient and, if possible, English-knowing Maulvi, fully alive to the requirements of the time and the capacities, likes and dislikes of the Muhammadans, able to influence the community, and command their respect and trust by his learning and character, be employed; and unless this is done, the institution can never flourish, and by its work justify its existence. Once a suitable man is employed, there will be no lack of students."

This matter will be inquired into.

222. *The Rajshahi Madrasah.*—The number of pupils declined from 54 to 52, but the average monthly roll number rose from 57 to 69. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,672, against Rs. 3,776 of the preceding year. Of this amount, Rs. 224 (against Rs. 197) was raised from fees and the rest paid from the Moshin Fund. In the attached hostel for Muhammadans there

were 36 boarders who paid a monthly fee of Rs. 2 each towards the boarding charges, the balance being met by a grant from the Moshin Fund.

223. *The Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah.*—There were at the close of the year 58 pupils on the rolls, against 55 in the previous year. Thirty of these were grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, of whom 3 are sons of the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. There were 16 boarders on the 31st March, against 20 in the preceding year. The gymnasium was in good order and was well attended. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 16,091 to Rs. 15,880. Teaching is imparted up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, but no candidate has up to the present ever passed that examination.

224. Besides the Madrasahs noted above, there are a good many institutions bearing the name intended solely or chiefly for the education of the Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the Madrasah attached to the Burdwan Raj College is worthy of special mention. It was endowed by a Hindu zamindar for the education of his Muhammadan raiyats. In the Hooghly district there is a Madrasah at Sitapur teaching the subjects prescribed for the lower classes of the Calcutta Madrasah, whence a Maulvi is deputed every year to conduct the examinations of the boys. The Midnapore Madrasah is, properly speaking, a middle English school. It is doing no useful work, and I sometime ago recommended its abolition. In the Rajshahi Division, the Madrasahs at Sirajganj and Radhanagar in Pabna, the Gopalpur Madrasah in Rangpur, and the Mohipal Madrasah in Dinajpur, deserve mention. The Madanpur Madrasah in Barisal consists of two departments, the Middle English Department and the Junior Arabic Department, having an attendance of 34 pupils on the 31st March last. There are a good many institutions of the class in the Chittagong Division, and the following may be noticed as the most important. The Mir Yahya Madrasah in the town of Chittagong had 166 pupils last year; it is practically a branch of the Chittagong Madrasah. In the Chittagong district there are important Madrasahs at Sitakund and Fatikcheri with 102 and 68 pupils respectively. In Tippera, the Hussinia Madrasah is aided by a monthly grant of Rs. 30 from the Mohsin Fund; it had on its rolls on the 31st March 99 pupils, against 129 on the same date in the previous year. Besides these, the minor Madrasahs teaching the Bengali language up to the primary standard, in addition to Arabic and Persian, are (1) Rahiman and Jafarganj in Tippera, and Shah Mirpur, Chunati, Mithsara, Sultanpur Victoria, Koter Hát, Jafrabad, and Wahedpur in Chittagong. In the Patna Division the Sasaram Madrasah and the Madrasah Imamia at Muzaffarpur deserve special notice. Both are endowed institutions; the expenditure in them was Rs. 3,040 and Rs. 1,200 respectively. The Islamia Madrasah at Gaya, though not conforming to any departmental standard, receives a grant of Rs. 100 a year from the Mohsin Fund. The Wahabi Madrasah-i-Ahmadia and the Hanifa Madrasah in Arrah and the Sunni Madrasah Khadin-ul-Ullum at Muzaffarpur are institutions which have arisen more or less from the religious differences among the Muhammadans. In the Bhagalpur Division the Mir Chak and the Phulbaria Madrasah in Malda are supported partly from municipal contributions and partly from subscriptions raised. The Dilalpur Madrasah in the Sonthal Parganas had 52 pupils on the rolls, 5 of whom were girls. Free tuition with board and lodging is given to the students. The Purulia Madrasah in Chota Nagpur is an upper primary school, with a Persian class.

225. Almost all public schools are open to Muhammadan students. The following are singled out of their number for a comparatively large attendance of Muhammadan pupils in them: (1) the Joreghat Middle English School in Hooghly, (2) the Basantapur Middle English School in Howrah, (3) the Islam High School in Calcutta, (4) the High English School at Rol in Bankura, (5) the Madrasah Kaisaria in the 24-Parganas, (6) the Santipur Madrasah in Nadia, (7) the Kendrapara High English School in Cuttack, (8) the Bhadrak High English School in Balasore, and (9) the Rasulpur Middle Vernacular School in Puri. Whenever the *maktabs* have conformed to standards recognised by the Department they have been generally aided, special grants having been sanctioned for them in Burdwan, Midnapore, Calcutta, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur. For the better and more thorough inspection of the schools for Muhammadans, provision has been made by the

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appointment of two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors and each of the districts of Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Tippera, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, and Monghyr has one Muhammadan Sub-Inspector; in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Calcutta inspecting Munshis have also been appointed. Mymensingh, Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, and Muzaffarpur have two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors each, and there are indications that other districts of Bengal intend to follow these examples whenever they find opportunities. I observe that no Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors are being employed in the Presidency, Chota Nagpur, and Dacca Divisions. Excepting two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors appointed in the Presidency Division in April 1896. Attempts are also being made to establish for Muhammadan students hostels attached to high English schools and colleges, wherever there arises a necessity for their establishment on account of the large attendance of Muhammadans. The aim of the Department should be to afford every facility to Muhammadans for their education and improvement. Arrangements are being made for them to take up Urdu instead of Bengali at the Middle Scholarship examinations. In this connection the Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Burdwan and Rajshahi Circle, writes:—

"There seems a stir now everywhere, which, though not yet quite what it should be, will, it is hoped, with a Muhammadan officer specially watching the interest of his co-religionists and always intent on finding out any grievances that may happen to exist and bringing them to the notice of the educational administrator of the Circle, keep them at least on the alert, and, ere long, lead materially to the improvement of Muhammadan education."

The Assistant Inspector of the Patna Division remarks:—

"The education of Mussulmans in the Patna Division is far in advance of our most sanguine expectations."

226. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction. There are also scholarships debitable to the Mohsin and other trust funds.

227. The following statement shows the distribution of these special scholarships, and also of such of the ordinary junior scholarships, as were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with students of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin Graduate Scholarships ...	2	Each of Rs. 25 a month.
2	Madrasah ditto ditto ...	3	Each of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for a year and-a-half.
3	Mohsin Senior ditto ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special ditto ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 and ten of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed Scholarships	3	Three of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government Junior Scholarships* ...	7	One of Rs. 15 and six of Rs. 10 each.
7	Mohsin ditto ditto	8	Two of Rs. 10 and six of Rs. 8 each.
8	Special ditto ditto	20	At Rs. 7 each.
9	Endowed ditto ditto	6	At Rs. 10 each.

* No Muhammadan candidate obtained a Government Senior scholarship in 1895-96.

In addition to the above, Muhammadan boys compete on equal terms with others for the middle and primary scholarships given by the Department and the District Boards on the results of the departmental examinations. The proposal to reserve for Muhammadans, some of the lower primary scholarships already in existence in the districts of Birbhum, Patna, and Saran, is under consideration by the Department.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

228. Besides 2,449,809 souls classified according to religion under the term "Animistic" in the last census report of the Province (exclusive of Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur), members of the various aboriginal races are represented under the three following religious denominations :—Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. There is in the divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

229. One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including (1) the Sonthals of Mayurbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, the Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts; (2) the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and (3) the Hos or Larka Kols of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur, and the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The eastern aborigines include the Garo, Khasi, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races, there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhuniyas, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhuniyas in Singhbhum.

230. The following table shows the distributions of pupils of aboriginal descent in each division :—

Division.	Number of pupils attending different classes of schools on the 31st March 1896.								Creed of pupils of aboriginal and backward races.			
									1895-96.		1894-95.	
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	2	8	7	184	3,568	17	177	3,963	268	3,695	203	3,337
Presidency	...	9	10	14	83	12	2	130	32	98	149	73
Calcutta	7	...	1	...	48	122	15	193	175	18	124	18
Rajshahi	8	5	4	29	573	7	48	674	272	402	333	608
Dacca	1	4	3	103	890	79	15	1,095	44	1,051	83	537
Chittagong	36	10	3	46	576	13	1	685	12	673	10	854
Patna	...	...	...	...	258	...	121	379	...	379	2	389
Bhagalpur	30	19	43	537	5,166	545	174	6,514	796	5,718	788	5,395
Orissa	...	3	11	49	800	9	24	896	13	883	24	519
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	...	22	4	105	1,288	2	8	1,429	30	1,399	30	1,394
Chota Nagpur	370	398	270	1,707	18,864	1,224	180	23,013	4,923	18,090	3,933	16,281
Total ...	454	478	356	2,774	32,114	2,030	765	38,971	6,565	32,406	5,679	29,405
									38,971		35,084	
Total for 1894-95 ...	184	696	399	2,656	28,765	1,738	646	35,084				

The aboriginal pupils have advanced from 35,084 to 38,971, or by 3,887 (886 Christians and 3,001 non-Christians). This increase is shared more or less by all classes of schools except the middle English and middle vernacular, where there is a loss of 218 and 43 pupils respectively. The largest increase took place in the high English and lower primary institutions. The loss of 261 pupils in middle schools, chiefly in Chota Nagpur, is more than counterbalanced by a gain of 282 pupils in high English schools in the same division, a gain which is accounted for by the conversion of the Ranchi German Mission middle English school with its 283 pupils, most of whom are of aboriginal descent, into a high English school in November last. It will be observed that in the high and middle schools on 31st March 1896 there were 1,288 aboriginal pupils against 1,279 in 1895. The gain of 118 of these classes in upper primaries, of 3,349 in lower primaries, and of 292 in girls' schools marks progress.

231. Naturally the largest number of aborigines at school is returned from the Chota Nagpur Division with its 23,013 pupils, against 20,214 of the preceding year. The Bhagalpur Division comes next with 6,514 against 6,183; the Burdwan Division occupies the third place with 3,963 pupils against 3,540.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

The Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Dacca Division returned 1,429 and 1,095 pupils respectively. In the other tracts, the numbers are not large enough to call for detailed examination. This increase in the Chota Nagpur Division is shared by all the districts in the Division except Singhbhum, which shows a loss of 688 aborigines—a loss which the Deputy Inspector of the district is doubtless right in attributing to the attraction of good wages on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line now under construction from Sini to Howrah. The Assistant Inspector brings to notice the fact that the number of aboriginal pupils in Chota Nagpur has advanced from 13,658 in 1887 to 23,013 in 1896.

232. The following statement gives some particulars regarding the schools under the different missions working in Chota Nagpur :—

	Schools.		Pupils.						Expenditure.							
			1894-95.			1895-96.			1894-95.				1895-96.			
	1894-95.	1895-96.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	75	73	1,297	475	1,772	1,712	448	2,160	3,178	16,159	...	19,337	4,077	16,257	36	20,366
S. P. G. Anglican ...	52	53	1,403	337	1,740	1,256	291	1,547	2,526	9,021	72	11,619	2,307	8,753	48	11,111
Free Church (Scotch) ...	43	41	780	158	938	638	137	775	2,969	4,633	...	7,602	3,084	5,498	...	8,582
St. Xavier's	11	19	345	90	435	691	146	837	296	4,788	...	5,084	324	1,640	...	1,964
Dublin University ...	1	2	15	3	18	76	11	87	60	24	...	84	45	5,154	...	5,199
Total ...	182	188	3,840	1,063	4,903	4,373	1,033	5,406	9,029	34,625	72	43,726	9,333	37,505	84	47,222

The schools have advanced from 182 to 188, and the pupils from 4,903 to 5,406. In the Berlin Missions the schools have declined from 75 to 73, but their pupils have increased from 1,772 to 2,160, while in the S. P. G. schools the case is reversed; there the pupils have declined from 1,740 to 1,547, though the schools have increased by one. The Scotch Mission schools have fallen off both in number and strength. The institutions under the St. Xavier's and the Dublin University Missions have gained both in number and in pupils. The last-named began work in the division in 1892-93.

233. The elementary schools for the children of miners employed near Giridih advanced from 33 to 34, but their pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the outgoing of several workmen during the year with their families in search of employment with substantial wages in new collieries. Two of the schools are called central schools, in one of which are prepared for the upper primary scholarship examination all who have passed by the lower primary standard, and in the other are brought together all candidates from the different schools who are preparing for the lower primary examination. Regarding these two schools, the Assistant Inspector says that the arrangement is no doubt a convenient one for the purpose of teaching, but he is doubtful how far it is advisable to help the growth of two central schools at the cost of several others of their class, whose teachers are deprived of the legitimate privilege of sending candidates to the primary scholarship examinations. There is reason in what he says and the matter will be inquired into. Of the 34 schools of the year, 31 were for boys and 3 for girls. Two of these again were upper and 32 lower primary schools. Besides these, there is an industrial school, where 16 boys were under training to be carpenters, blacksmiths, and fitters. The cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,769, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359. The local contribution amounted to Rs. 1,410, most of which was paid by the East Indian Railway Company. In the previous year the total expenditure was Rs. 2,787, of which Rs. 1,350 was paid by Government and Rs. 1,437 obtained from private sources. There is an inspecting pandit who supervises the working of these schools. The schools were again unsuccessful at the upper primary examination, but at the lower primary 46 out of 59 passed, against 28 out of 33 in the previous year. The schools are supervised by a Committee, of which Dr. Saise is the President.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

234. The following table compares the success obtained at the public examinations, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned :—

Division.	1895.						1896.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	4	7	20	31	...	...	...	6	38	44
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Dacca ...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2*	16*	18*
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	5	31	173	209	...	1†	...	22‡	179§	202
Orissa ...	...	...	1	1	5	7	...	...	...	1	4	5‖
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	...	8	8
Chota Nagpur...	3	9	7	24	212	255	2	9	5	25*	185*	226*
Total ,,	3	9	17	66	426	521	2	10	5	56	437	510

* According to returns.
† Passed from middle English school by vernacular standards and obtained a middle vernacular scholarship.
‡ Three of them obtained upper primary scholarships.
§ Sixteen obtained scholarships.
‖ Obtained scholarships.

The total number of passes of all descriptions decreased by 11. Two boys passed the Entrance examination, namely, one from the Ranchi Zilla School and the other from the Hazaribagh Zilla School, against 3 of the preceding year. The middle and upper primary examinations show a decline (from 26 to 15 and from 66 to 56 respectively), while the number of lower primary passes increased from 426 to 437. The fluctuations are too insignificant to deserve anything but a passing notice.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

235. This section treats of private institutions, namely institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition.

The following table gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division for 1895-96:—

Division.	Advanced.				Elementary.				Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For Girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	27	311	179	1,416	23	191	...	...	46	603	...	...	...	...	275	2,521
Presidency	5	128	89	924	4	33	1	9	10	128	...	...	...	...	109	1,222
Calcutta	...	...	11	100	24	973	2	64	88	2,260	...	...	...	...	125	3,397
Rajshahi	53	373	26	234	61	608	5	40	109	1,188	...	...	...	...	254	2,943
Dacca	167	2,210	436	3,790	772	3,592	41	122	2,704	26,081	11	156	3	137	4,134	36,088
Chittagong	93	2,105	112	926	116	1,625	9	89	2,208	34,042	46	818	...	...	2,584	39,605
Patna	684	6,506	729	8,768	1,486	12,196	...	...	306	3,044	215	1,435	1	25	3,421	31,974
Bhagalpur	323	2,859	157	1,308	734	5,205	7	85	104	961	19	63	5	216	1,349	10,697
Orissa	39	690	76	820	1,200	7,537	...	...	7	112	4	110	...	...	1,326	9,269
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	12	140	40	229	...	...	2	65	2	15	...	...	56	452
Chota Nagpur ...	34	405	12	170	62	381	...	...	3	62	...	...	...	...	111	1,018
Total ...	1,425	16,087	1,839	18,605	4,522	32,570	65	409	5,587	68,546	297	2,597	9	378	13,744	1,39,192
Total for 1894-95...	1,383	16,417	1,862	18,589	4,639	32,192	51	271	5,609	68,737	366	3,566	31	588	13,941	1,40,360

The foregoing table shows a decline of 197 schools and 1,168 pupils. There has been a gain of both schools and pupils in the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but a loss both in number and strength in all the other reporting areas with the exception of the Chittagong Division, which shows a gain of 38 schools, but a loss of 975 pupils. The gain of schools is the largest in the Bhagalpur and that of pupils in the Presidency Division, while the loss of institutions is the heaviest in the Patna and that of pupils in the Dacca Division. The fluctuations in the other Divisions require no detailed notice.

236. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools.*—These schools increased by 42, but the pupils attending them decreased by 330. A gain both of schools and pupils is shown by the Presidency, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while loss occurred in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Orissa Divisions. In the Patna Division the schools increased, but the pupils declined. No schools of this class were returned from Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. These schools, generally known under the name of *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools in this respect only, that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry and sometimes grammar. The school is generally held in the out-house of some well-to-do villager who feeds the *mianji* (teacher), gives him clothes, and perhaps pays him a couple of rupees or so as stipend. The *maktab* attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention as being endowed by a Hindu zamindar for the benefit of his Muhammadan raiyats.

237. *Sanskrit Tols.*—These schools decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The decrease took place in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Patna, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. Calcutta, the Divisions of the Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur, and the Orissa Tributary Mahals show an increase, while the Orissa Division remains stationary. The education imparted in these institutions has of late been rendered methodical, and their standard of teaching and general tone have been elevated by their being subjected to a series of rules and regulations rendered possible under the Government orders of 1893. By these orders the *tols* have been brought directly under the ken of the Department which arranges for their examination in standards which itself lays down. A large sum (namely Rs. 25,000) is distributed annually among them in the shape of stipends to teachers and pupils.

238. The subjoined statement summarises the results of the examinations for the past two years:—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

Name of Association.	1895.			1896.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	44	6	5	31	11	10	
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	66	5	8	59	6	10	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	38	3	5	39	3	6	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	12	1	1	8	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	46	4	5	38	3	3	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	112	10	13	83	9	6	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	4	1	1	2	1	1	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	48	6	6	32	5	3	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	16	1	2	46	5	4	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	3	1	1	7	1	2	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	5	1	1	11	1	1	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	13	1	2	6	1	1	
Total ...	408	40	50	412	47	53	

Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

Name of Association.	1895.			1896.			Remarks.
	Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		Number passed.	Number of stipends awarded to—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupi	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	22	4	3	33	7	6	
Nadia Vidagdhajanani Sabha	23	4	5	29	4	9	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	13	2	2	24	2	5	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	20	3	3	15	2	2	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	40	4	5	38	4	7	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	11	3	1	37	6	3	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	45	4	7	16	2	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	6	1	1	7	1	...	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	9	2	1	4	1	1	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha	3	1	1	2	1	...	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	1	1	1	3	1	1	
Total ...	196	30	30	207	31	35	

239. The following table shows, division by division, the amounts paid from Provincial revenues to *tol*—teachers and their pupils as stipends during the year under report:—

Divisions.	1894-95. Rs.	1895-96. Rs.
Burdwan	3,534	3,615
Presidency } Calcutta }	3,350	8,082 / 678
Rajshahi	174	562
Dacca	1,890	1,916
Chittagong	263	174
Patna } Bhagalpur }	1,022	1,029 / 96
Orissa	805	1,106
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	195
Chota Nagpur	...	...
Total ...	10,538	17,453

This amount together with the five salary stipends created by the Resolution of March 1892, and costing Rs. 3,360 a year, the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils of Navadip, and the sum of Rs. 1,700 paid for conducting the Sanskrit Title examinations and for the payment of rewards and prizes on their results, makes up Rs. 24,913 in all—the total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tols*.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

240. The Sanskrit Title examinations were held at Calcutta, Bankipore, Puri, Dacca, Barisal, Boalia, and Rangpur. There were 119 candidates against 105 in the preceding year: of these only 24 passed in Sanskrit literature, 3 in grammar, 6 in Smriti, 2 in Nyaya, 1 in Vedanta, none in Sankhya, and one in Jyotisha. Classified according to race of the successful candidates, 28 were Bengalis, 5 Uriyas, and 4 Biharis.

241. The following statement shows at a glance the result of the Sanskrit Title examination and the amounts paid in rewards to teachers and pupils:—

Description of Titles conferred.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of Government rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Kavyatirtha ...	24	160*	800*	* A teacher obtained also Raj Krishna Roy stipend of Rs. 50 and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45, and one pupil obtained Raja Krishna Nath Roy Bahadur's scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, and Jagan Mohan Mukherji prize of Rs. 50, one obtained Gouri Syam scholarship of Rs. 40, one obtained Syamananda De scholarship of Rs. 30, and one got Darbhanga prize of Rs. 19.
2. Vyakaranatirtha ...	3	150	Nil	
3. Jyotishtirtha ...	1	25	Nil	
4. Smrititirtha ...	6(*a*)	145	...	(*a*) One obtained Prasanna Kumar Tagore scholarship of Rs. 7 a month and Raja Lok Nath Roy Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 6 a month, and his teacher obtained Kshetra Mani Debya prize of Rs. 50, and one Parbati Devi prize of Rs. 50, and one Burdwan scholarship of Rs. 40.
5. Tarkatirtha ...	1(*b*)	20	50	(*b*) The student obtained Jagan Mohan Mukerji prize of Rs. 50, and his teacher Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45.
6. Nyayatirtha ...	1(*c*)	25	...	(*c*) Obtained Hara Kumar Tagore gold keyur and Darbhanga scholarship of Rs. 13 a month.
7. Vedantatirtha ...	1(*d*)	25	50	(*d*) Obtained Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi scholarship of Rs. 7 a month, and Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50, and his teacher obtained Raj Krishna Roy stipend of Rs. 50, and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
Total ...	37	550	900	

242. It may be noted that some of the District Boards and Municipalities are now contributing small sums for the advancement of Sanskrit education. In the Burdwan Division there are some good and advanced *tols* teaching the higher subjects of Sanskrit grammar, poetry, logic, rhetoric, and philosophy. Of these, the best is the Visva Nath Chatuspathi maintained out of the endowment of Rs. 1,60,000 made by the late Babu Bhudeb Mukherji, C.I.E. The Konnagar *tol* in the district of Hooghly is aided by the local municipality. The Tarkeswar *tol* in the same district and the Pachetgar Sanskrit College in Midnapore are supported by local zamindars. The Mugberia *tol* in Midnapore is a successful institution. Its pandit obtained a stipend of Rs. 8 per month for passing pupils at the Sanskrit standard examination. The Raj Sanskrit College in Burdwan is maintained from the Debottar Fund of the local Raj estate. In the Presidency Division the Mulajore *tol* in the 24-Parganas is maintained from the interest of an endowment of a lakh of rupees made by the late Prasanna Kumar Tagore, C.S.I., of Calcutta. It had 80 pupils, and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,500. The pupils of the Navadip *tols* enjoy a monthly maintenance allowance of Rs. 200. Each of the students of the pucka *tol* (so-called because it has a pucka house of its own) gets a daily ration from the endowments of the late Babu Lal Babu. The Victoria Jubilee *tol* at Berhampore was founded by Srimati Arnakali Debi of Kasimbazar, who contributed Rs. 2,800 for its maintenance during the year under report.

243. The most important *tols* in the Patna Division are the Bankipore Thathari Bazar *tol*, Gurhatta Sanskrit *tol* in Patna, Sanjivan Vidyalaya in Tikari, and the Sanhipatti *tol* in Buxar. The Karangarh Vidya Sagar Institution in Bhagalpur was visited by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Sir Alfred Croft. In the Orissa Division the Puri Sanskrit *tol*, the Sriram Chandra *tol* in Balasore, and the Ganja *tol* in Cuttack are the most important.

244. *Elementary Schools.*—These schools teach "a vernacular only or mainly," and have generally less than 10 pupils. It is most probable that the majority of them conform to departmental standards but, under the existing rules, primary schools having an attendance of less than 10 pupils are ineligible for any reward, and are classified under the head of elementary private institutions.

It is likely that with the gradual expansion of the departmental system these schools will gradually disappear.

245. *Koran Schools.*—Out of a total number of 5,587 schools returned under this head, as many as 4,912 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. These schools have little importance from an educational point of view, as no secular instruction is given in most of them.

246. The "other schools" are schools which do not fall under any of the preceding categories, but which are, nevertheless, regarded as places of instruction. No such schools have been returned from Calcutta, and the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, and Chota Nagpur Divisions; and of those returned from the other Divisions, hardly any information has been furnished in the reports except in those for Chittagong and Orissa. The Chittagong schools are all *kyoungs*, which are separately treated upon below. The "other schools" in the Tributary Mahals are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families; out of 4 schools of the class returned from the Orissa Division, 3 teach Telegu and 1 Hindi, all of them being situated in the Cuttack town.

247. *Kyoungs.*—Forty-six schools have been returned from the Chittagong Division, against 42 in the preceding year. These schools are attached to Buddhist monasteries, the *phoongyees* or head monks are the teachers. They charge no fees and observe no uniformity of standard. The languages taught are Burmese and Pali.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

248. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school-books having for the past forty years and more been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief business of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which consists now of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. All the learned members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the Calcutta University. Nine are unconnected with the Department, two are retired officers of the Department, and seven, who are professors of the Presidency College, besides the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, are departmental officers.

249. The Committee received for examination during the past year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon 59 judgment had not been pronounced. The sittings of the Committee continued to be held after the close of the year, not only for the disposal of current business but also for the re-examination of those books formerly on the authorized list which had still to be reported upon by the Revision Sub-Committee. The work of revision is reported to have made good progress during the year. Twenty-three meetings were held, each meeting lasting from three to four hours. Since the close of the year, 15 meetings have already been held. The Committee have a very thankless and most arduous task to perform, and this I believe, they do with a care and conscientiousness which cannot be too highly commended.

250. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta for the selection of English, Sanskrit, and Bengali books, there is a Branch Committee at Patna for the examination of Hindi and Urdu books, and another at Cuttack to deal with Uriya publications. The Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, reports that the Patna Committee consists of 35 members, official and non-official. "Seventy books were sent to the members for their opinion. The list of approved books will be printed by the close of the year 1896-97."

The Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, reports that the Cuttack Committee consists of 16 members, of whom only five belong to the Education Department. They received nine new books for examination, of which three were rejected, one was approved, one was returned for revision to the author, and four are still under examination.

251. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society to a great extent controls the market-price of school-books, which, in the hands of ordinary book-sellers, has a tendency to advance in the case of imported publications, when the supply from any cause falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta and by means of its agencies in the mufassal 205,497 books valued at Rs. 1,00,842.

DARJEELING,
The 9th October 1896.

C. A. MARTIN,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.								
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions: For males ...	35	17	2,447	51,006	19	177	53,701	3,264	4,522	5,587	297	67,371	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	28·2	
			Institutions: For females...	2	...	62	3,338	5	1	3,408	...	65	...	9	3,482	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	1·4	
			Institutions: Total ...	37	17	2,509	54,344	24	178	57,109	3,264	4,587	5,587	306	70,853		29·6	
			Scholars: Males ...	6,164	1,815	210,738	1,206,619	759	7,141	14,33,236	34,390	32,180	60,351	2,591	15,62,748	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	28·6	
			Scholars: Females ...	29	8	5,407	98,858	207	65	104,574	302	799	8,195	384	114,254	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	2·	
			Scholars: Total ...	6,193	1,823	216,145	1,305,477	966	7,206	1,537,810	34,692	32,979	68,546	2,975	1,677,002	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	15·6	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards ; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.													
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,32,326	3,40,199	33,22,480	29,47,851	88,314	3,15,184	77,46,354	6,41,503	44,333	6,85,836	1,53,900	70,619	6,10,460	2,15,263	3,58,071	14,08,313	98,40,503	
„ females ...	6,500	...	5,19,268	2,97,692	16,700	604	8,40,764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,764	
Total ...	7,38,826	3,40,199	38,41,748	32,45,543	1,05,014	3,15,788	85,87,118	6,41,503	44,333	6,85,836	1,53,900	70,619	6,10,460	2,15,263	3,58,071	14,08,313	1,06,81,267	
2.—(*a*) Percentage of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial expenditure on public instruction	10·7	10·4	19·9	8·4	2·9	5·3	57·6	17·3	·3	17·6	...	2·7	13·0	6·3	2·8	24·8	100	
(*b*) Percentage of district fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	19 3	48·24	·03	1·33	68·9	·2	·4	·6	...	...	21·9	2·3	6·3	30·5	100	
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	25·3	59·4	...	2·5	87·2	3·7	·3	4·	...	...	2·5	·8	5·5	8·8	100	

| | | |

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	Under public management.								Under private			
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. English	11	1,595	1,729	1,526	1	26	40	28	7*	1,427	1,432	1,148
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	187	181	121	1	10	8	7	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	375	442	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	334	309	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	20	2,491	2,661	2,361	2	36	48	35	7	1,427	1,432	1,148
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	48	13,235	12,635	9,971	6	1,751	1,647	1,250	187	29,098	28,396	21,591
Middle ,, ... English	5	746	727	610	16	1,259	1,366	1,040	663	48,542	46,225	35,956
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	36	2,935	2,760	2,008	150	8,857	8,373	6,692	818	44,272	42,055	32,853
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	251	240	179	...	...	...	...	7	712	657	569
Middle ,, ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,413	2,315	1,939
Middle ,, ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	1	53	59	33	23	1,212	1,182	913
Total, Secondary Schools	91	17,167	16,362	12,768	173	11,920	11,445	9,015	1,720	126,249	120,830	93,821
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For Boys—												
Upper primary	10	265	253	149	11	464	461	319	3,706	144,971	135,889	106,812
Lower ,,	13	379	335	179	7	221	191	135	33,433	854,776	782,178	638,768
For Girls—												
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	2	86	75	43	178	7,335	6,932	5,236
Lower ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,612	49,268	45,823	34,477
Total, Primary Schools	23	644	588	328	20	771	727	497	39,934	1,056,350	970,822	785,293
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. Schools of Art	1	273	255	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	13	506	517	428	...	...	...	...	6	304	279	247
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	83	408	397	262	...	...	...	...	3	25	23	17
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	166	154	135
Medical schools	4	762	811	742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	606	621	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2	33	31	30	7	266	260	183	14	221	234	177
Madrasahs	6	1,695	1,701	1,243	...	...	...	...	10	512	554	422
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	278	274	203
Total, Special Schools	112	4,283	4,333	3,507	7	266	260	183	46	1,496	1,523	1,201
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	246	24,585	23,944	18,964	202	12,993	12,480	9,730	41,707	1,185,522	1,094,607	881,463

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (*b*) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ... ...
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils ... ...
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran ... ...
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

* La Martinère for girls aided,
(*a*) Average daily attendance of
(*b*) Two of these are colleges for
† 14 of these learn French, or

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

MANAGEMENT. Unaided. Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines. Christians.	Aborigines. Non-Christians.	Others.	Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28*a*	28*b*	28*c*	29	30
*18	3,145	3,371	(*a*)2,291	(*b*)37	6,193	6,132	5,148	26†	61	39	5,616	63	384	11	7	12	...	...
7	917	885	(*a*)509	15	1,114	1,114	...	...	1	6	1,047	5	53	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	375	375	...	...	48	2	318	1	5	...	...	1	8	...
...	...	...	...	1	334	334	...	...	42	4	275	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
25	4,062	4,256	(*a*)2,800	54	8,016	7,955	5,148	26†	152	51	7,256	69	455	11	7	15	8	...
150	36,368	35,097	27,079	391	80,452	78,486	42,242	40,443	1,488	555	68,201	227	9,368	348	106	159	5	...
225	15,380	14,599	11,342	909	65,927	46,113	973	63,309	1,668	473	53,648	41	9,455	293	185	166	453	...
143	8,533	8,019	6,237	1,147	64,597	9,343	268	64,569	...	44	52,132	59	11,644	41	315	302	404	...
2	197	193	173	11	1,160	1,047	297	474	615	175	172	186	1	2	...	9	...	82
3	216	236	195	25	2,629	2,629	415	23	2,561	22	17	3	1	4	...	21	...	437
2	115	97	83	26	1,380	431	...	1,380	3	644	574	16	30	113	...	...	...	105
525	60,809	58,241	45,109	2,509	216,145	138,049	44,195	170,198	6,335	1,913	174,744	532	30,497	801	606	717	862	624
225	7,623	6,982	5,191	3,952	153,323	1,713	1,056	152,975	253	364	113,911	14	35,505	358	2,416	502	3,423	...
13,596	231,980	206,266	171,562	47,054	1,087,356	582	56,941	1,083,772	2	2,575	725,756	53	327,201	4,127	27,987	1,655	32,626	...
10	222	196	142	190	7,643	836	51	6,907	671	351	6,002	53	59	466	21	20	...	469
536	7,887	7,297	5,625	3,148	57,155	200	1,898	56,954	28	2,425	45,885	44	7,242	532	892	107	...	1,520
14,367	247,712	220,741	182,520	54,344	1,305,477	3,331	59,946	1,300,608	954	5,715	889,554	164	370,007	5,483	31,316	2,284	36,049	1,989
1	11	11	7	2	284	...	...	...	7	3	253	6	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	810	166	399	809	...	76	472	3	22	155	81	1	52	...
4	55	60	46	90	488	13	11	477	...	2	331	1	65	45	43	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	5	156	65	12	144	...	118	31	...	...	7	...	...	...	1
7	717	661	368	11	1,479	209	...	771	5	29	1,292	11	134	...	...	8	47	...
1	4	7	4	4	610	192	...	418	1	...	521	1	83	...	...	4	...	...
6	292	279	210	29	812	100	...	532	1	78	455	2	218	35	22	1	...	...
14	904	882	657	30	3,111	807	2,929	1,185	...	...	21	...	3,090	...	...	...	6	...
4	144	132	108	12	422	44	202	287	43	9	304	...	66	...	...	...	2	...
37	2,127	2,032	1,400	202	8,172	1,596	3,553	4,623	57	315	3,690	24	3,693	242	146	15	108	1
14,954	314,710	285,270	231,329	57,109	1,537,810	150,931	112,842	1,475,455	7,498	7,994	1,075,234	789	404,652	6,537	32,075	3,031	37,027	2,614
...	...	...	...	1,425	16,087	132	15,589	667	...	...	2,767	...	13,320	...	...	...	301	...
...	...	...	...	1,839	18,605	...	18,590	91	...	...	18,602	...	3	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	For boys	...	604	9,469	22	1,125	9,434	...	2	5,923	...	3,415	9	120	...	203	...
		,, girls	...	15	218	...	35	218	...	...	110	...	108	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	For boys	...	3,918	23,101	26	446	23,048	...	24	19,360	...	3,478	21	218	...	203	...
		,, girls	...	50	191	4	15	191	...	...	157	6	39	9	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	5,587	68,546	16	67,730	875	...	...	2	...	68,544	...	...	...	8,195	...
...	...	For boys	...	297	2,597	155	617	2,302	...	3	1,148	...	628	...	...	518	18	...
		,, girls	...	9	378	10	...	368	...	16	253	2	107	...	...	...	...	12
		Total	...	13,744	139,192	365	104,147	37,194	...	45	48,302	8	89,642	39	338	518	8,921	28
		GRAND TOTAL	...	70,853	1,677,002	151,296	216,989	1,512,649	7,498	8,039	1,123,536	797	494,294	6,576	32,413	3,549	45,948	2,642

and Bishop's College unaided, not returned.
the Metropolitan Institution and of its Law class is not given.
females attended by 29 girls.
Bengali, 3 Urdu, and 3 German.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC — UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. Managed by Government. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Managed or District or Municipal Boards. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,55,647	...	...	1,51,463	...	12,771	4,19,881	1,220	...	...	2,176	...	1,849	5,245
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.														
Law	(a) −1,504	...	...	9,410	...	698	8,604	...	...	...	672	...	...	672
edicine	1,93,805	...	...	28,048	...	...	2,21,853	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	81,313	...	...	12,186	...	...	93,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	5,29,261	...	...	2,01,107	...	13,469	7,43,837	1,220	...	...	2,848	...	1,849	5,917
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools... English	1,67,481	...	...	2,84,975	2,557	8,856	4,63,869	2,532	2,914	3,181	31,469	833	1,016	41,945
Middle ,, ... { English	21,037	...	300	22,818	...	84	44,239	...	4,887	...	7,656	2,156	314	15,013
{ Vernacular	10,952	...	1,498	9,357	679	549	23,035	...	35,630	984	25,395	4,257	136	66,382
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	22,712	...	...	3,200	279	116	26,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	416
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,22,182	...	1,798	3,20,350	3,515	9,605	5,57,450	2,532	43,431	4,581	64,520	7,226	1,466	1,23,756
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,922	...	...	...	...	9	1,931	...	589	1,083	200	...	...	1,872
Lower ,, ...	1,299	...	...	...	...	...	1,299	...	228	365	270	...	...	863
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	18	...	...	437
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	3,221	...	...	...	...	9	3,230	...	817	1,867	488	...	...	3,172
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Schools of Art	19,603	...	...	6,255	...	...	25,858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	67,668	453	...	233	401	...	68,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training classes	4,147	...	...	...	...	...	4,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	75,800	100	...	21,238	515	14,839	1,12,492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,264	...	...	10,811	...	125	18,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,368	...	...	...	...	1,572	2,940	1,787	12,010	...	1,098	3,814	3,905	22,614
Madrasahs	26,189	...	...	9,409	...	19,040	54,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,02,039	553	...	47,946	916	35,576	2,87,030	1,787	12,010	...	1,098	3,814	3,905	22,614
Buildings	4,24,442	80	...	...	211	34,623	4,59,356	30	904	1,645	38	137	...	2,754
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	1,444	...	...	40	...	1,302	2,786	30	900	101	82	...	...	1,113
Total ...	4,25,886	80	...	40	211	35,925	4,62,142	60	1,804	1,746	120	137	...	3,867
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1895-96	13,82,589	633	1,798	5,69,443	4,643	94,584	20,53,689	5,599	58,062	8,194	69,074	11,177	7,220	1,59,326

(a) Dacca saved Rs. 1,434 and Patna Rs. 70.

* Exclusive of Rs. 274 spent on abolished classes.

(b) Excludes the Assam Government scholarships of Rs. 15,459 and Nagpur scholarship of Rs. 88.

(c) Ditto ditto of Rs. 1,786 and Burma scholarship of Rs. 2,560.

(d) This includes Rs. 28,051 contributed by Native States in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, viz. 2,814, to High schools for boys; Rs. 5,032 to Middle English for boys; Primary for girls; Rs. 280 to Industrial schools; Rs. 380 for buildings; Rs. 288 for furniture Rs. 3,519 for inspection; Rs. 1,027 for scholarships held in middle schools; and miscellaneous.

GENERAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

INSTITUTIONS.																	
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	30	31	32	33
R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
25,373	...	...	60,824	2,819	74,584	1,63,600	1,08,208	...	41,892	1,50,100	2,82,240	...	...	3,22,671	1,33,915	7,38,826	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,028	...	543	15,571	(a) −1,504	...	...	25,110	1,241	24,847	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,93,805	...	...	28,048	...	2,21,853	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,313	...	...	12,186	...	93,499	
25,373	...	...	60,824	2,819	74,584	1,63,600	1,23,236	...	42,435	1,65,671	5,55,854	...	...	3,88,015	1,35,156	10,79,025	
1,08,273	2,445	8,239	4,38,117	92,105	40,164	6,39,343	5,91,426	70,234	1,27,716	7,89,376	2,78,286	5,359	11,420	13,45,987	3,43,481	19,84,533	
67,189	1,18,999	5,718	2,66,155	1,71,400	72,590	7,02,051	51,188	54,607	12,272	1,18,067	88,226	1,23,886	6,018	3,47,817	3,13,423	8,79,370	
45,491	65,276	5,732	1,34,170	68,989	5,745	3,25,403	19,543	18,753	5,461	43,757	56,443	1,00,906	8,214	1,88,465	1,04,549	4,58,577	
18,185	...	...	91,417	4,745	15,198	1,29,545	46,309	...	10	46,319	40,897	...	...	1,40,926	20,348	2,02,171	
51,721	...	...	1,00,918	31,226	43,493	2,27,358	11,881	14,310	5,234	31,425	51,721	...	...	1,12,799	94,263	2,58,783	
9,672	...	861	3,964	24,577	15,824	54,898	...	2,400	600	3,000	9,672	...	1,277	3,964	43,401	58,314	
3,00,531	1,86,720	20,550	10,34,741	3,93,042	1,93,014	21,28,598	7,20,347	1,60,304	1,51,293	10,31,944	5,25,245	2,30,151	26,929	21,39,958	9,19,465	38,41,748	
43,310	1,45,102	15,413	2,25,415	53,651	16,279	4,99,170	10,590	12,088	3,569	26,247	45,232	1,45,691	16,496	2,36,205	85,596	5,29,220	
1,14,145	3,86,468	35,768	11,88,431	1,35,303	1,42,067	20,02,172	3,20,101	50,157	44,039	4,14,297	1,15,444	3,86,696	36,123	15,08,803	3,71,566	24,18,631	
27,225	2,806	3,772	11,152	35,370	8,672	88,997	165	1,609	392	2,166	27,225	2,806	4,191	11,335	46,043	91,600	
34,783	38,798	6,357	12,556	71,571	27,850	1,91,915	1,938	8,807	3,432	14,177	34,783	38,798	6,357	14,494	1,11,660	2,06,092	
2,19,463	5,73,174	61,300	14,37,554	2,95,895	1,94,868	27,82,254	3,32,794	72,661	51,432	4,56,887	2,22,684	5,73,991	63,167	17,70,836	6,14,865	32,45,543	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	187	200	19,603	...	...	6,268	187	26,058	
4,954	...	...	360	14,245	...	19,559	...	...	...	...	72,622	453	...	593	14,646	88,314	
24	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	..	...	4,171*	...	...	...	...	4,171*	
3,552	...	...	962	12,186	...	16,700	...	...	...	...	3,552	...	...	962	12,186	16,700	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,906	275	635	20,816	75,800	100	...	41,144	16,264	1,33,308	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	...	280	7,264	...	...	10,811	405	18,480	
2,031	2,847	627	16	539	5,789	11,849	140	727	8,714	9,581	5,186	14,857	627	1,254	25,060	46,984	
319	730	323	912	2,681	670	5,635	3,544	5,673	6,117	15,334	26,508	739	323	13,865	34,181	75,607	
597	236	1,650	836	4,147	2,965	10,431	25	724	...	749	597	236	1,650	861	7,836	11,180	
11,477	3,813	2,600	3,086	33,798	9,424	64,198	23,628	7,679	15,653	46,960	2,15,303	16,376	2,600	75,758	1,10,765	4,20,802	
31,602	1,484	2,314	15,225	38,597	64,967	1,53,589	16,580	1,547	7,677	25,804	4,55,474	2,468	3,959	31,843	1,47,759	6,41,503	
6,195	3,182	275	18,274	2,112	2,511	32,549	4,371	3,022	492	7,885	7,669	4,082	376	22,767	9,459	44,333	
37,197	4,666	2,589	33,499	40,709	67,478	1,86,138	20,951	4,569	8,169	33,689	4,63,143	6,550	4,335	54,610	1,57,198	6,85,836	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,900	...	1,53,900	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,619	...	...	...	...	70,619	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,42,990	2,61,048	2,636	...	3,786	6,10,460	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)78,826	...	...	...	10,901	89,727	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)13,652	...	...	...	4,133	17,785	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,675	11,127	14	...	2,198	80,014	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,759	11,080	99	...	532	17,470	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,093	4,552	777	...	2,845	10,267	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,402	459	...	76,559	1,07,754	1,98,174	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,412	10,694	1,251	...	496	17,853	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,098	14,480	17	13,355	1,651	32,601	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,013	21,884	2,020	...	205	38,122	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,273	3,250	1,381	...	3,790	27,694	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,531	24,123	1,066	...	907	43,627	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6,53,343	3,62,697	9,261	2,43,814	1,30,198	14,98,313	
5,94,041	7,68,373	87,039	25,69,704	7,66,263	5,39,368	53,24,788	12,20,956	2,45,213	2,68,982	17,35,151	26,35,572	11,89,765	1,06,292	46,72,991	20,76,647(d)	1,06,81,267	

For contributions from Native States *vide* foot-note (*d*).

Rs. 4,002 to Middle Vernacular for boys ; Rs. 4,086 to Upper Primary for boys; Rs. 4,687 to Lower Primary for boys; Rs. 506 to Upper Primary for girls; Rs. 558 to Lower Rs. 309 for scholarships held in primary schools; Rs. 126 for hostel charges; Rs. 77 for examination charges: Rs. 172 for prizes and rewards; and Rs. 188 for contingencies

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			MIDDLE STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—						TOTAL.		
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.				
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	48	13,235	5,354	...	5,354	3,579	...	3,579	2,728	...	2,728	1,521	...	1,521	53	...	53	13,235	...	13,235
High English — District Fund	3	980	437	...	437	247	...	247	183	...	183	113	...	113	...	...	...	980	...	980
High English — Municipal	3	771	324	...	324	230	...	230	110	...	110	107	...	107	...	...	...	771	...	771
High English — Aided	187	29,098	8,729	...	8,729	8,515	...	8,515	6,872	...	6,872	4,829	1	4,830	152	...	152	29,097	1	29,098
High English — Unaided	150	36,368	12,849	...	12,849	9,931	...	9,931	7,818	...	7,818	5,643	4	5,647	123	...	123	36,364	4	36,368
Middle English — Government	5	746	...	...	...	239	...	239	295	...	295	203	...	203	9	...	9	746	...	746
Middle English — District Fund	14	789	...	...	...	140	...	140	188	...	188	332	2	334	124	3	127	784	5	789
Middle English — Municipal	2	470	...	...	...	87	...	87	126	...	126	235	...	235	22	...	22	470	...	470
Middle English — Aided	663	48,542	1	...	1	8,456	54	8,510	13,688	65	13,753	23,897	160	24,057	2,123	98	2,221	48,165	377	48,542
Middle English — Unaided	225	15,380	18	...	18	2,397	1	2,398	3,999	3	4,002	8,090	52	8,142	805	15	820	15,309	71	15,380
Middle Vernacular — Government	36	2,935	...	...	...	507	...	507	655	1	656	1,387	...	1,387	385	...	385	2,934	1	2,935
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	146	8,482	...	...	...	1,319	1	1,320	2,137	...	2,137	4,078	13	4,091	931	3	934	8,465	17	8,482
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	4	375	...	...	...	105	...	105	142	...	142	127	1	128	...	...	...	374	1	375
Middle Vernacular — Aided	818	44,272	18	...	18	6,750	2	6,752	10,611	12	10,623	22,652	242	22,894	3,884	101	3,985	43,915	357	44,272
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	143	8,533	...	...	...	1,266	1	1,267	1,998	...	1,998	4,430	22	4,452	811	5	816	8,505	28	8,533
Total	2,447	210,976	27,730	...	27,730	43,768	59	43,827	51,550	81	51,631	77,644	497	78,141	9,422	225	9,647	210,114	862	210,976
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	251	...	39	39	...	22	22	...	32	32	...	158	158	...	...	...	...	251	251
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	7	712	...	98	98	...	215	215	8	153	161	18	124	142	29	67	96	55	657	712
High English — Unaided	2	197	...	20	20	...	61	61	5	42	47	15	24	39	7	23	30	27	170	197
Middle English — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English — Aided	22	2,413	...	...	...	21	466	487	48	517	565	100	513	613	212	536	748	381	2,032	2,413
Middle English — Unaided	3	216	...	...	...	...	25	25	14	44	58	19	44	63	23	47	70	56	160	216
Middle Vernacular — Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	53	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	9	9	...	16	16	...	28	28	...	53	53
Middle Vernacular — Aided	23	1,212	...	14	14	8	70	78	7	214	221	71	694	765	19	115	134	105	1,107	1,212
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	2	115	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19	19	...	69	69	...	25	25	...	115	115
Total	52	5,169	...	171	171	29	866	895	82	1,030	1,112	223	1,642	1,865	290	836	1,126	624	4,545	5,196
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS	2,509	216,145	27,730	171	27,901	43,797	925	44,722	51,632	1,111	52,743	77,867	2,139	80,006	9,712	1,061	10,773	210,738	5,407	216,145

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	10	265	..	...	...	...	...	...	49	1	50	110	1	111	103	1	104	262	3	265
	District Fund ...	6	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	29	69	2	71	40	...	40	138	2	140
	Municipal ...	5	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	6	27	140	45	194	80	23	103	250	74	324
	Aided	3,706	144,971	...	...	...	337	2	339	19,806	82	19,888	96,307	1,951	98,258	25,401	1,085	26,486	141,851	3,120	144,971
	Unaided	225	7,623	...	...	...	24	...	24	986	9	995	4,624	108	4,732	1,765	107	1,872	7,369	224	7,623
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	13	379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	141	236	2	238	377	2	379
	District Fund ...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	33	4	...	4	36	1	37
	Municipal ...	5	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	13	156	21	5	26	166	18	184
	Aided	33,458	854,776	...	...	...	7	...	7	2,871	33	2,904	604,678	15,527	620,105	221,471	10,289	231,760	828,927	25,849	854,776
	Unaided	13,596	231,980	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	163	135,622	2,729	138,351	89,439	4,027	93,466	226,224	6,756	231,980
	Total ...	51,006	1,340,679	...	...	...	368	2	370	23,927	131	24,058	841,775	20,377	862,152	338,560	15,539	354,099	1,204,630	36,049	1,240,679
For Girls.																				
Upper Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	2	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	178	7,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	13	47	60	...	19	19	13	73	86
	Unaided	10	222	...	...	...	21	21	40	693	733	168	4,183	4,351	229	2,001	2,230	437	6,898	7,335
							...	...	7	17	24	7	198	115	5	78	83	19	203	222
Lower Primary ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,612	49,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided	536	7,687	...	...	...	2	2	4	166	170	828	29,043	29,871	427	18,798	19,225	1,259	48,009	49,268
							1	1	...	30	30	129	3,909	4,038	152	3,686	3,818	261	7,626	7,887
	Total ...	3,338	64,798	...	...	...	...	24	24	51	913	964	1,145	37,299	38,435	793	24,582	25,375	1,969	62,809	64,798
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS ...		54,344	1,305,477	...	...	...	368	26	394	23,978	1,044	25,022	842,920	57,667	900,587	339,353	40,121	379,474	1,206,619	98,858	1,305,477
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		56,853	1,521,622	27,730	171	27,901	44,165	951	45,116	75,610	2,155	77,765	920,787	59,806	980,593	349,065	41,182	390,247	1,417,357	104,265	1,521,622

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.*	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES—																						
1. Master of Arts	6	3	1	10	74	34	3	66	177	44	12	3	24	83	...	...	79	...	4	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	9	23	316	312	539	110	1,277	108	83	93	10	294	2	3	266	5	18	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	8	19	39	579	425	1,519	79	2,602	267	187	542	19	1,015	25	13	909	14	51	2	...	1
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	7	14	51	...	297	...	348	19	...	121	...	140	...	...	134	3	3	...	...	...
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	108	...	...	...	108	80	...	...	...	80	2	1	75	...	1	...	...	(c)1
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	117	...	...	...	117	59	...	...	...	59	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	27	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	21	...	2	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	(a)55	...	...	...	(a)55	(b)28	...	...	...	(b)28	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	116	...	...	...	116	59	...	...	...	59	3	1	52	...	2	...	...	(c)1
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9. Doctor in Medicine(d) ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	32	...	...	...	32	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	56	180	127	363	965	1,246	2,018	19	4,248	670	679	931	4	2,284	41	9	2,077	11	141	2	...	3
{ ,, girls	2	6	1	9	5	26	2	...	33	4	18	2	...	24	13	8	1	2	...	...	...	...
2. High School Examination for Europeans. { ,, boys	...	3	1	4	...	15	8	6	29	...	11	8	4	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ,, girls	...	6	1	7	...	17	2	2	21	...	13	1	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English Examination. { ,, boys	53	603	148	804	150	2,514	617	98	3,379	76	1,529	305	38	1,948	84	12	1,611	2	215	8	2	14
{ ,, girls	...	16	3	19	...	85	10	10	105	...	73	10	7	90	81	5	2	1	...	...	...	1
4. Middle Vernacular Examination. { ,, boys	157	668	102	947	627	2,192	355	635	3,809	352	1,195	159	145	1,851	...	...	1,582	...	257	...	5	7
{ ,, girls	1	21	...	22	2	79	...	...	81	2	40	...	...	42	...	33	8	1	...	...	...	...
5. Upper Primary Examination. { ,, boys	120	3,100	206	3,426	424	8,011	609	153	9,197	284	4,890	359	91	5,624	181	8	4,322	1	1,034	14	27	37
{ ,, girls	3	123	14	139	7	522	47	1	577	7	374	58	2	441	221	114	84	3	1	15	...	3
6. Lower Primary Examination. { ,, boys	67	15,459	242	15,768	284	52,845	810	483	54,422	194	29,565	491	376	30,626	...	34	24,449	1	5,686	74	325	57
{ ,, girls	4	400	8	412	11	1,044	16	2	1,073	8	769	8	2	782	...	198	590	9	35	23	16	1
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																						
1. Training School Examination for Masters	8	1	...	9	404	3	...	84	491	247	1	...	8	256	...	1	241	2	11	...	...	1
2. Survey School Examination ...	3	...	...	3	233	...	...	...	233	154	...	...	...	154	...	...	127	...	27	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	225	...	...	...	225	179	...	...	...	179	1	3	149	2	21	2	...	1

* Including Municipal.
(a) Including 18 re-examined in November 1895.
(b) Including 14 passed after re-examination.
(c) A Burmese.
(d) Held in July 1895.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges. *															
...ish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	3	980	909	696	1,112	2,914	2,059	18,198	660	749	25,692	...	...	2,445	5,359
Middle ,, ... { English ...	14	789	905	681	...	4,887	...	4,486	2,156	314	11,843	...	...	1,18,999	1,23,886
{ Vernacular...	146	8,482	7,994	6,429	...	35,630	...	23,492	4,221	55	63,398	...	...	65,276	1,00,906
Girls—															
Middle schools ... ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	163	10,251	9,808	7,806	1,112	43,431	2,059	46,176	7,037	1,118	1,00,933	...	...	1,86,720	2,30,151
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	6	140	121	84	...	589	...	72	...	...	661	...	...	1,45,102	1,45,691
Lower ,, ...	2	37	39	30	...	228	...	11	...	...	239	...	...	3,86,468	3,86,696
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,806	2,806
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,798	38,798
Total Primary Schools ...	8	177	160	114	...	817	...	83	...	...	900	...	...	5,73,174	5,73,991
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	453	...	...	453
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100
Industrial schools	7	266	260	183	1,787	12,010	...	1,098	3,814	3,905	22,614	...	...	2,847	14,857
Madrassas ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	730
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236	236
Total ...	7	266	260	183	1,787	12,010	...	1,098	3,814	3,905	22,614	553	...	3,813	16,376
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	904	...	...	137	...	1,041	80	...	1,484	2,468
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	3,182	4,082
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	...	...	137	...	1,941	80	...	4,666	6,550
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,61,048
Scholarships held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,127
Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,080
Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,552
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,890
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96 ...	178	10,694	10,228	8,103	2,899	58,062	2,059	47,367	10,988	5,023	1,26,388	633	...	7,68,373	11,89,765

* This does not include the law class

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	26	40	28	1,220	...	...	2,176	...	1,849	5,245	...	...	...	...	...	
3	771	738	554	1,420	1,122	...	13,271	173	267	16,253	...	2,059	8,239	11,420	16,779	
2	470	461	359	...	...	...	3,170	...	...	3,170	300	...	5,718	6,018	1,29,904	
4	375	379	263	...	984	...	1,903	16	81	2,984	1,498	...	5,732	8,214	1,09,120	
1	53	59	33	...	416	...	...	...	...	416	...	...	861	1,277	1,377	
10	1,669	1,637	1,209	1,420	2,522	...	18,344	189	348	22,823	1,798	2,059	20,550	26,929	2,57,080	
5	324	340	235	...	1,083	...	128	...	...	1,211	...	...	15,413	16,496	1,02,187	
5	184	152	105	...	365	...	259	...	...	624	...	...	35,758	36,123	4,22,819	
2	86	75	43	...	419	...	18	...	...	437	...	...	3,772	4,191	6,997	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,357	6,357	45,155	
12	594	567	383	...	1,867	...	405	...	...	2,272	...	...	61,300	63,167	6,37,158	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	433	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	627	15,484	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	323	1,053	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,650	1,650	1,886	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	2,600	18,976	
...	...	...	...	30	1,645	...	38	...	...	1,713	...	...	2,314	3,959	6,427	
...	...	...	...	30	101	...	82	...	...	213	...	...	275	376	4,458	
...	...	...	...	60	1,746	...	120	...	...	1,926	...	...	2,589	4,335	10,885	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	2,63,684	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	11,141	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	99	11,179	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	5,329	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,735	80,625	
23	2,289	2,244	1,620	2,700	6,135	...	21,045	189	2,197	32,266	1,798	2,059	87,039	1,06,292	12,96,057	

attached to the Midnapore College.

Education, General Table VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses for boys and girls in the Lower Provinces for the official year 1895-96.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Managed by Government—												
For males	25	815	214	471	...	130	11,593	...	5,857	33,838	51,288	No separate expenditure returns for European Hostels or Boarding houses are furnished. They are included in the expenditure shown under different classes of schools to which they are attached.
For females ...	1	40	7	33	...	...	927	...	...	3,996	4,923	
2. Managed by District or Municipal Boards—												
For males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—												
For males	26	1,490	1	1,331	...	158	872	469	4,119	3,23	8,689	
For females ...	23	1,177	...	1,088	25	64	...	...	...	648	648	
4. Unaided—												
For males	108	3,062	49	2,082	585	353	10	...	42,099	26,282	68,391	
For females ...	37	1,300	6	572	622	100	...	...	55,679	8,556	64,235	

Education—Subsidiary Table I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from— Provincial revenues (a).	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—Grant-in-aid Schools (Departmental).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.*	
For boys: High English	176	27,343	1,16,742	541	7,026	4,32,418	1,05,201	74,099	7,36,027	
For boys: Middle	128	11,474	39,311	40	4,278	1,04,435	51,164	69,838	3,19,066	
For boys: ,, vernacular	81	7,137	15,637	...	4,693	30,991	13,021	1,339	65,681	
For boys: Upper primary	22	940	7,740	...	109	4,338	6,193	1,647	20,026	
For boys: Lower ,,	123	3,671	5,867	...	83	1,733	10,297	230	18,210	
For girls: High English	7	712	20,785	...	...	95,024	4,745	18,796	1,39,352	
For girls: Middle	22	2,413	52,571	...	...	1,10,306	46,635	43,903	2,52,815	
For girls: ,, vernacular	22	1,180	9,493	...	751	3,943	24,298	15,824	54,309	
For girls: Upper primary	97	5,254	26,471	...	2,523	13,834	33,173	8,241	83,242	
For girls: Lower ,,	190	8,470	26,067	...	1,723	8,390	67,794	24,233	1,18,207	
Training Schools: For masters	4	233	4,300	...	...	360	6,219	...	10,879	
Training Schools: ,, mistresses	5	156	3,552	...	...	6,038	7,110	...	16,700	
Other special schools	7	243	1,961	2,727	600	223	2,372	4,096	11,999	
Total for 1895-96	884	69,225	3,80,517	3,308	21,786	8,11,033	3,67,631	2,62,246	18,46,513	
Do. for 1894-95	869	66,710	3,75,687	878	21,034	7,80,995	3,47,008	2,99,672	18,25,375	
B.—Circle Schools (Departmental).										
For boys: Middle vernacular	243	10,058	29,710	...	...	21,420	1,882	220	53,232	
For boys: Upper primary	35	3,069	6,009	...	...	4,459	268	51	10,787	
For boys: Lower ,,	11	329	763	...	...	352	78	24	1,237	
For girls: Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls: Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls: Lower ,,	1	26	162	...	...	...	...	...	162	
Total for 1895-96	340	13,502	36,634	...	...	26,231	2,228	295	65,438	
Do. for 1894-95	350	13,789	37,301	40	36	25,642	2,404	476	65,899	
C.—Government Estates' Schools.										
For boys: Middle vernacular	1	47	372	...	...	86	88	...	546	
For boys: Upper primary	228	9,111	14,626	691	253	12,031	1,623	1,184	30,406	
For boys: Lower ,,	1,580	35,377	22,370	4,233	535	48,357	2,046	2,712	80,282	
For girls: Middle vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For girls: Upper primary	1	13	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	
For girls: Lower ,,	43	780	1,316	144	22	118	521	14	2,135	
Special schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1895-96	1,853	45,327	38,708	5,067	810	60,622	4,278	3,910	1,13,395	
Do. for 1894-95	1,909	44,946	34,915	1,350	202	61,807	7,674	5,409	1,11,357	

* Fractions of a rupee are omitted, and the nearest rupee is taken.

(a) This includes indirect charges, such as for buildings and furniture.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*a*).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Education in Non-Board Areas, including Government Estates, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(*A*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... {Upper primary ...	431	17,358	26,729	2,073	28,802
{Lower ,, ...	2,086	59,692	79,875	3,231	83,106
For girls ... {Upper primary ...	11	301	705	3	708
{Lower ,, ...	213	4,685	7,036	249	7,285
Total for 1895-96 ...	2,741	82,036	1,14,345	5,556	1,19,901
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,572	80,101	1,00,087	6,182	1,06,269

(*B*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	EARNING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... {Upper primary ...	43	1,837	5	60	1,543
{Lower ,, ...	2,623	59,154	90	937	25,310
For girls ... {Upper primary ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
{Lower ,, ...	95	1,694	3	28	1,168
Total for 1895-96 ...	2,761	62,685	98	1,025	28,021
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,706	61,783	20	711	27,259

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.
(3) Advance rewards are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*A*)	1,19,901	1,06,269
,, non-stipendiary schools (*B*)	28,021	27,518(*a*)
,, subordinate inspecting agency	13,559	12,136
,, lower primary scholarships	2,465	2,183
,, buildings and furniture	5,385	5,722
,, payments to circle schools * and to schools in Board areas	601	...(*b*)
,, charges for abolished schools	2,792	3,028
,, examinations, prizes to pupils, and rewards to teachers for passing at scholarship examinations ...	7,760	6,399
,, stipends to Gurus under training	11	51
,, miscellaneous†	8,930	11,131
Total payments ...	1,89,425	1,74,437
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	18,749	41,180
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,08,174	2,15,617
Total allotment for primary education under the Department	1,93,620	1,85,664

† DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to special and indigenous schools	3,496	5,506
Commission for money-orders	1,920	1,670
Contingencies and miscellaneou ...	3,514	3,955
Total ...	8,930	11,131

* Excluding payments from the circle grant.
(*a*) Includes Rs. 259 paid to schools submitting retur
(*b*) Included unde 'Miscellaneous.'

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(*b*).

Return of Expenditure from the District Fund on Primary Education under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1895-96.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(*A*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper primary ...	1,903	74,469	1,03,882	7,572	1,11,454
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	1,232	36,743	41,411	5,225	46,636
For girls ... Upper primary ...	54	1,363	2,521	118	2,639
For girls ... Lower ,, ...	599	11,047	17,648	1,298	18,946
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,788	123,622	1,65,462	14,213	1,79,675
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,588	1,19,243	1,57,250	12,829	1,70,079

(*B*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... Upper primary ...	1,052	39,347	217	4,205	32,821
For boys ... Lower ,, ...	26,190	655,993	3,174	32,913	3,34,819
For girls ... Upper primary ...	6	99	1	48	167
For girls ... Lower ,, ...	1,434	21,603	154	2,006	19,708
Total for 1895-96 ...	28,582	717,042	3,546	39,172	3,87,515
Total for 1894-95 ...	26,771	6,66,718	1,006	33,037	3,54,873

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III, and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns, are not included in the above return.
(2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee taken.
(3) Advance rewards are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A)	1,79,675	1,70,079
,, non-stipendiary schools (B)	3,87,515	3,57,494(c)
,, subordinate inspecting agency	89,518	86,058
,, lower primary scholarships	22,292	22,256
,, buildings and furniture	2,387	2,337
,, payments to circle and khas mahal schools and to schools (if any) in non-Board areas	5,918	2,377
,, charges for abolished schools	8,468	11,346
,, examinations, prizes to pupils, and rewards to teachers for passing at scholarship examinations	36,633	35,100
,, stipends to gurus under training	500	1,595
,, miscellaneous*	24,488†	19,118
Total payments ...	7,57,394	7,07,760
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	1,37,137	1,18,385
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,94,531	8,26,145
Total allotment for primary education under the District Board‡	9,64,066	7,29,856

*DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	1895-96.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to special and indigenous schools	1,614	...
Commission for money-orders	6,150	5,912
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	16,724	13,206
Total ...	24,488	19,118*

* Excluding Rs. 2,377 paid to circle and khas mahal schools.

† Including Rs. 498 for contingencies of Sub-Inspectors. | ‡ Details of allotments and expenditure therefrom in 1895-96,

BUDGET HEAD OF CHARGE.	Amount allotted (*a*).	Expenditure.	Savings, if any.	Excess expenditure, if any.	EXPLANATION OF SAVINGS OR EXCESS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I. Inspection—					
Sub-Inspectors' salaries and travelling allowances (*b*) ...	1,80,950	1,71,019	9,931	...	
Subordinate Inspecting Agency	92,276	89,429*	2,847	...	* Excluding Rs. 89 incurred on and shown against contingencies in Rajshahi Division.
II and IV. Stipends, rewards and prizes for primary schools	6,35,503	6,17,667	17,836	...	
V. Scholarships	33,231	22,937	10,294	...	
VI. Contingencies	22,106	27,361	...	5,255	
			40,908 Net.	5,255	
Total ...	9,64,066	9,28,413	35,653	...	

(*a*) This column shows the amounts allotted under each head after *final* revision of the estimates, including the amount regranted from the surplus of 1894-95 for expenditure on education in 1895-96.
(*b*) The full allotment and expenditure (not 80 per cent. as above) have been entered under this head.
(*c*) Includes Rs. 2,621 paid to schools submitting returns.

Education—Subsidiary Table III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies during the official year 1895-96.

	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	Schools maintained by District Boards.			Schools aided by District Boards.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Education.	Rs.			Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
High and Middle Schools.								
For Boys—								
High schools* ... English ...	...	3	980	2,914	10	1,487	2,445	5,359
Middle „ ... English ...	...	14	789	4,887	521	35,951	1,18,999	1,23,886
Middle „ ... Vernacular...	...	146	8,482	35,630	483	26,163	65,276	1,00,906
Total Secondary Schools ...	...	163	10,251	43,431	1,014	63,601	1,86,720	2,30,151
Primary Education.								
Primary Schools (Vernacular).								
For Boys—								
Upper primary ... Stipendiary ...	...	6	140	589	1,378	52,572	72,145	72,734
Upper primary ... Paid by rewards	...	...	...	...	1,048	39,231	32,963	32,963
Upper primary ... Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	538	22,343	39,994	39,994
Lower „ ... Stipendiary ...	...	2	37	228	712	20,334	23,305	23,533
Lower „ ... Paid by rewards	...	...	...	...	27,070	6,64,002	3,39,751	3,39,751
Lower „ ... Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	524	16,523	23,412	23,412
For Girls—								
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	60	1,462	2,806	2,806
Lower „	...	...	...	...	2,040	32,761	38,798	38,798
Total Primary Schools ...	...	8	177	817	33,370	8,49,228	5,73,174	5,73,991
Special Education.								
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training schools for masters	453	...	...	...	...	...	...	453
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	7	266	12,010	3	63	2,847	14,857
Other schools	100	...	...	...	4	181	966	1,066
Total Special Schools ...	553	7	266	12,010	7	243	3,813	16,376
Buildings and furniture ... Secondary schools ...	80	...	...	1,777	...	...	2,306	4,163
Buildings and furniture ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	27	...	...	2,360	2,387
Total ...	80	...	...	1,804	...	...	4,666	6,550
Inspection — Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,71,530
Inspection — Subordinate inspecting agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,518
Scholarships held in— Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,127
Scholarships held in— Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,080
Scholarships held in— Special institutions (other than training schools)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,552
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,220
Charges for abolished schools ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,474
Examinations, prizes and rewards ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Examinations, prizes and rewards ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,364
Contingent charges ... Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246
Contingent charges ... Primary „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,203
Contingent charges ... Private „ and libraries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,62,697
Total expenditure on Public Instruction for 1895-96	633	178	10,694	58,062	34,391	9,13,072	7,68,373	11,89,765
Ditto ditto for 1894-95 ...	691	188	11,065	58,412	33,910	8 99,184	7,22,459	11.12,786

* Schools managed by Joint-Committees are shown as schools maintained by District Boards.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1894-95 and 1895-96.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		REMARKS.
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Secondary Education.					Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys—															
High schools, English ...	6	3	1,702	771	2,790	1,122	33	30	5,854	5,402	9,133	10,298	11,923	11,420	
Middle „ „ ...	2	2	479	470	193	...	43	50	3,736	4,389	6,038	6,018	6,231	6,018	
„ „ vernacular	3	4	283	375	960	984	64	60	6,286	5,674	7,724	7,230	8,684	8,214	
For Girls—															
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	125	...	120	...	120	...	
Middle vernacular ...	1	1	61	53	370	416	9	9	359	320	813	861	1,183	1,277	
Total Secondary Schools...	12	10	2,525	1,669	4,313	2,522	150	149	16,360	15,785	23,528	24,407	28,141	26,929	
Primary Education.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary schools ...	5	5	304	324	752	1,063	196	199	9,527	9,337	13,841	15,413	14,593	16,496	
Lower „ „ ...	5	5	161	184	265	365	1,359	1,333	47,211	46,665	33,466	35,758	33,751	36,123	
For Girls—															
Upper primary schools...	2	2	...	86	406	419	46	39	1,894	1,508	3,759	3,772	4,165	4,191	
Lower „ „ ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	156	154	4,277	4,276	6,163	6,357	6,163	6,367	
Total Primary Schools ...	12	12	541	594	1,423	1,867	1,757	1,725	62,909	61,786	57,249	61,300	58,672	63,167	
Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters and mistresses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Guru-training classes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	116	34	627	627	627	627	
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	391	408	1,322	1,973	1,322	1,973	
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	507	442	1,949	2,600	1,949	2,600	
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	2,351	1,746	...	...	...	...	1,562	2,589	3,913	4,335	
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,148	2,636	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,126	6,625	
Total Municipal Expenditure					8,057	6,135					84,588	90,896	1,01,949	1,06,292	

* Including Government and District Fund schools in receipt of municipal grants, and also including high schools managed by Joint-Committees.

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	418	395	303	4	45	79	66
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	776	788	688	5	63	855	757
Middle „ ... ditto	1	101	97	94	...	...	...	...	13	1,621	1,554	1,327	2*	73	83	67
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	469	429	369	2	197	193	173
Middle „ ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,399	2,300	1,928	3	216	236	195
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	101	97	94	...	...	...	...	42	5,265	5,071	4,312	12	1,349	1,367	1,193
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	194	189	151	2	59	41	30
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	656	655	452	2	29	22	19
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	27	23	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	877	871	625	4	88	63	48
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	38	34
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	38	34
TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	1	101	97	94	...	...	...	...	62	6,560	6,337	5,240	21	1,523	1,542	1,340
TOTAL FOR 1894-95	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	62	6,316	6,190	5,070	19	1,626	1,601	1,287

* Three learn German, one

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed.								Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	Remarks.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.					
										Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30	31
6	463	463	374	9*	57	4	317	13	55	1	7	9	...	...	
9	1,639	1,639	1,126	61	1,469	17	78	2	24	...	...	49	Nil	...	
16	1,795	1,795	423	40	1,653	37	17	1	34	...	...	53	196	...	
6	666	666	238	13	615	18	5	19	...	...	...	9	...	63	
24	2,615	2,615	415	23	2,553	22	17	1	1	...	...	21	...	434	
55	6,715	6,715	2,203	137	6,290	94	117	23	59	...	...	132	196	497	
8	253	253	...	7	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	685	685	48	...	664	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	269	
1	27	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
22	965	965	48	7	944	4	...	...	...	...	...	17	99	281	
1	41	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	41	41	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	8,184	8,184	2,624	158	7,332	102	434	36	114	1	7	158	295	778	
82	8,038	8,038	2,420	168	7,182	135	385	36	137	...	1	162	238	779	

Bengali, and five French.

EDUCATION—SUBSI

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

PUBLIC INSTI

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including half fees from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
Secondary Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	15,055	...	...	16,925	...	84	32,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls'—														
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	15,055	...	...	16,925	...	84	32,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary School (Vernacular.)														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—														
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings (see note VII)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—														
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—														
Cadet grants to European schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1895-96	15,055	...	...	16,925	...	84	32,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DITTO FOR 1893-94 ...	14,293	...	...	17,878	...	257	32,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This amount includes a Military grant of Rs. 240 to St. Michael's school, Coorjee.
† This amount includes a Medicine grant of Rs. 76 to the Calcutta Free School.
‡ This amount includes a Military grant of Rs. 174 to St. Joseph's Boarding schools Department, not paid through this office.
§ These figures are defective owing to the non-submission of the Expenditure Table
‖ This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 2,400 and a Military grant of
¶ This amount includes Rs. 6,560 spent on the building of St. Joseph's School, Rs. 3,600 on account of building debt paid off to Government.
** Rs. 3,216 to aided schools.

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1895-96.

TUTIONS—

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
7,200	...	...	16,797	...	21,623	45,620	1,165	...	5,975	7,140	7,200	...	...	17,962	27,598	52,760	
19,593*	...	...	89,677	9,870	7,712	1,26,852	1,26,030	...	13,434	1,39,464	19,593	...	...	2,15,707	31,016	2,66,316	
36,127†	...	...	50,993	12,794	55,097	1,55,011	...	...	...	...	51,182	...	...	67,918	67,975	1,87,075	
13,598	...	...	83,798	...	13,510	1,10,906	46,309§	...	10	46,319	13,598	...	...	1,30,107	13,520	1,57,225	
51,094‡	...	...	1,00,918	31,226	43,493	2,26,731	11,881	14,310‖	5,234	31,425	51,094	...	...	1,12,799	94,263	2,58,156	
1,20,412	...	...	3,25,386	53,890	1,19,812	6,19,500	1,84,220	14,310	18,678	2,17,208	1,35,467	...	...	5,26,531	2,06,774	8,68,772	
3,650	...	...	3,736	2,482	920	10,788	681	2,876	2,819	6,376	3,650	...	...	4,417	9,097	17,164	
8,560	...	...	5,747	4,783	4,038	23,128	165§	507	176	848§	8,560	...	...	5,912	9,504	23,976	
535	...	...	1,098	80	488	2,201	...	...	...	...	535	...	...	1,098	568	2,201	
12,745	...	...	10,581	7,345	5,446	36,117	846	3,383	2,995	7,224	12,745	...	...	11,427	19,169	43,341	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	The expenditure on the special classes of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, is included in the expenditure on the High School.				...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25,300	...	...	15,062	33,758	45,276¶	1,19,396	16,527	864	...	17,391	25,300	...	...	31,589	79,898	1,36,787	
...	...	...	18,274	1,472	979	20,725	4,371	2,623	...	6,994	...	...	...	22,645	5,074	27,719	
25,300	...	...	33,336	35,230	46,255	1,40,121	20,898	3,487	...	24,385	25,300	...	...	54,234	84,972	1,64,506	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,656	...	...	...	...	14,656	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	...	...	...	...	1,810	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,050	...	...	...	...	3,050	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	**4,668	...	...	...	75	4,743	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,184	...	...	...	75	24,259	
1,65,657	...	...	3,86,100	96,465	1,93,136	8,41,358	2,07,129	21,180	27,648	2,55,957	2,04,896	...	...	6,10,154	3,38,588	11,53,638	
1,55,826	...	...	3,82,020	83,230	2,09,401	8,30,477	1,70,681	16,747	13,160	2,00,588	1,94,419	...	...	5,70,579	3,22,795	10,87,793	

not paid through this office.
Boys' Department not paid through this office.
and Orphanage, Bankipore, and a Medicine grant of Rs. 54 to the Calcutta Free School, Girls'

of some of the unaided schools.
Rs. 4,800 to the European Orphan Asylum, not paid through this office.
Bow Bazar, out of Rs. 15,000 given by Government from the loan of Rs. 20,000 and

** Rs. 1,432 to unaided school.

Education—Subsidiary Table VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1895-96.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	4	776	70	...	70	331	...	331	186	...	186	133	...	133	56	...	56	776	...	776
High English ... Unaided	5	863	100	...	100	365	...	365	224	...	224	123	...	123	51	...	51	863	...	863
Middle ,, ... Government	1	101	...	...	...	44	...	44	26	...	26	31	...	31	...	...	...	101	...	101
Middle ,, ... Aided	13	1,621	...	...	...	368	52	420	365	50	415	367	36	403	332	51	383	1,432	189	1,621
Middle ,, ... Unaided	2	73	...	...	...	13	...	13	11	1	12	22	3	25	20	3	23	66	7	73
Total ...	25	3,434	170	...	170	1,121	52	1,173	812	51	863	676	39	715	459	54	513	3,238	196	3,434
Girls' Schools.																				
High English ... Aided	4	469	...	36	36	...	163	163	2	90	92	6	78	84	28	66	94	36	433	469
High English ... Unaided	2	197	...	20	20	...	61	61	5	42	47	15	24	39	7	23	30	27	170	197
Middle ,, ... Aided	21	2,399	...	...	...	21	466	487	48	517	565	97	502	599	212	536	748	378	2,021	2,399
Middle ,, ... Unaided	3	216	...	..	...	...	25	25	14	44	58	19	44	63	23	47	70	56	160	216
Total ...	30	3,281	...	56	56	21	715	736	69	693	762	137	648	785	270	672	942	497	2,784	3,281
Total Secondary Schools ...	55	6,715	170	56	226	1,142	767	1,909	881	744	1,625	813	687	1,500	729	726	1,455	3,735	2,980	6,715
Primary Schools.																				
For Boys.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	6	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	24	51	32	27	59	44	40	84	103	91	194
Upper primary ... Unaided	2	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	18	5	...	8	30	3	33	51	8	59
Total ...	8	253	..	...	...	...	...	...	40	29	69	40	27	67	74	43	117	154	99	253
For Girls.																				
Upper primary ... Aided	11	656	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	85	121	56	102	158	163	214	377	255	401	656
Upper primary ... Unaided	2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	5	3	8	4	6	10	14	15	29
Lower ,, ... Aided	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	16	7	4	11	12	15	27
Total ...	14	712	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	91	132	66	116	182	174	224	398	281	431	712
Total Primary Schools ...	22	965	...	...	...	...	..	...	81	120	201	106	143	249	248	267	515	435	530	965
Grand Total (for Secondary and Primary School).	77	7,680	170	56	226	1,142	767	1,909	962	864	1,826	919	830	1,749	977	993	1,970	4,170	3,510	7,680
Ditto for 1894-95 ...	75	7,480	256	49	305	1,064	826	1,890	903	778	1,681	914	827	1,741	974	889	1,863	4,111	3,369	7,480

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1895-96.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Expenditure from— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government*	6	1,891	15,871	319	1,109	47,368	738	65,345	
High ... ... Aided ...	57	7,814	24,361	681	5,785	1,08,999	30,046	1,69,872	
High ... ... Unaided ...	24	4,078	...	...	...	29,110	34,043	63,153	
Middle English ... Government*	6	671	126	1,394	300	6,599	305	8,724	
Middle English ... Aided ...	171	10,895	3,331	34,366	1,296	56,217	45,699	1,40,909	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	53	2,980	...	...	...	10,358	13,527	23,885	
Middle vernacular Government*	25	1,552	...	5,716	...	6,113	710	12,539	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	126	7,429	4,564	12,626	1,721	26,742	17,706	63,359	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	26	1,599	...	...	...	5,028	3,562	8,590	
Upper primary	868	32,274	8,242	26,101	3,253	52,757	24,337	1,14,690	
Lower „	9,644	231,661	9,891	77,714	6,852	3,45,889	43,340	4,83,186	
Special schools	10	486	12,634	2,727	380	540	6,502	22,583	
Inspection	...	...	64,940	43,848	619	...	...	1,09,407	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	15,325	17,135	1,928	9,010	8,686	52,084	
Total ...	11,016	303,350	1,58,785	2,22,627	23,243	7,04,470	2,29,201	13,38,326	
Total for 1894-95 ...	11,268	311,133	1,63,979	2,22,618	22,935	6,99,220	2,16,742	13,25,494	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	8	1,877	31,934	...	418	29,491	721	62,564
High ... ... Aided ...	57	8,554	27,693	408	170	1,00,777	25,033	1,54,081
High ... ... Unaided ...	15	2,449	...	...	...	27,571	13,148	40,719
Middle English ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	128	9,748	5,711	24,856	1,066	46,085	31,760	1,11,478
Middle English ... Unaided ...	45	3,095	...	...	...	12,315	11,462	23,777
				2,963				
Middle vernacular Government*	12	785	...		629	2,727	571	6,890
Middle vernacular Aided ...	186	10,676	9,912	16,454	1,853	35,379	22,730	84,328
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	18	1,102	...	...	...	2,922	3,697	6,619
Upper primary	529	21,232	8,381	16,207	3,774	31,403	12,623	72,388
Lower „	4,798	138,406	16,184	54,727	9,794	1,72,673	60,517	3,13,895
Special schools	73	555	20,430	443	387	1,286	11,242	33,788
Inspection	...	...	36,577	37,620	...	...	...	74,197
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	27,550	7,013	1,726	21,543	16,446	75,178
Total ...	5,889	198,479	1,84,372	1,61,591	19,817	4,84,172	2,09,950	10,59,902
Total for 1894-95 ...	5,897	198,313	1,80,065	1,61,516	18,665	4,46,727	2,16,379	10,23,352

CALCUTTA.

High ... ... Government*	5	1,349	42,903	...	...	39,787	...	82,690
High ... ... Aided ...	4	567	5,307	...	...	10,180	8,482	23,969
High ... ... Unaided ...	43	14,518	...	...	...	2,50,824	57,575	3,08,399
Middle English ... Government*	2	326	5,525	...	...	2,989	...	8,514
Middle English ... Aided ...	7	1,539	1,371	...	146	13,896	1,237	16,652
Middle English ... Unaided ...	9	990	...	...	...	6,473	1,779	8,252
Middle vernacular Government*	1	234	3,414	...	...	2,556	...	5,970
Middle vernacular Aided ...	18	1,383	6,252	...	413	9,076	35,984	51,725
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	3	249	...	...	...	1,506	600	2,106
Upper primary	34	2,707	5,081	...	256	9,335	6,951	21,623
Lower „	251	12,205	18,693	...	2,318	29,088	50,206	1,00,305
Special schools	15	1,878	88,010	...	1,200	37,743	13,972	1,40,925
Inspection	...	...	6,746	...	...	...	...	6,746
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	10,240	...	...	29,477	42,051	81,768
Total ...	387	37,885	1,93,542	...	4,333	4,42,932	2,18,837	8,59,644
Total for 1894-95 ...	413	37,527	2,06,217	...	4,464	3,88,708	2,06,748	8,06,227

* Government schools include those under the management of District or Municipal Boards.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1895-96—continued.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government*	8	2,203	24,101	...	704	41,466	1,066	67,337	
High ... ... Aided ...	13	1,852	5,697	541	810	18,618	13,958	39,624	
High ... ... Unaided ...	3	470	...	...	...	4,868	4,861	9,729	
Middle English ... Government*	4	407	...	764	...	2,091	847	3,702	
Middle English ... Aided ...	75	4,840	1,834	14,545	368	19,272	25,595	61,614	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	16	1,083	...	...	...	2,253	7,828	10,081	
Middle vernacular Government*	26	1,455	220	4,862	441	4,401	910	10,834	
Middle vernacular Aided ...	97	4,614	1,383	12,527	487†	12,757	11,438	38,592	† Includes Rs. 50 spent by the Jalpaiguri Municipality on a girls' school.
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	12	553	...	...	...	509	2,735	3,334	
Upper primary	444	16,089	2,756	24,459	1,094	22,459	12,092	62,860	
Lower ,, ...	3,125	79,586	12,795	68,212	3,469	97,753	20,060	2,02,279	
Special schools	10	558	11,049	4,793	60	1,751	10,269	27,922	
Inspection	...	...	23,982	32,506	177	...	129	56,794	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	12,096‡	15,054	3,426	5,576	10,181	46,333	‡ Building grant to the Jalpaiguri school.
Total ...	3,833	113,710	95,913	1,78,263	11,026	2,33,864	1,21,969	6,41,034	
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,834	116,342	1,15,512	1,43,595	10,483	2,12,139	1,29,385	6,11,104	

DACCA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	5	1,452	20,672	1,295	...	30,445	502	52,914
High ... ... Aided ...	24	4,562	11,581	534	360	56,028	10,395	78,898
High ... ... Unaided ...	20	5,597	...	...	...	61,439	22,810	84,249
Middle English ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	120	9,721	2,103	22,288	558	44,601	21,485	91,035
Middle English ... Unaided ...	47	3,667	...	...	...	10,077	15,058	25,135
Middle vernacular Government*	18	1,512	86	2,979	100	5,993	841	9,999
Middle vernacular Aided ...	234	11,000	16,186	10,450	596	31,469	12,439	71,140
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	39	2,612	...	...	...	6,733	4,112	10,845
Upper primary	834	29,388	4,079	27,339	1,758	46,844	14,990	95,010
Lower ,, ...	8,143	1,78,492	5,286	59,025	3,238	1,86,694	72,303	3,26,546
Special schools	8	1,262	28,037	3,564	...	18,907	13,252	63,760
Inspection	...	...	28,327	42,499	...	...	...	70,826
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	15,517	15,816	481	11,832	18,088	61,734
Total ...	9,492	2,49,205	1,31,874	1,85,789	7,086	5,11,062	2,06,280	10,42,091
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,792	2,33,466	1,39,901	1,69,957	8,215	4,85,539	2,04,399	10,08,011

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	4	967	11,302	...	...	18,056	280	29,638
High ... ... Aided ...	7	1,558	3,423	...	...	20,854	2,325	26,502
High ... ... Unaided ...	4	981	...	...	...	11,124	73	11,197
Middle English ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle English ... Aided ...	31	2,712	522	7,274	110	10,748	4,505	23,159
Middle English ... Unaided ...	21	1,680	...	...	...	5,463	3,997	9,460
Middle vernacular Government*	10	848	...	2,690	...	2,566	28	5,284
Middle vernacular Aided ...	112	6,480	9,752	6,404	144	16,753	3,406	36,459
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	15	927	...	...	...	2,237	1,222	3,459
Upper primary	462	19,170	4,848	15,678	1,097	30,783	5,680	58,086
Lower ,, ...	4,242	105,596	7,333	36,781	935	1,07,839	32,774	1,85,662
Special schools	5	1,016	6,369	2,700	...	4,133	11,532	24,734
Inspection	...	...	15,847	22,833	...	...	...	38,680
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	12,762	8,418	95	3,711	9,878	34,864
Total ...	4,913	141,935	72,158	1,02,778	2,381	2,34,267	75,600	4,87,184
Total for 1894-95 ...	5,247	144,094	72,21	94,679	2,324	2 19,691	74,513	4,63,422

* Government schools include those under the management of District or Municipal Boards.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*continued.*

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1895-96—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government*	7	2,648	12,854	...	...	59,070	6,667	78,591	
High ... ... Aided ...	8	1,469	4,853	...	15	20,138	7,116	32,121	
High ... ... Unaided ...	24	5,522	...	...	...	64,333	30,723	95,055	
Middle English ... Government*	3	184	...	698	...	597	954	2,247	
Middle English ... Aided	26	1,902	1,941	4,537	422	7,732	10,885	25,517	
Middle English ... Unaided ...	17	887	...	...	...	3,566	4,455	8,021	
Middle vernacular Government*	38	2,169	709	8,641	436	4,583	1,560	16,129	
Middle vernacular Aided	4	376	1,090	318	300	647	1,120	3,475	
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	13	685	...	...	...	133	4,393	4,526	
Upper primary	218	10,978	2,780	15,251	4,436	11,703	5,294	39,464	
Lower ,, ...	6,436	152,179	2,057	66,501	10,057	1,83,005	95,354	3,56,974	
Special schools	23	1,268	23,518	571	117	7,851	32,788	64,845	
Inspection	...	...	41,994	38,921	1,506	...	...	82,421	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	14,675	23,709	2,625	839	5,537	47,385	
Total ...	6,816	180,267	1,06,471	1,59,347	19,914	3,64,196	2,06,843	8,56,771	
Total for 1894-95 ...	6,560	169 749	1,17,450	1,51,346	17,730	3,38,621	1,90,023	8,15,170	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	5	1,118	12,069	1,300	950	22,868	2,425	39,632
High ... ... Aided ...	7	973	3,660	281	475	10,650	12,585	27,651
High ... ... Unaided ...	9	1,656	...	...	...	14,925	12,956	27,881
Middle English ... Government*	3	172	...	1,684	...	484	359	2,527
Middle English ... Aided ...	23	1,378	2,307	3,769	1,008	5,966	8,271	21,321
Middle English ... Unaided ...	6	225	...	...	...	494	2,125	2,619
Middle vernacular Government*	20	1,311	823	3,969	562	4,065	472	9,891
Middle vernacular Aided	27	1,556	1,393	3,076	377	4,647	3,069	12,562
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	3	126	...	...	...	166	2,487	2,653
Upper primary	269	11,247	8,650	11,166	2,124	16,718	10,713	49,371
Lower ,, ...	3,394	76,066	15,886	36,021	2,800	1,26,677	33,677	2,15,061
Special schools	12	416	481	1,358	456	32	8,000	10,327
Inspection	...	...	41,606	21,932	175	...	...	63,733
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	12,102	10,722	264	5,257	6,627	34,972
Total ...	3,977	96,243	98,997	95,298	9,191	2,12,949	1,03,766	5,20,201
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,783	89,597	99,337	90,415	8,371	1,92,511	76,521	4,67,155

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	3	622	9,376	...	...	12,167	...	21,545
High ... ... Aided ...	6	733	3,987	...	624	7,940	3,217	16,768
High ... ... Unaided ...	1	47	...	...	...	522	1,275	1,797
Middle English ... Government*	2	144	331	347	...	789	7	1,474
Middle English ... Aided	35	2,029	2,533	7,364	...	5,627	9,728	25,252
Middle English ... Unaided ...	3	145	...	...	...	173	1,224	1,397
Middle vernacular Government*	17	705	1,164	3,610	416	540	8	5,738
Middle vernacular Aided ...	29	1,305	2,415	3,421	150	1,215	5,834	13,035
Middle vernacular Unaided ...	2	64	...	...	...	68	314	382
Upper primary	270	8,723	3,838	12,296	2,094	9,202	2,798	30,228
Lower ,, ...	6,296	94,156	7,764	26,513	1,671	1,90,241	33,819	2,60,008
Special schools	6	314	17,163	220	...	3,679	1,188	22,250
Inspection	...	...	19,904	20,869	159	...	...	40,932
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	11,838	9,432	239	639	5,832	27,980
Total ...	6,672	1,08,967	80,315	84,073	5,353	2,32,802	65,244	4,67,786
Total for 1894-95 ...	6,314	1,01,097	74,282	78,670	5,308	2,19,982	59,316	4,37,558

* Government schools include those under the management of District or Municipal Boards.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—*concluded.*

Return showing the expenditure (direct and indirect) on different classes of schools for general and special instruction for Indian boys and girls during the year 1895-96—concluded.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM— Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	1	113	...	...	...	...	2,814	2,814	
Middle English ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	6	512	...	...	...	...	5,380	5,380	
Middle vernacular Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	12	613	...	...	...	136	4,002	4,138	
Upper primary	55	1,853	...	...	...	821	5,642	6,463	
Lower ,, ...	1,115	12,660	...	...	...	40,015	7,121	47,136	
Special schools	1	4	...	...	...	...	280	280	
Inspection	...	...	3,199	...	...	...	3,519	6,718	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	730	...	...	...	2,751	3,481	
Total ...	1,190	15,755	3,929	...	...	40,972	31,509	76,410*	* Of this, Rs. 31,816 were contributed by Native States.
Total for 1894-95 ...	1,095	14,983	3,493	...	...	37,299	34,042	74,834	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... ... Government*	5	1,110	11,621	...	...	18,986	1,258	31,865
Aided ...	3	543	2,705	...	...	1,875	8,064	12,644
Unaided ...	1	74	...	...	...	681	4,238	4,919
Middle English ... Government*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	35	2,171	10,036	...	744	3,016	16,934	30,730
Unaided ...	1	43	...	...	...	16	44	60
Middle vernacular Government*	20	1,274	4,536	...	314	1,208	501	6,559
Aided ...	13	665	2,216	...	552	1,419	1,409	5,626
Unaided ...	2	119	...	...	...	15	90	105
Upper primary	138	6,427	11,592	...	801	5,186	11,918	29,497
Lower ,, ...	2,555	63,477	54,303	...	1,361	42,324	33,482	1,31,470
Special schools	39	374	7,612	...	...	36	1,740	9,388
Inpection	...	...	40,362		...	...	138	40,500
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	20,271	...	176	2,148	31,060	53,655
Total ...	2,812	76,277	1,65,254	...	3,948	76,940	1,10,876	3,57,018
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,469	69,839	1,57,414	...	3,454	72,199	94,325	3,27,392

SUMMARY.

Return showing the expenditure on different classes of schools for general aad special instruction for Indian boys and girls in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, during the year 1895-96.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High ... Government*	56	15,237	1,92,725	2,914	3,181	3,10,644	13,657	5,32,121
Aided ...	186	28,565	93,267	2,445	8,239	3,56,059	1,21,120	5,81,130
Unaided ...	145	35,805	...	...	...	4,65,396	1,84,516	6,49,912
Middle English ... Government*	20	1,904	5,982	4,887	300	13,549	2,470	27,188
Aided ...	651	46,935	31,689	1,18,999	5,718	2,15,162	1,76,099	5,47,667
Unaided ...	223	15,307	...	...	...	51,188	66,879	1,18,067
Middle vernacular Government*	187	11,845	10,952	35,630	2,898	34,752	5,601	89,833
Aided ...	841	45,484	55,163	65,276	6,593	1,38,134	1,15,135	3,80,301
Unaided ...	145	8,848	...	...	...	19,543	27,214	46,757
Upper primary	4,121	160,028	60,247	1,48,497	20,687	2,37,311	1,13,038	5,79,680
Lower ,, ...	50,201	1,144,484	1,49,692	4,25,494	42,480	15,22,198	4,82,658	26,22,523
Special schools	201	8,131	2,15,303	16,376	2,609	75,758	1,10,765	4,20,802
Inspection	...	...	3,23,484	2,61,048	2,636	...	3,786	5,90,954
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.	...	...	1,53,106	1,08,199	10,960	90,032	1,57,137	5,19,434
Total ...	56,977	1,522,073	12,91,610	11,89,765	1,06,292	35,38,626	15,80,075	77,06,368
Total for 1894-95 ...	55,672	1,486,140	13,29,865	11,12,786	1,01,949	33,12,636	15,02,393	73,59,629

* Government schools include those under the management of District or Municipal Boards.

H. S.—Reg. No. 3615J —600—14-11-96.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH DECEMBER 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 4119.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1895-96.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the year, but the report was submitted on the 10th October 1896 by Dr. C. A. Martin, who officiated for him during his illness. In accordance with the orders of Government, directing that details should be entered into in alternate years, the present report is somewhat longer than its predecessor.

Number under instruction.

2. In the course of the last ten years there was an annual average increase of 1,332 schools and 31,897 pupils. In 1895-96 the number of pupils in public institutions rose by 36,651, *i.e.*, from 1,501,159 to 1,537,810, but the number of pupils in private institutions decreased by 1,168, *i.e.*, from 140,360 to 139,192, the net increase in the number of pupils under instruction thus being 35,483 pupils. There was an increase in the number of public institutions from 55,800 to 57,109, and a decrease in that of private or indigenous schools from 13,941 to 13,744, the net increase in the number of institutions being 1,112. All classes of public institutions, except Middle English and Special schools, gained in number and strength. The number of Middle English schools declined by 3, and their pupils by 509; while in special schools, in spite of a loss of 59 institutions, owing to the closing of a number of guru-training classes, the number of pupils increased by 125. Private institutions not conforming to departmental standards show a loss of 197 schools, chiefly confined to the class of small elementary schools with less than 10 pupils each; while the number of "Advanced schools teaching Arabic or Persian" shows a fair increase of 42. The number of pupils receiving University and secondary education increased from 216,527 to 217,169. The number of pupils attending primary schools rose from 1,206,285 to 1,240,679, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	47,054	1,087,356

Ratio to population.

3. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in the educational returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the pupils on the educational returns, 1,562,748 are boys and 114,254 are girls. Thus of all boys of a school-going age, 28·6 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the previous year were 27·9 and 2·0 respectively. While it thus appears that one boy in every four of a school-going age throughout these Provinces is receiving instruction of some kind in schools, public or private, the table given in paragraph 13 of the Director's report shows that there is still a great disparity in educational progress between district and district and between division and division. Noakhali heads the list, as it did last year, with as many as 67·5 per cent. of the boys at school; while the adjoining district of Chittagong has 59·6 per cent. at school. But Chittagong, which was second in the list last year,

this year occupies the third place, having been surpassed by Calcutta, where 60·7 per cent. of the boys are at school. Purnea is in this respect the most backward of the more populous districts, and is little better than the Orissa Tributary Mahals and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the percentages in these three areas being 12·1, 12·0, and 11·2 respectively. Palamau, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Shahabad, and Bhagalpur return percentages of between 14 and 15.

The differences between the first and the last in this list are very great, and difficult to understand. It is not apparent why districts usually regarded as advanced, such as Jessore, Nadia and Khulna, which are close to the metropolis, should, as the statement shows, be more backward in education than remote districts, such as Noakhali, Balasore and Cuttack. It is clear that great and prolonged efforts will be required before the backward districts can be brought into line with the more advanced.

The following statement, taken from the Commissioners' Annual Administration Reports, shows the percentage of boys at school to the total number of boys of school-going age, division by division:—

Division.	Percentage of boys at school to total number of boys of school-going age.
Burdwan	53·4
Presidency	31·1
Rajshahi	18·4
Dacca	35·2
Chittagong	46·1
Patna	15·3
Bhagalpur	14·7
Orissa	37·3
Chota Nagpur	22·3

Some explanation of the great disparity in educational progress between different districts and divisions should be sought for and given in future reports.

Financial results.

4. The total expenditure on education in Bengal, including receipts from fees and all other sources, amounted to Rs. 1,06,81,267 during 1895-96, as compared with Rs. 98,29,572 in the preceding year, there being thus an increase of Rs. 8,51,695. The net expenditure, excluding fees, from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 22,76,285 to Rs. 26,35,572, or by Rs. 3,59,287—fully accounted for by large expenditure on educational buildings; that from District Funds by Rs. 76,979, and that from Municipal Funds by Rs. 4,343; the net result being an increase of Rs. 4,40,609 in the expenditure from public sources. In the previous year there had been a similar increase of Rs. 74,226 in the expenditure from District Funds, and of Rs. 4,023 in that from Municipal Funds; while the Provincial expenditure of that year showed a decrease of Rs. 56,893. In both years the District Funds were assisted by large subventions from Provincial revenues for the extension of primary education; the grants amounting to Rs. 62,000 in the former year and Rs. 31,750 in the latter. The expenditure from private sources in 1895-96 increased from Rs. 63,38,552 to Rs. 67,49,638, or by Rs. 4,11,086, including an increase of Rs. 2,78,518 in the receipts from fees.

The total expenditure on colleges increased by Rs. 17,951, though there was a decrease of Rs. 8,632 in the Government expenditure. Secondary education cost more than in the previous year by Rs. 1,42,713, primary education by Rs. 1,59,001, and female education by Rs. 11,264. Under primary education, District Boards contributed Rs. 39,250 more than in 1894-95, and for the inspection of primary schools Rs. 26,267 more. Under female education they contributed Rs. 4,484 more than in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed under these heads Rs. 3,977 more than in the preceding year.

The amount spent on education by the Calcutta Municipality was only Rs. 4,333. Dr. Martin supplies a table showing that the Bombay Municipality spent in the same year for the same purpose Rs. 67,103, chiefly on primary, girls' and technical schools. Trifling as the amount contributed by the Calcutta Municipality on primary education is, the Lieutenant-Governor is not, at present, inclined to recommend any increase of it, in view of the more pressing need for expenditure on sanitation.

Inspection tours.

5. The Director of Public Instruction was on tour for 32 days outside Calcutta, and visited the districts of Jalpaiguri, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Rajshahi (twice) and Dacca. The time spent on inspections by the inspecting staff of the Province throughout the year is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	158	5	171
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	191	9	182
Inspector, European Schools ...	1	68	1	63
Deputy Inspectors	44	172	46	187
Sub-Inspectors	204	198	202	213

Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea Bahadur spent 146 days on tour and visited 237 schools; Dr. Martin as Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle, spent 193 days and visited 237 schools; Mr. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, spent 151 days and visited 182 schools. Among Assistant Inspectors, Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre in the Rajshahi Division spent 217 days on tour; and Mr. J. A. Reuther spent 198 days as Assistant Inspector, besides 29 days when officiating as Inspector. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum period of 150 days' touring in the year was attained in all the districts. The Sub-Inspectors have exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days' touring in all divisions but Orissa, where the average number of days during which the Sub-Inspectors were on tour was 196. The former standard of 400 visits to schools was attained only in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Orissa Divisions. The reduced standard of 350 visits was, as in the previous year, exceeded in all the divisions, except Rajshahi and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. Some of the Sub-Inspectors, especially in the Patna Division, such as Babu Chandi Lal of Shahabad, Babu Jeut Lal of Saran, Babu Krishna Jiban Lal of Muzaffarpur, Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim and Babu Hira Lal of Darbhanga, visited an excessive number of schools during the year; and their inspections must have been hurried and superficial. But the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to recognise the fact that in the last few years there has been, on the whole, a steady improvement in the amount and quality of the work done by inspecing officers of all classes. Under the orders of Government, all the departmental Sub-Inspectors of the districts in which there are District Boards were lately transferred to those bodies, provision being at the same time made that any assistance required by the Inspector or Deputy Inspector in compiling the returns should be furnished by the Sub-Inspectors under the Board.

There was an increase in the number of inspecting pandits from 483 to 486. The average number of visits paid by these officers rose from 499 in 1894-95 to 512 in 1895-96, the highest average of visits (684) having been attained by the inspecting pandits of the Patna Division. The average number of visits decreased in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions, and increased in the other divisions.

District Boards.

6. Sir Alexander Mackenzie is glad to observe that the District Boards and the Education Department continued to work together without friction. With a few exceptions, the District Boards were guided by the advice of the Deputy Inspectors in all educational matters, the disposal of which required the knowledge and

experience of a specialist. In Malda the Deputy Inspector continued to be Vice-Chairman of the District Board. In Cuttack the Deputy Inspector continued to be the President of the Educational Sub-Committee of the District Board. Revised rules under clauses (*j*) and (*q*) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, were issued in September 1895. These rules were generally acted upon by the District Boards, but complaints have been made that a few District Boards either failed altogether to send to the Inspectors the required periodical statements and the annual reports, or did not send them in proper time. These and other complaints against District Boards are gradually disappearing.

University education.

7. The number of colleges increased during the year from 37 to 39. Of these, 11 are supported by Government, 1 (at Midnapore) by Municipal funds, 8 are aided and 19 are unaided. Two new unaided colleges in the town of Calcutta were affiliated to the University up to the First Arts standard, and have been included in the departmental returns. They are the Arya Mission Institution and the Calcutta Boys' School, College Department. The total number of college students increased from 6,122 to 6,193. The Government and aided colleges gained 37 and 80 pupils respectively, while municipal and unaided colleges lost 10 and 36. The variation in the number of successful candidates at the University examinations during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	Number of successful candidates.	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194	2,308
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	40	67	44	47	53
First Arts	Number of successful candidates.	1,011	830	826	1,162	1,015
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	44	37	38	41	39
Bachelor of Arts	Number of successful candidates.	280	301	484	416	294
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	24	25	36	32	23
Bachelor of Law	Number of successful candidates.	48	148	99	71	140
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	27	47	32	24	40
Master of Arts	Number of successful candidates.	54	57	52	83	*
	Percentage on whole number of candidates.	46	44	36	47	*

* The examination is held in November.

Success at University examinations.

8. Two thousand five hundred and twenty-three candidates appeared at the First Arts examination held in February 1896, as compared with 2,727 in 1894-95. The percentage of successful candidates decreased from 41 to 39. In Government colleges the percentage was 46, in aided colleges 44, and

in unaided colleges 36. All Government colleges, with the exception of Hooghly, Patna, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and the Calcutta Madrasa, passed more than half their candidates, the Presidency, Bethune, and Sanskrit colleges standing highest with 57 per cent. each. Among colleges under private management, the most successful, judged by the percentages of the candidates who passed the First Arts examination on the total number sent up, were Bishop's College (10 passed out of 11 or 91 per cent.), St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (5 passed out of 7 candidates or 72 per cent.), Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal (39 out of 72 or 54 per cent.), and the Free Church Institution (38 passed out of 72 or 52 per cent.). But these percentages cannot be accepted as the only test of efficiency. The actual number of candidates who passed must also be taken into consideration. Looked at from this point of view, the most successful private institutions, aided and unaided, were—(aided) the General Assembly's Institution, from which 70 passed, the Free Church Institution (38), St. Xavier's College (37); (unaided) the Jaggarnath College, Dacca (78), City College (76), Ripon College (55), and Metropolitan Institution (54). One candidate appeared from La Martiniére College for girls, and was successful.

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of successful candidates in both courses together declined from 30 to 23 per cent. The number of candidates for the A and B courses fell from 905 to 865 and 447 to 412 respectively, and their percentages of success from 27 to 26 and from 40 to 25. Comparing the groups of colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	34	34	34
Aided	27	25	26
Unaided	15	21	18

In the previous year greater success was achieved in the B course, and in the year before that in the A course. In the year under review the figures show that candidates taking the A course had again some advantage. These alternations are doubtless due to many causes, and do not necessarily imply fluctuations in the standard of examination. Indeed, the exact correspondence of the results for the two courses in Government colleges appears to show that practical equality in the two standards was attained in the year under report. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees, however, with Sir Charles Elliott that it is most desirable, in the interests of education, that the University should ensure, so far as possible, equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

Of the 177 candidates for the M.A. degree, 83 passed, *i.e.*, 46 per cent., as compared with 36 per cent. last year. The number of candidates rose from 144 to 177, and that of successful candidates from 52 to 83.

Cost of education.

9. The total expenditure on collegiate education increased from Rs. 7,20,875 to Rs. 7,38,826, or by Rs. 17,951. This increase was mostly in unaided colleges, that under the department showing a decrease of Rs. 12,020 The expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,90,872 to Rs. 2,82,240, while the receipts from fees and subscriptions respectively advanced from Rs. 3,10,498 and Rs. 1,19,505 to Rs. 3,22,671 and Rs. 1,33,915. The increased fee receipts are explained by the increase in the average monthly students in the colleges, which rose from 6,338 to 6,572. In Government colleges the expenditure from Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 2,64,028 to Rs. 2,55,647, owing chiefly to large reductions in the Patna and Sanskrit Colleges and the Calcutta Madrasah. The expenditure from Provincial revenues in aided colleges remained much the same as in the previous year, the small reduction being due to the payment of no grant to the La Martiniére College for girls in 1895-96, to which a grant was made in 1894-95. The cost per student of collegiate education declined from Rs. 113-11-9 to Rs. 112-6-8, and the Government share from Rs. 45-14-3 to Rs. 42-15-2. The cost per head of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be

exhibited as follows, showing that a small but steady reduction in the scale of expenditure has been effected:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal.	127	124	114	114	112
The Government share thereof ...	52	50	46	46	43

The following table shows the cost of collegiate, high, middle, and primary education on the aggregate and per head:—

Cost of Education.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on rolls.	Cost.					
			Provincial.	District Board.	Municipalities.	Fees.	Other.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	37	6,147	2,82,240	.....	.....	3,22,671	1,33,915	7,38,826
High	387	79,307	2,85,992	5,359	11,423	11,41,099	3,19,203	17,63,163
Middle	2,067	136,123	1,03,786	2,24,792	15,509	4,72,328	3,93,398	12,09,813
Primary	54,322	1,304,512	2,09,939	5,73,991	63,167	17,59,409	5,95,696	32,02,202
Special	201	8,131	2,15,303	16,376	2,600	75,758	1,10,765	4,20,802

Average cost of each pupil incurred by—

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collegiate	.....	.....	45·	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
High	.....	.....	3·6	·07	·14	.....	.....	.....
Middle	.....	.....	·79	1·7	·12	.....	.....	.....
Primary	.....	.....	·16	·44	·09	.....	.....	.....
Special	.....	.....	26·4	2·01	·32	.....	.....	.....

The outlay by Government on the collegiate education of 6,147 students amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 2,82,240, or Rs. 45 per student. This leaves only Rs. 2,09,939* available as the Government subsidy for the primary education of over a million and a quarter of pupils. Much has been done to render high education more self-supporting, and the sum spent on it by Government is not perhaps very great in itself. The Government would, however, be glad to do more and see more done for primary education: and Sir Alexander Mackenzie had hoped to raise considerably the grant on this account. It is to be regretted that the resources of Government will for some time to come be seriously hampered by the expenditure necessary to relieve famine.

Auxiliary societies.

10. In the Resolution on the Education Report for 1894-95 Sir Charles Elliott placed on record his sense of the valuable aid afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two societies, viz., "The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science" and "The Society for the Higher Training of Young Men." The Lieutenant-Governor desires to repeat the commendation bestowed upon these Associations, the latter of which has recently changed its name to the less ambitious one of the—"The Calcutta University Institute." Both of these institutions have done good work by lectures and discussions, by bringing the students into friendly intercourse with men of character and culture, and by the general encouragement afforded to independent study, in carrying on the education of young men outside the University curriculum and the class-teaching of the colleges. They are based on sound principles, and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

* This is exclusive of Rs. 5,73,174 spent on primary schools by District Boards, chiefly derived from funds transferred to them by Government.

Secondary education.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ..	2,326	198.270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089

Secondary schools of all classes taken together increased in the last year from 2,397 to 2,422, or by a little above 1 per cent., and the pupils attending them from 206,989 to 207,542, or by 2·7 per thousand. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 73,691. The expenditure from public funds decreased by Rs. 1,757, while that from private funds increased by Rs. 75,448.

High schools.

12. The number of High schools maintained by the department and by Municipal Boards and Joint-Committees, respectively, remained the same as in the previous year. District Boards have no High schools under their exclusive control. The number of aided schools increased by 4, and that of unaided schools by 6. The number of pupils rose from 78,227 to 78,813—an increase of 586. At the University Entrance Examination 2,228 boys passed out of 4,131 candidates, or 53·9 per cent., against 2,194 out of 4,633 candidates, or 47·3 per cent., in 1894-95.

Middle Class schools.

13. The Middle English schools decreased from 896 with 64,649 pupils to 893 with 64,132 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, the standard required is the full Middle Vernacular test, together with English language and composition taught in the middle classes of High English schools for those who aim at the Middle English certificate. 1,785 out of 3,109 candidates from Middle English schools were successful at this examination, the percentage of success being 57 against 63 last year. 1,029 gained the English and 756 the Vernacular certificate. The result is not so favourable as in the preceding year, and the decline is chiefly ascribed to the difficult paper set in Arithmetic at the last examination. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province, but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. In the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one set of question papers for all districts has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular schools have increased from 1,129 to 1,147, and the pupils from 64,113 to 64,597. In the examination, which was the same as in the preceding year, save for the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 48·6 against 54·2 in the preceding year, 1,851 candidates out of 3,809 being successful. As to this apparent decline Dr. Martin writes:—

"If different sets of questions on the same subjects are given to the same set of boys, it is unreasonable to conclude that the two examinations would produce like results; and so also it is when different sets of boys are being examined in different years. The records are valuable as showing that no startling differences are observable."

Drawing.

14. In consequence of the orders of Government, that the marks gained at the Entrance Examination, in drawing, by candidates in 1897 and subsequent years should be taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, drawing-masters were appointed during the year for such of the Government schools (except Rangamati) as had been without them during the preceding year. Many schools

under private management are also reported to have engaged drawing-masters. Last year 72 pupils from 23 Government High schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 11 passed. This year, out of 94 candidates, 26 from 17 Government schools passed. As remarked by the Director, the result, though meagre, is not discouraging. 122 candidates from private schools also were examined in drawing, of whom 23 were successful. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of the practice adopted by Dr. Martin in the Burdwan and Rajshahi Division of appointing students of training schools to work both as drawing-masters and second pandits, and thinks it might be generally adopted with advantage.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much regret the account given by Dr. Martin of the lack of discipline among the pupils in some of the schools and colleges. Instances of flagrant breaches of discipline or gross immorality on the part of students were not perhaps very numerous, if the total number of schools and pupils is considered, but none of the divisions has been able to show a clean record in this respect. The behaviour of some of the boys of the Raniganj High School, of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School, and of the Noakhali Zilla School was exceptionally bad. At the Raniganj School, a false telegram was sent to the head master's father, stating that his son had been attacked with cholera, and that his presence at Raniganj was needed at once. The offence was traced to the boys, and Dr. Martin inflicted on four of the culprits a fine of Rs. 50 each, from which a fund has been created for the establishment of an annual prize for good conduct. The students of the Rajshahi College and Collegiate School were implicated in a riot case in which a mob threw brickbats at a passenger steamer and its officers. This disgraceful incident occurred in September 1895. Two of the students of the second-year class and two of the Collegiate School were found guilty, and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of Rs. 50 each, and another student of the school department was punished by a day's imprisonment. The Noakhali Zilla School, which has been noted for misbehaviour for some years past, broke out afresh in lawlessness of a serious nature. Some of the boys of the third class were punished for immoral conduct; two of them afterwards attempted violence on a boy who had helped the head-master to bring the offence home to them. They were publicly flogged in presence of the District Magistrate by order of the Inspector of Schools. This was followed by the burning down of the head master's house. Other scandalous instances of lawless and riotous conduct are given in the report. Equally serious and discreditable were the frauds in connection with the annual examinations noticed by the Officiating Director. Sir Alexander Mackenzie has already publicly expressed the strongest condemnation of the insubordinate and disorderly conduct and want of reverence which are displayed by a certain section of students of the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor fully acknowledges that such instances of misbehaviour are exceptional, and he believes that the masters in Government schools generally do their best to discourage and repress them; but he desires to repeat that he would rather see high schools and colleges closed altogether than permit them to discredit the Government and themselves by continuing to turn out a body of undisciplined and disorderly young men, entirely wanting in that courtesy and politeness for which their ancestors were deservedly celebrated. Meanwhile he earnestly trusts that the teachers of every grade, recognising the serious responsibilities of their position, will devote themselves to raising the moral tone and improving the discipline of their classes, and to impressing on those of their pupils who manifest a disorderly spirit the injustice and dishonesty of involving their well-conducted fellow-students in the discredit which the misconduct of some necessarily brings on the whole school. The Officiating Director suggests that the real remedy for the state of things described in paragraph 99 of his report is to be sought for in some kind of moral or religious instruction. This question is too large a one to be discussed in this place, but the Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to agree with Dr. Martin that if any system of moral instruction could be devised which would be acceptable to the native community, the effect would be beneficial to the rising generation of students. Sir Alexander Mackenzie fears, however, that it is Utopian to expect that any system of moral text-books can be devised which would

by acceptable to all sections of the community, and he can only look for a remedy for the defects so strongly described in Dr. Martin's report to the extension of boarding-houses under Superintendents of high moral character, the encouragement of manly exercises, the strict enforcement of discipline by infliction of adequate punishment for violation of it, and to the influence and example of the teachers themselves. The frequent falsification of age in the case of Entrance candidates, to which Dr. Martin refers in paragraph 100 of the report, is under the separate consideration of Government.

Boarding-houses.

16. Boarding-houses are, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe, growing gradually more popular throughout the country. The total present number of these excellent aids to discipline is 166, with 4,757 resident students. They are thus distributed among the different Divisions:—Burdwan 20, Presidency 27, Calcutta 13, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 11, Chittagong 9, Patna 5, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 28, the Tributary Mahals 1, and Chota Nagpur 34. The best are for the most part attached to schools and colleges managed by Government or by Missionary bodies; while a good many, especially those in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, are, properly speaking, students' messes under little or no control of the teachers. A boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasah has been erected mainly at Government expense. Hopes were held out to Sir Charles Elliott that private subscriptions, equal in amount to the Government contribution, would be forthcoming, and it was on that understanding that the grant was made by Government. These hopes have not yet been fulfilled. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Muhammadan community will show their practical interest in the education of their co-religionists by now making good the deficit. The views of the Officiating Director, contained in paragraph 101 of his report, as to the advantages of boarding-houses and the means of promoting the extension of them, appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be sound.

Physical training.

17. With regard to physical training, the Lieutenant-Governor has little to add to what has already been declared to be the policy of Government, that all manly games should be encouraged, and that a reasonable amount of financial assistance will be afforded to provide gymnastic appliances and in aid of athletic clubs. The Marcus Square play-ground for the northern quarter of the town of Calcutta was opened by Sir Charles Elliott on the eve of his departure from this country. Sir Alexander Mackenzie notices with satisfaction that the popularity of cricket and football continues unabated. Peripatetic gymnastic teachers have been entertained by the Puri and Balasore District Boards to impart physical instruction in the Middle and Primary schools under their control, and gymnastic apparatus has also been supplied for their use. The example of Orissa might well be followed in other Divisions. Special teachers of gymnastics have also been appointed for the Cuttack and some other training schools.

Primary education.

18. The number of primary schools for native boys during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356

The number of schools of both classes increased by 1,200 and their pupils by 34,295, or 2·8 per cent. The average strength of a pathsala therefore increased very slightly, being 24·3 against 24·2 in the preceding year, namely

39 in an upper primary and 26 in a lower primary school. Upper primary schools and their pupils continued to exhibit a constant increase; the lower primary schools, in which there had been some fluctuations, seem to have taken a decided step in advance. There was a gain of schools in all Divisions, except the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. The variations depend on local causes, and the agricultural prosperity of the country with the improved state of public health are said to have been favourable to the growth of schools.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department and by District Boards together, on account of primary schools for native boys and girls, and of the subsidiary and subordinate inspecting agency, is compared for the last two years in the following statement:—

Description of Schools and Expenditure.	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,06,269	1,19,901	1,70,079	1,79,675	2,76,348	2,99,576
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	28,021	3,57,494	3,87,515	3,85,012	4,15,536
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	13,559	86,058	89,518	98,194	1,03,077
Lower primary scholarships	2,183	2,465	22,256	22,292	24,439	24,757
Buildings and furniture	5,722	5,385	2,337	2,387	8,059	7,772
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	2,792	11,346	8,468	14,374	11,260
Examinations, prizes and rewards	6,399	7,760	35,100	36,633	41,499	44,393
Stipends to gurus under training	51	11	1,595	500	1,646	511
Miscellaneous	11,131	9,531	21,495	30,406	32,626	39,937
Total ...	1,74,437	1,89,425	7,07,760	7,57,394	8,82,197	9,46,819
Allotments	1,85,664	1,93,620	7,29,856	7,83,116	9,15,520	9,76,736
Savings	11,227	4,195	22,096	25,722	33,323	29,917

The above table does not include the expenditure on primary schools which are aided from the grant-in-aid and circle funds. The ordinary departmental budget grant for primary education was Rs. 2,15,920. This was supplemented by an additional grant of Rs. 11,000, the savings of the preceding year, so that the total amount at the Director's disposal was Rs. 2,26,920. Of this, Rs. 1,31,340 was assigned to the non-Board districts, Rs. 15,273 to municipalities and cantonments, Rs. 800 for schools for miners' children in the district of Burdwan, Rs. 500 for contribution to circle schools in Bankura and Midnapore, Rs. 1,020 for schools in the Sundarban tracts of the 24-Parganas, Rs. 44,743 for schools in Government estates, and Rs. 31,750 to 16 District Boards (including a temporary grant of Rs. 750 to Dinajpur) to enable them to meet the increased demand for primary education in the areas under their charge. There was thus a small balance of Rs. 1,494 unallotted at the close of the year. The additional grant of Rs. 31,000 a year to the 16 District Boards has now been made permanent, the departmental provision for primary schools being reduced by an equal amount.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools.

20. The expenditure on Upper and Lower Primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,70,475	27,651	53,789	726	7,638	26,169	191,840	38·1	10·9	16·9	6·7
Presidency	1,30,259	17,779	59,978	390	3,925	15,966	114,500	45·5	15·2	17·8	8·3
Calcutta	11,000	1,374	5,970	17	179	1,149	7,898	80·8	33·3	19·1	12·0
Rajshahi	1,43,211	26,066	81,067	419	2,429	15,219	647,188	62·2	33·3	27·2	20·0
Dacca	1,49,827	29,397	63,578	752	4,376	26,805	106,787	39·	15·	18·	10·
Chittagong	1,00,306	20,287	44,042	436	2,843	18,042	78,879	46·5	15·4	17·9	8·9
Patna	1,75,290	16,915	68,558	178	4,843	8,889	118,229	95·02	14·1	30·4	9·2
Bhagalpur	1,13,742	15,689	47,722	228	2,497	9,505	55,861	68·8	19·1	26·4	13·6
Orissa	85,759	14,950	33,188	231	3,709	7,498	59,459	64·7	8·9	32·4	8·9
Chota Nagpur	77,817	8,547	54,303	123	2,111	5,532	54,276	69·7	25·7	24·9	16·
Total for 1895-96 ...	11,57,686	1,78,655	5,42,135	3,500	34,550	134,774	852,447	51·	15·7	22·2	10·2
Total or 1894-95 ...	8,98,967	1,70,771	4,93,019	3,448	34,896	132,611	847,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3

The annual cost of each pupil in an Upper Primary school has advanced from annas 20·8 to 22·2, and in a Lower Primary school from annas 9·3 to 10·2. The wide variation in cost in the different Divisions is attributed mainly to differences in the comparative advancement of different districts, and in Calcutta to charges for house-rent; but it also appears that there is considerable room for the exercise of economy in some district. It is difficult to understand, for example, why the cost per pupil in Lower Primary schools should be 28·8 annas in Rangpur against 9·1 in the neighbouring district of Bogra and 13·6 annas in Muzaffarpur against 4·1 in Darbhanga. The Director is requested to examine this question minutely and explain the variations in future reports.

Relative position of districts.

21. In paragraph 115 of his report, the Director has given a table showing the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary instruction, and comparing the relative positions with reference to the progress made in this respect. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given to each school by assigning values of 5, 3 and 1, respectively, to pupils in three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary, reading printed books, (3) lower primary, not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit-marks to the male population of school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions arranged by this standard remains the same as last year, except that Orissa now shows better results than the Presidency and Dacca. The Burdwan Division has had the advantage of an indigenous system of education from early days, and still occupies the first place. As in former years, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The increase in the percentage of pupils in proportion to the population of school-going age from 12·9 to 13·2 is satisfactory. Similarly, the increase in merit-marks, amounting to 3·1 per cent. for the year, though not yet equal to the increase of 7 per cent. in the cost of primary schools, nevertheless shows that the progress of primary education is chiefly a question of money. The difference between one district and another in these respects, is, according to the Director, attributable to two main causes viz., (1) the pre-existence of an indigenous system of mass education in tracts like Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, in which consequently the Department had its field of operation already prepared, and (2) the more or less economical way in which the primary grant is administered, some District Boards preferring quality to quantity.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan ...	126·7
Chittagong ...	110·4
Orissa ...	79·4
Presidency ...	78·2
Dacca ...	77·9
Rajshahi ...	48·5
Chota Nagpur ...	45·5
Patna ...	32·7
Bhagalpur ...	32·

Primary scholarships.

22. The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including candidates from Upper Primary schools and private students, for the last five years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of competing schools.	Number of successful schools.	Number of candidates.	Number of successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62·7	43·8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68·8	51·5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73·3	54·3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·	46·8
1895-96 ...	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·	56·2

More schools and candidates competed and were successful in 1895-96 than in any of the previous years. The temporary falling off during 1894-95, owing to exceptional circumstances, has now been retrieved.

The results of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination show that the number of competing schools rose by 1,150, or 10·2 per cent.; of successful schools by 591, or 7·4 per cent.; of examinees by 3,915, or 10·9 per cent.; and of those who passed the examination by 2,109, or 10·7 per cent. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates has advanced from 3,611 to 3,947, or by 9·3 per cent. The aboriginal races have also shared in the general advancement of the year. The number of night-schools returned is 811, most of these being taught by the teachers of neighbouring day-schools.

School Post-offices.

23. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with much interest Dr. Martin's remarks on the system, introduced at the end of 1893, of giving a further extension to the village postal system by starting small post-offices at villages where lower primary and other schools were situated. Much success has attended this measure, and the number of post-offices under village school-masters in different parts of the Province is now 596, the great majority of them being attached to middle and primary schools, the school-master receiving from the Postal Department a few rupees monthly for his additional duties. As is not unnatural, difficulties have been encountered here and there at the outset, chiefly arising from complaints that school duties have sometimes been subordinated to postal work. But His Honour notes with satisfaction that the authorities of both departments have cordially co-operated in the promotion of this useful work; and he thoroughly commends the spirit in which the following remarks have, in a recent circular, been penned by Mr. Stewart-Wilson, Postmaster-General of Bengal:—

"The Educational and Postal Departments are very closely allied. While the progress of the post-office depends on the spread of education, on the other hand the various facilities which the post-office brings to the door of educated men and women are among the best illustrations of the value of education, and form not the least of incentives to parents to educate their children. The Heads of the Educational Department have both directly and indirectly cordially assisted in the development of the post-office. Without their aid such progress as has been made would, in large measure, have been impossible. This constant and valued co-operation must be reciprocated by all postal officers. Each Superintendent and Inspector is bound to do all in his power to smooth over any little difficulties which may arise in connection with the combination of postal and school duties. There is need of much tact and judgment in dealing with the school teachers themselves, as well as in correspondence and interviews with educational officers of every grade. Care must be taken to subordinate postal duties to educational work, to avoid anything at all like bullying, to be liberal in permitting school teachers when going on leave to make their own arrangements as regards their postal *locum tenens*, and to avoid asking for school teachers to be transferred from one place to another for purely postal reasons."

Training Schools.

24. The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 24 against 26 in the previous year, and the pupils decreased from 1,006 to 966. The Government training schools for masters declined from 15 to 13, owing to the closing of the schools at Purnea and Puri. The number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools and taught by the Head Pandit fell off from 149 to 90; these classes being now maintained in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions only. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 84,068 to Rs. 80,345, and the total expenditure from all sources from Rs. 1,19,572 to Rs. 1,09,185. The average cost to Government of each pupil in the Government training schools increased from Rs. 125·4 to Rs. 130·9, owing to the decrease in the average number on the rolls monthly during the year. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 248 as having passed out of 407 candidates; in the previous year 256 (excluding 8 successful private candidates) passed out of 424. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 248 who obtained certificates as masters, passed in that subject, and five candidates obtained special certificates as teachers of drawing. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no efforts will be spared to make the teaching of this subject in training schools thoroughly effective. Those who obtain special certificates as teachers of drawing can be and are very usefully employed in high schools, where they can be entertained at a much lower rate of salary than is given to the more highly qualified candidates trained in the Calcutta school of Art—a class of which the supply is much lower than the demand.

Qualifications of professors and teachers in different classes of schools.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by 96 professors in the Government colleges, the 4,084 teachers in the 387 High English schools, and the 12,662 employed in Middle English, Middle Vernacular and Primary schools are shown in the tables appended to paragraphs 73, 91, and 137 of the Director's report. Of the 96 professors, all but 11 possess University degrees, or titles conferred in the Sanskrit or Persian and Arabic Examinations. Of the 4,084 teachers in High schools, 1,411 hold University degrees (including the F.A.), and 1,108 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 893 English Middle schools, out of 3,683 teachers, 942 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 802 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 346 the Middle English, and 539 the Middle Vernacular test. Out of 3,264 teachers in Middle Vernacular schools, 155 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 1,081 the Vernacular Mastership test, and 1,133 the Middle Vernacular. In 4,120 Upper Primary schools, there are 5,715 teachers, of whom 2,587 had passed the Middle Vernacular test, and 1,343 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and will, it is hoped, show a regular advance in the number of those who possess University degrees, or have passed other examinations of a qualifying nature.

Other schools of special instruction.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions, and departments of institutions, teaching law, medicine, or engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following table:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure— From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From private funds. From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Colleges	7	187	181	−1,504	.....	.....	9,410	698	8,604	.....	47 8 6
Municipal ditto	1	10	8	.....	.....	.....	672	.....	672	.....	84 0 0
Unaided ditto	7	917	885	.....	.....	.....	15,028	543	15,571	.....	17 9 6
Total Law Colleges	15	1,114	1,074	−1,504	.....	.....	25,110	1,241	24,847	.....	23 2 1
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta	1	375	442	1,93,805	.....	.....	28,048	.....	2,21,853	439 13 3	501 14 10
Government Medical Schools	4	762	811	75,800	100	.....	21,238	15,354	1,12,492	93 9 4	138 11 4
Unaided ditto	7	717	661	.....	.....	.....	19,906	910	20,816	.....	31 7 10
Total Medical Schools	12	1,854	1,914	2,69,605	100	.....	69,192	16,264	3,55,161	.....	185 8 11
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	334	309	81,313	.....	.....	12,186	.....	93,499	263 2 5	302 9 4
Government Survey Schools	3	606	621	7,264	.....	.....	10,811	125	18,200	11 11 2	29 4 11
Unaided ditto	1	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	280	.....	40 0 0
Total Engineering Schools	5	944	937	88,577	.....	.....	22,997	405	1,11,979	94 8 6	119 8 2
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art	1	273	255	19,603	.....	.....	6,255	.....	25,858	76 14 0	101 6 6
Unaided School of Art in Calcutta	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	13	187	200	.....	18 2 11
Government Industrial Schools	2	33	31	1,368	.....	.....	.....	1,572	2,940	44 2 1	94 13 5
Board Industrial Schools	7	266	260	1,787	12,010	.....	1,098	7,719	22,614	53 1 1	86 15 8
Aided ditto	14	221	234	2,031	2,847	627	16	6,328	*11,849	28 8 5	50 10 2
Unaided ditto	6	292	279	.....	.....	.....	140	9,441	9,581	.....	34 5 5
Total Art and Industrial Schools	31	1,096	1,070	24,789	14,857	627	7,522	25,247	73,042	37 10 3	68 4 3
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Aided "Other Schools"	8	278	274	597	236	1,650	836	7,112	10,431	9 1 0	38 1 1
Unaided ditto	4	144	132	.....	.....	.....	25	724	749	.....	5 10 9
Total of Other Schools	12	422	406	597	236	1,650	861	7,836	11,180	6 1 10	27 8 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1895-96	75	5,430	5,401	3,82,064	15,193	2,277	1,25,682	50,993	5,76,209	73 15 7	106 10 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned professions and others are as follows:—

Year.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95 ...	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114
1895-96 ...	1,114	1,854	944	1,096	442	5,430

The number of Law schools increased by one, owing to the pleadership classes at Chittagong having furnished returns. The pupils increased by 472, which was due to the inclusion for the first time in the returns of students reading for the Pleadership Examination; these returns having formerly been limited to candidates for University degrees in law. The increase was shared by all the colleges, except Hooghly and Berhampore. The increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering and Arts and Industry though comparatively small is steady and satisfactory. Of the 348 candidates who appeared at the last examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, 140 passed, viz., 1 in the first and 139 in the second division. The number of successful candidates was 19, or 38 per cent., from Government colleges, and 121, or 40 per cent., from unaided colleges.

Medical Schools.

27. The total number of medical institutions increased from 9 to 12, owing to the inclusion in the returns of three new schools in Calcutta. The total number of medical students rose from 1,784 to 1,854. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 511, against 484, 419, 401, and 322 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session (after the successful students had passed out after finishing their course) 375, against 311, 317, 285 and 255 of the said periods. Under the new rules passed in 1895, 20 students were referred back to the first year, 36 to the second year, 98 to the third year, and 27 to the fifth year.

The numbers attending the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March last were 273 pupils on the rolls, of whom 29 were females. A new lying-in ward having lately been constructed in this hospital, the necessity for female students to attend the Eden Hospital has ceased. The Lady Elliott Hostel for female students was built during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,07,830, on a site adjoining the hospital compound. The management of the hostel has been undertaken by the Bengal Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. The attendance at the beginning of the session in the Dacca Medical School was 211; but there remained only 197 at its close, of whom 4 were females. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, who live with their relatives in the town. The number of students in the Licentiate class in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 159 at the opening of the session, and 146, including 8 females, at the close. The purchase of a house to serve the purpose of a hostel for the female students of the school was sanctioned during the year. The number of students in the Cuttack Medical School at the opening of the session was 163, and 135 at its close.

Sibpur College.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, with 106 students, all Hindus except 3 Europeans and 3 Muhammadans; the Apprentice, or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 215 students, of whom 173 were Hindus, 39 Europeans, 3 Muhammadans; and the Artisan Class, with 13 students, 1 being Hindu, 7 Muhammadans and 5 Native Christians. The total strength of the college on the 31st

March last, excluding the Artisan Class and two special students sent by the East Indian Railway Company to learn the chemistry of iron and steel, was 321, against 304 (97 engineers and 207 apprentices) in the previous year. The year under review is the first year since the transfer of the practical training of the students from the Public Works to the Education Department. The transfer has been effected without any break of continuity in the instruction. It appears from the Director's report that the workshops are self-supporting. The Mining and Electrical Classes were opened in the year under review. Government has sanctioned Rs. 80,000 for a complete electric installation, including various types of engines, dynamos, cells, &c., for the lighting of the college, and for the thorough training of the students in electrical engineering. The installation will shortly be completed and in working order.

The Lieutenant-Governor attaches the highest value to the maintenance of the Sibpur College in a thorough state of efficiency. The College affords a practical training, which not only puts its students in the way of obtaining profitable employment, but will be of the utmost use in the industrial development of the country. It appears from the Director's report that the work done was of a very varied kind. The manufacture of machine-tools, such as lathes, drilling machines, &c., was continued, and several machines were constructed at the cost of the raw material and the coal. There were also manufactured moulding boxes, moulder's tools, and a cupola for the foundry, a saw-bench, and two boats. The apprentices did a great portion of the carpenter's work involved in the furnishing of the new chemical and physical laboratories. An experimental engine is being fitted up for the sole purpose of valve-setting, which will be compulsory on all students. Experimental electric work was also carried on, and the use and management of dynamos and motors were taught. Instruction was further given in pattern-making, in testing cast-iron bars, in bending and fitting pipes for the gas and water-supply of the College, and in plumber's and other work of minor importance. A practical training of this order, combined with appropriate instruction in the class-room, is a very valuable possession to its recipients. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that all the trained apprentices, whether native or European, find employment without difficulty in engineering firms, in steam companies, in railways and in tea-gardens; and he is not surprised to hear that two out of the last batch of European apprentices, after refusing the appointments guaranteed to the College as third grade overseers in the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department on Rs. 60 a month, subsequently gained employment in private engineering firms in Calcutta on Rs. 150 and Rs. 200 a month, respectively. It is to this College, and to the training therein given, that Sir Alexander Mackenzie looks with confidence as affording one practicable solution, at any rate, to the problem of European education in Bengal, and of providing employment for youths of European extraction. Their inherited aptitude for manual labour makes them peculiarly fitted for such a training as the Sibpur College gives; and Sir Alexander Mackenzie trusts that the false and injurious views, too commonly prevalent among that class, of the superior dignity of clerical over manual labour, will gradually disappear as it is found in which direction their true interests lie. It is satisfactory to learn that the applications for admission to the College, both in the Engineer and in the Apprentice Department, are steadily increasing, though unfortunately about half the number have to be refused for want of accommodation.

An agricultural class will soon be attached to the College. Six technical schools have already been affiliated to it and more will, it is hoped, as time goes on, be added, which will be able to act as feeders to it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie hopes that this is only the beginning of a great movement in favour of technical and scientific education which he will do all that lies in his power to foster and promote.

Survey Schools.

29. At the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack the total cost for 621 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 18,200, of which Rs. 10,811 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil costs Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. Practical training receives much attention at the Dacca Survey School, especially in cadastral survey with

plane-tables. Cadastral survey maps were prepared by the pupils for the whole tract of about 100 square miles surveyed. Captain Crichton, Superintendent of Settlement Surveys, inspected the work of the pupils in camp and expressed a high opinion of its thoroughness and accuracy.

The question of extending the usefulness of the different survey schools, and of the more direct attachment of these schools to Government offices, which was referred to in paragraph 29 of the last year's report, was settled after the close of the year under report.

School of Art.

30. The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art was 273, against 270 in the preceding year. The fee receipts came to Rs. 6,255 against Rs. 6,375; the total expenditure fell from Rs. 31,785 to Rs. 25,858, of which Rs. 6,255 were defrayed by fees and fines; and the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 101, of which Rs. 76 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as the last year. The school appears to have obtained a worthy successor to the late Superintendent in Mr. E. B. Havell, formerly of the Madras School of Art.

Industrial Schools.

31. The number of industrial schools remained nearly the same as in the last year. Those under public management decreased by two. The Board industrial schools declined from 8 to 7, while the aided schools increased from 11 to 14. The number of unaided industrial schools (6) remained the same as in the preceding year.

Female Education.

32. The following table gives the main statistics of female education:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure. From public funds. Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	From private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	2	251	240	179	22,712	...	...	3,200	395	26,307
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	3	139	134	76	...	...	835	18	...	853
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,805	57,389	53,498	40,363	67,799	41,604	10,990	28,446	1,80,908	3,29,747
Unaided	546	8,195	7,572	5,832	...	...	...	1,938	16,557	18,495
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,444	46,450	90,511	41,604	11,825	33,602	1,97,860	3,75,402
					1,43,940			2,31,462		
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,682			2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	1,39,786			2,46,703		3,86,489
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069

Besides the girls shown in this table, there are also 36,616 girls in boys' schools, against 37,553 in 1894-95, being a decrease of 937. The net result of the year is a gain of 140 schools and of 470 pupils, including the girls in boys' schools. The expenditure from public funds decreased from Rs. 1,46,682 to Rs. 143,940, while there was an increase in the expenditure under both District and Municipal funds. The decrease in the expenditure from Provincial revenues took place mainly in Calcutta and its neighbourhood; most of the girls' schools in these localities came under the operation of the revised rules for grants-in-aid, the effect of which was a saving of Rs. 9,530. The Bethune School sent up and passed three girls at the last Entrance Examination, one in the first division and two in the second. Mrs. Wheeler examined 154 schools (76 in Calcutta, 78 out of Calcutta), with 3,442 pupils, of whom 2,786 passed the examination. Regarding the question of unifying the standards

for girls' examinations over the whole Province referred to in paragraph 32 of the Government Resolution for 1894-95, Dr. Martin writes as follows:—

"On this subject I may be permitted to state that for many years to come it will be impossible to have *uniform* standards for the whole Province, since the lack of female teachers in the mufassal will act as an effectual bar to the introduction of the Calcutta or similar standards into the district schools. All that can be done at present is to attempt as far as possible to *approach* the standards which are regarded as best suited for girls' schools. In the Burdwan Division I have arranged that the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha shall give up their former courses of study, and conform, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the Calcutta standards. It must also be remembered that a large number of the girls at school are reading in boys' schools, and that if they are to read any departmental standards, these must be the standards fixed for boys' schools, except in such places where facilities for teaching the alternative subjects may be procurable. The Calcutta standards will be regarded as the model standards, and attempts will be made year by year to approach to them more and more nearly. As regards 'a special system of scholarships,' I am personally in favour of a system of *prizes* to be given to the most successful girls, as it is so often the case that, owing to the customs of the country, scholarships earned are very frequently not taken up. A Rs 20 prize would, I believe, be in most cases preferred to a scholarship of Re. 1-8 a month tenable for two years, since in the majority of instances female scholarship-holders are taken away from school long before the tenure of the scholarship has ceased, and the greater portion of the stipend is thus forfeited."

With regard to the unification of different standards, the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the above provisional solution of an admitted difficulty. With regard to the establishment of prizes instead of scholarships, definite proposals are awaited.

Education of Europeans.

33. The total number of schools rose from 76 in 1894-95 to 78 in 1895-96. The total number of scholars attending these schools rose from 7,640 to 7,721. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

Year.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,391	6,541	6,682	5,710	6,529	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640	7,721

The Government Boarding School at Kurseong had 101 students on 31st March 1896, against 96 on 31st March 1895. The cost to Government for the maintenance of this school was Rs. 15,055, giving an average of Rs. 149 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were Rs. 13,088 and Rs. 131. The new building at Kurseong, designed to accommodate 200 pupils, is on the point of completion. The 31 schools under Roman Catholic management afforded education to 4,083, and the 16 Church of England schools to 1,692 scholars, out of the 7,721 above mentioned, the remainder belonging to other denominations. The total cost of European education was Rs. 11,00,452, of which Government paid Rs. 1,97,152. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 119 against 117 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 69 against 79. Of this number, 4 pupils gained scholarships against 3 last year. The percentage of successful candidates was 57·9 against 67·5 the year before. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with regret that there was a falling off in the number of efficient volunteer cadets, and hopes that there will be improvement in this respect during the present year.

The new Code for European Schools was revised in March 1895 by a Committee appointed for that purpose by the Government of India. A Resolution on the report has been issued by the Government of India since the close of the year under review.

Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. He was on tour for 63 days, travelled 4,344 miles, and paid 152 visits to schools.

Muhammadan Education.

34. The total number of Muhammadan pupils varied during the last five years as follows:—

1891-92	...	...	... 448,847
1892-93	...	...	... 447,485
1893-94	...	...	... 446,130
1894-95	...	...	... 489,333
1895-96	...	...	... 494,294

The above shows an increase of 4,961 Muhammadans attending all classes of schools. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions advanced from 397,879 to 404,652, or by 6,773, while in private institutions it fell from 91,454 to 89,642, or by 1,812, but the percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number at school fell slightly from 29·8 to 29·5. It is, however, gratifying to find that this community is represented by a greater number and a greater percentage of the whole number of students in the Arts colleges and High English schools than last year. An increase in this respect was observable in the previous year also. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University examinations for the last five years is compared in the following statement:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	85	172	134	153	141
First Arts	47	35	31	59	51
Bachelor of Arts	14	23	26	17	18
Master of Arts	2	2	...	5	4

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to find that the improvement at the University Examinations does not as yet keep pace with the increase in the number of Muhammadan students attending colleges and high schools. The fluctuations in the success in other examinations hardly require special notice. It may, however, be mentioned that the number of successful Upper Primary candidates has advanced from 685 to 1,035, or by over 50 per cent.

In the general results of the common examination of Madrassas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board), 186 candidates out of 281 passed this year, as compared with 169 out of 252 last year. These figures show that satisfactory progress was made during the year under report. The number of pupils in the Arabic Department of the Calcutta Madrassa advanced from 373 to 435. There were also 48 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 311 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 228 in the Collinga Branch School; 1,022 in all against 957 in the preceding year. The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and only 77 students, against 163 in the previous year, availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. The Dacca Madrassa had on its rolls on the 31st March 1896, 429 pupils against 439 in the previous year; the Chittagong Madrassa, which is the largest of the Madrassas outside Calcutta, had on its rolls 669 against 624 in the previous year. There was little change in the number attending the Hooghly, Rajshahi, and Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrassas. The Cox's Bazar Madrasa was amalgamated with the local Middle English School. The total number of pupils in the Madrassas under Government management was 1,695 in 1896 against 1,617 in 1895. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 26,189 and Rs. 54,638, respectively, against Rs. 30,881 and Rs. 62,772, respectively, in 1895.

Education of Aborigines.

35. The number of pupils of aboriginal races was 38,971 in the year under report against 35,084 in 1895, showing an increase of 3,887 pupils, of whom 886 were Christians and 3,001 non-Christians. This increase is shared, more or less, by all classes of schools,

except Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools, where there was a loss of 218 and 43 pupils, respectively. Of the 38,971 pupils shown under instruction, 3,963 came from the Burdwan Division, 130 from the Presidency Division, 193 from Calcutta, 674 from Rajshahi, 1,095 from Dacca, 685 from Chittagong, 579 from Patna, 6,514 from Bhagalpur, 896 from Orissa, 1,429 from the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and 23,013 from Chota Nagpur. The five Missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 188 schools against 182 in 1894-95, with 5,406 pupils against 4,903 in 1894-95. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,222 in 1895-96 against Rs. 43,726 in the preceding year. The elementary schools near Giridih for the children of miners advanced from 33 to 34, but the pupils declined from 1,404 to 1,355. This loss is attributed to the migration of workmen to new collieries in search of higher wages. The schools are supervised by a Committee, and the cost of these schools during the year was Rs. 2,769, of which the share borne by the State was Rs. 1,359. Two aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination in 1896 against 3 in the previous year, and 508 pupils of these races passed other departmental examinations, as compared with 518 in the previous year.

Indigenous Education.

36. This section of the Report treats of private institutions, namely, institutions which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching. They include elementary schools for reading and writing, Sanskrit *tóls*, and maktabs for teaching the Koran or Arabic and Persian. The figures for the last five years are as follows:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941	13,744
Pupils ...	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360	139,192

The above table shows a decline of 197 schools and 1,168 pupils.

Sanskrit.

37. The Sanskrit *tóls* decreased by 23, but their pupils increased by 16. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tóls* amounted to Rs. 24,913 against Rs. 17,998 in the previous year; the Government grant for the encouragement and improvement of these institutions having been increased from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 25,000. At the Sanskrit first examination 408 passed in 1895 and 412 in 1896: at the second examination 196 passed in 1895, and 207 in the year under report.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

38. The Central Text-Book Committee now consists of 20 members, with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. All the members, with two exceptions, are Fellows of the University of Calcutta. The Committee received for examination during the year 256 books on different subjects. Of these, 99 were approved for various purposes, 98 were rejected, and upon the rest judgment had not been pronounced. The Committee undertook during the year the work of revising the authorised list of text-books, which is reported to have made good progress. Their task is, the Director reports, an arduous and thankless one, and is performed with assiduity and care. Besides the Central Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Patna Branch Committee consists of 35 members, official and non-official, and received 70 books for examination. The Orissa Branch Committee consists of 16 members, of whom 5 belong to the Education Department. Nine books were sent to them for examination; of these, 3 were rejected, 1 was approved, 1 was returned for revision, and 4 were still under examination at the close of the year.

Conclusion.

39. Sir Alfred Croft has for many years been Head of the very important Department of Public Instruction in Bengal, and has managed it with great and conspicuous success, which was fully maintained during the year under report. His eminent services to the cause of education have been frequently acknowledged by successive Lieutenant-Governors, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie will, on the present occasion, only say that he cordially endorses the encomiums bestowed on the Director by previous Governments, and regrets greatly that Bengal is so soon to lose him. The thanks of Government are due to Dr. C. A. Martin for the excellent report submitted by him, and to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers specially mentioned in the report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 4276.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and guidance. His special attention is invited to paragraphs 3, 9, 14, 15, 20, 25, 32, and 33 of the Resolution.

Nos. 4277—85.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to all Magistrates and District Boards.

No. 4286.

COPY, with copy of the Report, forwarded to the Municipal Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. M. KONSTAM,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1896.

No. 4286½.

COPY forwarded to Sir Alfred Croft, on special duty, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1896.

T. N. R. & H. S.—Reg. No. 6157C—1,096—1-1-97.

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